ANNEXURE

CENTRAL BUDGET 1992-93

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Speech of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance introducting the Budget for 1992-93 (Part A and Part B)

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Budget 1992-93

Speech of

Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance

29th February, 1992

PART A

Sir,

I rise to present the budget for 1992-93.

2. The fiscal year now drawing to a close has been a difficult one by any standards. It has been a year of crisis and of crisis management. It has also been a year of great economic challenges and bold new initiatives.

3. Honourable Members would recall that when the new Government assumed office eight months ago, we inherited an economy on the verge of collapse. Inflation was accelerating rapidly. The balance of payments was in serious trouble. The foreign exchange reserves were barely enough for two weeks of imports. Foreign commercial banks had stopped lending to India. Non-Resident Indians were withdrawing their deposits. Shortages of foreign exchange had forced a massive import squeeze, which had halted the rapid industrial growth of earlier years and had produced negative growth rates from May 1991 onwards.

4. This is the grim legacy we inherited.

5. Our first and immediate challenge was to arrest the slide and restore India's credibility both domestically and in the eyes of the world. To achieve this objective we had to take immediate measures to avert a default in international payments and also take steps to restore macro-economic balance in the economy in the short run, with a view to controlling inflation and reducing the balance of payments deficit to a manageable level. Our medium term objective was to place the economy back on the path of high and sustainable growth.

6. The new Government took several initiatives in pursuit of these

objectives. We took emergency measures to prevent a default in external payments, which would have been highly disruptive. The previous Government had already decided to use a part of the gold held by the Reserve Bank of India to mobilise temporary liquidity abroad. We did not consider it prudent to reverse this decision. But we promised to redeem the gold at the earliest opportunity and we have kept our word. We began the process of restoring macro-economic balance by seeking to reduce the fiscal deficit which had grown very large in the previous year. We also embarked on a medium term programme of structural reform, including new initiatives in trade policy and industrial policy aimed at improving the efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness of Indian industry. Our longer term objective is to evolve a pattern of production which is labour intensive and generates larger employment opportunities in productive higher income jobs, and reduces the disparities in income and wealth between rural and urban areas.

7. Production was bound to suffer in a year of crisis and this has happened in 1991-92. Agricultural production was below target in the kharif season, but prospects for the rabi crop look good. Industrial production suffered because of severe import compression and tight credit conditions. However, the infrastructure sectors, which are the foundation on which future industrial growth depends, have done well. Overall, I expect GDP growth in 1991-92 to be around 2.5%. I expect a distinct improvement in 1992-93, and a return to high growth in 1993-94. However, this revival can be achieved only if we persevere unflinchingly with the process of stabilisation and economic reform begun in the current year.

8. Stabilisation and structural adjustment are never painless or quick, especially when we are dealing with imbalances and structural rigidities which have built up over several years. It will take sustained effort, over at least three years, to bring the economy back to a path of rapid and sustainable growth. A firm commitment to austerity, the pursuit of excellence and the promotion of efficiency and productivity for the benefit of the common people has to be an integral part of this effort. Given our limited resources, our people cannot afford to copy the soulless consumerism and the wasteful life styles of the affluent countries of the West. Conspicuous consumption has to be actively discouraged. The virtues of thrift have to be emphasised. The owners of wealth, as Gandhiji used to say, must learn to regard themselves as trustees of society. We cannot postpone structural reform and adjustment, but we must ensure that the burden of adjustment on the poorer and weaker sections of our society is ameliorated to the maximum possible extent. We are travelling through difficult and uncharted terrain, where no action is without attendant risks, and

success will not always be immediate. We need patience, perseverance and national cohesion if we are to succeed.

9. It has been alleged by some people that the reform programme has been dictated by the IMF and the World Bank. We are founder members of these two institutions and it is our right to borrow from them when we need assistance in support of our programmes. As lenders, they are required to satisfy themselves about our capacity to repay loans and this is where conditionality comes into the picture. All borrowing countries hold discussions with these institutions on the viability of the programmes for which assistance is sought. We have also held such discussions. The extent of conditionality depends on the amount and the type of assistance sought. However, I wish to state categorically that the conditions we have accepted reflect no more than the implementation of the reform programme as outlined in my letters of intent sent to the IMF and the World Bank, and are wholly consistent with our national interests. The bulk of the reform programme is based on the election manifesto of our Party. There is no question of the Government ever compromising our national interests, not to speak of our sovereignty.

10. Although the full fruit of our policies will take time to materialise, I am happy to report to the House that we have made substantial progress even in this short space of eight months. We have achieved our most immediate objective of restoring India's credibility and pulling the economy back from the slide into financial chaos. Our foreign exchange reserves have been rebuilt to about Rs.11,000 crores. Non-Resident Indians are no longer withdrawing their deposits. We have successfully concluded arrangements with multi-lateral financing institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to obtain quick disbursing funds to support the balance of payments in the current year.

11. Inflation remains a difficult problem, and one to which we attach the highest priority, because inflation hurts the poor and the fixed income earner most of all. Inflation was accelerating in June 1991, when our Government came to power, and the annual rate of inflation reached a peak of 16.7% in August 1991. Since then, the rate of inflation has come down to about 12%, but I am painfully conscious that this is still far too high. We are determined to bring inflation under control. This is why the Budget for 1991-92 focussed on the need for fiscal discipline. I am confident that as we persevere with fiscal discipline in 1992-93, and this we must do if we want to bring prices under control, the rate of inflation will come down substantially in the coming fiscal year.

12. Our ability to fight inflation has been considerably enhanced by the improvement in our foreign exchange reserves. This has enabled us to relax the restrictions imposed last year on imports, thus ensuring

near normal availability of essential imports in the months ahead. This will help production and ease inflationary pressure. The comfortable reserves position has also given the Government greater flexibility to finance additional imports of essential items to deal with shortages and break inflationary expectations.

13. The Government will remain fully vigilant on the prices front and will use the Public Distribution System to counter inflation and in particular to protect the poorer sections of the population from high prices and shortages. The Prime Minister announced on 1st January this year the launching of the revamped Public Distribution System in about 1700 of the most backward blocks of the country. We are determined to ensure that foodgrains and essential commodities reach the poor and the under-privileged in adequate quantities and at affordable prices.

14. Next to inflation, our major problem in the short term is the management of the balance of payments. We have averted collapse and gained some flexibility, but a sustained improvement in our external payments position requires much more. Our export earnings have suffered badly this year, mainly because of the disruption of trade with the former Soviet Union, and also because of recessionary conditions in world markets. As a result, we have not been able to finance our normal import requirements.

15. There are some who argue that all we need to do to solve our balance of payments problem is to compress our imports. I would like to point out that import compression has already been carried to the extreme and any further compression can only be at the cost of both growth and employment. Imports of non-essential consumer goods should certainly continue to be discouraged. However, we must recognise that the only lasting solution to our balance of payments problem lies not in compressing imports but in a rapid expansion of exports. A growing economy needs a growing volume of imports of fuel, and other industrial inputs and also of capital goods embodying modern technology. This is not to deny the importance of self-reliance, but self-reliance in today's world of integrated global markets cannot be achieved merely by reducing import dependence and insulating the economy from the world. Following that path will only lead to more import controls and promote inefficiency and corruption. It will perpetuate an environment in which Indian entrepreneurs will not have the flexibility they need to compete with other developing countries in world markets. The resulting inability to export will actually make us more, rather than less, dependent on the outside world. Our vision of a self-reliant economy should be of an economy which can meet all its import requirements through exports, without undue dependence on artificial

external props such as foreign aid. I suggest to this august House that this is precisely the vision of self-reliance as bequeathed to us by Jawaharlal Nehru as elaborated in the Third Five Year Plan, and translated to the realities of today's world.

16. While introducing the new trade policy last year, Government had indicated that it would be our objective to move towards convertibility of the rupee on the current account. The achievement of convertibility is a sign of economic strength and true self reliance. We are now ready to take the next important step in this direction by introducing a new system of partial convertibility. The new system is designed to provide a powerful boost to our exports as well as to efficient import substitution. It will further reduce the scope for bureaucratic controls which contribute to both inefficiency and corruption. It will also greatly reduce the incentive for illegal transactions in foreign exchange. Under the new system all foreign exchange remittances, whether earned through exports of goods or services, or remittances, will be converted into rupees in the following manner: 40% of the foreign exchange remitted will be converted at the official exchange rate while the remaining 60% will be converted at a market determined rate. The foreign exchange surrendered at official exchange rates will be available to meet the foreign exchange requirements of essential imports such as petroleum and oil products, fertilisers, defence and life saving drugs. All other imports of raw materials, components and also capital goods will be made freely importable on open General Licence but the foreign exchange for these imports will have to be obtained from the market. There will be a specified "negative list" of raw materials, components and capital goods which will continue to be importable only against licences. There will be no change in the import policy for consumer goods which will remain restricted as at present. Foreign exchange required for other payments on private account including travel, debt service payments, dividends, royalties and other remittances will also have to be obtained at the market rate.

17. The new system will replace the system of Eximscrips. There will be no need to issue Eximscrips for each export transaction as the new system will operate through the banks. Instead of a premium on Eximscrips, exporters will have the benefit of the premium on 60% of their earnings in the foreign exchange market. What is more, the incentive for earning foreign exchange will now be available to remittances from our workers abroad. There is no reason why our workers, who earn foreign exchange by the sweat of their hard labour abroad, should be denied incentives presently given to exporters of goods and professional services. I salute our workers from Kerala and other states working abroad. What I have announced today is a small token of our appreciation of their magnificient contribution to India's foreign exchange earnings.

18. With these changes we will have achieved a major simplification of trade policy, eliminating licensing and the associated bureaucratic delays and inefficiencies over a wide range of items. We will also have introduced a self-balancing system to manage a large part of the balance of payments. The total volume of imports will be automaticaly regulated by the available volume of foreign exchange. Scarcity of foreign exchange will be reflected in a premium which will accrue to exporters and to those making remittances thus providing a built in incentive to increase this flow. The details of the new exchange system are being notified by the Reserve Bank of India. The changes in trade policy are being notified separately by the Commerce Ministry.

19. One of the reasons why foreign exchange is diverted to illegal channels is the illegal import of gold. It is time we took a bold step to recognise the realities of the situation and legalise the import of gold. Government proposes to allow returning Indians and NRIs to import 5kg of gold per passenger with a modest import duty provided the gold as well as the import duty is financed from foreign exchange earned abroad.

20. Many Honourable Members of this House have suggested that the Government should introduce a Gold Bond, which would help to mobilise the idle gold resources of ordinary citizens to supplement official reserves. I had indicated in Parliament that this should be considered only when the balance of payments situation improves, and adequate confidence has been built in the capacity of the Government to manage the economy. This has now been achieved. Our reserves are large and do not need supplementing, but I see no reason why patriotic citizens should be denied the opportunity to contribute their mite to the development of India's economy. I propose to introduce a scheme under which citizens can obtain a Gold Bond in return for gold. The bond would be for a period of five to seven years and would be liquidated by return of gold, or equivalent value, at the option of the holder. It would enjoy a small interest, which will not attract income-tax. The bonds will also be free of wealth tax and gift tax. As an added incentive, holders of such bonds will not be asked any questions about the source of the gold holding. The Reserve Bank of India is preparing a detailed proposal along these lines.

21. One of the initiatives of the new Industrial Policy is a new approach towards foreign investment, which can play a vital role in upgrading our technology levels, integrating our industry into the global economy, and bringing in non-debt resources. The Government proposes to actively encourage foreign investment in critical infrastructure sectors where capacities are inadequate and needs for investment are large. A policy to encourage private investment,

including foreign investment, in the Power sector has already been announced. Another area which is critical for our future development, and for management of the balance of payments, is the hydro-carbon sector. Government has already announced that joint ventures will be permitted in both exploration and development, including development of existing fields. The Government will welcome proposals for private investment, including foreign investment, in production, refining and marketing of oil and gas, with a view to maximising the growth potential of this crucial area.

22. Concern is sometimes expressed that the policy of welcoming foreign investment will hurt Indian industry and may jeopardise our sovereignty. These fears are misplaced. We must not remain permanent captives of a fear of the East India Company, as if nothing has changed in the past 300 years! India as a nation is capable of dealing with foreign investors on its own terms. Indian industry has also come of age, and is now ready to enter a phase where it can both compete with foreign investment, and also cooperate with it. This is the trend all over the world and we cannot afford to be left out. The House can rest assured that we have enough policy instruments at our disposal to ensure that enterprises with foreign equity function in accordance with our national priorities.

23. The new approach to industrial policy calls for a review of regulations such as the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which introduced a great deal of detailed administrative control over companies where the foreign equity exceeded 40% and also on non-resident Indians. The Reserve Bank of India has recently liberalised the procedure by granting general exemption from several of these controls applicable to Indian companies with foreign equity and to non-resident Indians returning to India. There are other restrictions which prevent Indian companies and Indian residents from entering into various types of commercial relations with companies abroad without prior approval. These provisions are out of line with the needs of today's economy, where Indian businesses will have to deal extensively with their counterparts abroad, requiring expeditious decision making. The Government proposes to introduce comprehensive amendments to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to bring it in line with the requirements of the new policy.

24. In my Budget speech last year I had referred to the importance of financial sector reform and had announced the establishment of a Committee on the Financial System. The Narasimham Committee has submitted its report which has been tabled in Parliament. While commending the progress made by the banking system in several directions, the Committee has drawn attention to serious problems

posed by the deterioration in the financial health of the system because of low profitability, poor portfolio quality and inadequate provisioning for bad debts. The Committee has made comprehensive recommendations for reform covering all aspects of banking, including the introduction of better capital adequacy norms, better provisioning for bad debts, rationalisation of the provisions for directed lending and the associated interest rate structure. The thrust of the Committee's recommendations is to move to a more efficient and competitive banking system including a larger role for the private sector. Many of the recommendations can be implemented very quickly. Others need further consideration. The Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the Committee in a phased manner.

25. As a first step in implementing the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee, the Government has decided to begin a phased reduction in the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) which at present locks up large quantities of bank funds in relatively low yielding Government securities. Accordingly, the SLR on incremental domestic liabilities of the commercial banks is being reduced from 38.5% to 30% with effect from 1992-93. This reduction is in line with the proposed reduction in the fiscal deficit, which will reduce the Central Government's need to borrow from commercial banks. It will release funds for banks to expand credit to agriculture and industry. The market borrowing of the States will not be affected. Steps are also being taken to develop an active market for Government securities which will make Government less dependent on statutory borrowing from the banks in future.

26. In view of the decline that has already taken place in the rate of inflation, it is possible to provide some relief in the interest rates charged by the Banks on commercial advances. Honourable Members will be pleased to know that the Reserve Bank of India is separately notifying a reduction in the floor level of interest rates on commercial advances by one percentage point.

27. Financial sector reform also includes reform of the capital markets, which will increasingly play a vital role in mobilising and allocating resources from the public. Several initiatives announced in my Budget speech last year have since been implemented. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), has now been established on a statutory basis. As we gain experience, additional powers will be given to SEBI to strengthen its capability. The Government has also issued guidelines which will govern the operation of new private sector mutual funds. Government has also decided to give permission to companies with a good track record to issue convertible debentures or equity to investors abroad and to extend to these issues

the same tax benefits as are available for Offshore Mutual Funds. This will enable domestic companies to tap the large pool of equity funds available in world capital markets. We will also consider ways of allowing reputable foreign investors, such as pension funds, to invest in our capital markets, with suitable mechanisms to ensure that this does not threaten loss of management control.

28. The role of the Controller of Capital Issues in the Finance Ministry needs to be reviewed, especially in the context of the emerging industrial and financial scenario. The practice of Government control over capital issues, as well as over pricing of issues, has lost its relevance in the changed circumstances of today. It is therefore proposed to do away with Government control over capital issues including premium fixation. Companies will be allowed to approach the market directly provided the issues are in conformity with published guidelines relating to disclosure and other matters related to investor protection. Government proposes to bring necessary legislation to implement this decision.

29. In presenting the Budget for 1991-92 I had announced the Government's intention to establish a National Renewal Fund with the objective of ensuring that the cost of technological change and modernisation does not fall too heavily on the workers. This Fund was intended to provide a social safety net which would protect the workers from the adverse consequences of technological transformation. The Government has now established the Fund. The Fund will provide assistance to cover the cost of retraining and redeployment of labour arising as a result of modernisation and restructuring, and also provide compensation to labour affected by restructuring of an industrial unit. Government also proposes to approach multilateral financial institutions to meet part of the requirement for the National Renewal Fund. It is estimated that about Rs.1000 crores would be available from the International Development Association to be used for social safety net schemes under the Fund including special schemes for unorganised sector workers. In this context we would work out a scheme to upgrade the technology of handicrafts which employ a very large number of people in the decentralised sector. Honourable Members may rest assured that the Government is firmly resolved to protect the interests of labour while dealing with the problems of industrial sickness and structural reforms.

30. Agriculture is the foundation of our national prosperity and no strategy of economic development can succeed in our country if it does not ensure rapid growth of production and employment in agriculture. Nor can we hope to provide sufficient jobs for our growing rural labour force unless we can transform the economy of our rural areas. This calls

for a multi-pronged strategy involving effective implementation of land reforms, large investments in irrigation and drainage, improvement in water management systems, control of land degradation, strengthening of the credit system and improvements in agricultural extension and research. Much of this effort has to be made by the State Governments since Agriculture is a State subject, and it is our hope that State Governments will give these issues the highest priority. The Centre on its part is firmly committed to continued funding and revamping of the various poverty alleviation schemes, which are a major element in our development strategy.

31. Special attention needs to be paid to supporting innovative ideas for generating income and employment in rural areas through support to various types of agri-business. As an experimental measure, Government proposes to set up a Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium as an autonomous corporate entity funded by the Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and IDBI. The Consortium will include representation from various Development Boards dealing with individual crops and Public Sector Corporations dealing with agriculture and agro-industries, private sector companies, banks, scientific organisations and farmers' associations. The Consortium will function on the principles of economic efficiency, environmental soundness and social equity and will organise 12 major projects in 1992-93 in different parts of the country, based on a mix of enterprises with active participation by State Governments and farm families. The programme will be expanded as we gain experience. We must begin a new chapter in our agricultural history where farm enterprises yield not only more food, but more productive jobs and higher income in rural areas.

32. I now turn to the Revised Estimates for 1991-92. Our major macro-economic objective in 1991-92 was to reduce the fiscal deficit in order to restore macro-economic balance in the economy. I am happy to inform the House that we have succeeded in this objective.

33. The Budget Estimates for 1991-92 provided for a total expenditure of Rs.113,422 crores. Unlike in the past, when Revised Estimates of expenditure showed substantial increases over Budget Estimates, this year they are marginally lower by Rs.320 crores. On the revenue side there has been a large shortfall of Rs. 3760 crores in customs revenue owing to the severe import compression during most of the year, but this has been partially offset by higher realisation from excise duties and income tax so that the shortfall in gross tax revenues is Rs.1869 crores. The, non-tax revenues and capital receipts are also significantly higher. As a result total receipts are estimated at Rs.106,070 crores which is higher than the Budget Estimates of Rs.105,703 crores.

34. The Budget deficit in the Revised Estimates for 1991-92 is Rs.7032 crores which is lower than the Budget Estimate of Rs.7719 crores, and much lower than in 1990-91, when the budget deficit reached Rs.11,347 crores. The fiscal deficit, which takes into account all borrowing, is Rs.37,792 crores in the Revised Estimates. This is almost identical to the figure of Rs.37,727 crores in the Budget Estimates, and is much lower than Rs. 44,650 crores in 1990-91. With this, we have successfully reduced fiscal deficit from about 8.4% of GDP in 1990-91 to around 6.5% in 1991-92.

35. The reduction in the deficit was made possible by enforcement of strict discipline on the expenditure side. Certain additional expenditure provisions became necessary after the Budget was presented. The most notable of these was the additional requirement for fertiliser subsidy, consequent on the decision to restrict the price increase from 40% proposed initially to only 30%, and also the fact that the rupee cost of imported fertilisers was higher than assumed in the Budget Estimates. As a result, the provision for fertiliser subsidy has been increased from Rs.4000 crores in the Budget Estimates to Rs.4800 crores in the Revised Estimates. Even this amount does not fully cover the subsidy claims for 1991-92 and some amount will spill over into the next year as is normal commerical practice. A separate provision of Rs.405 crores has been included in the Revised Estimates for the scheme for supplying fertilisers to small farmers at the pre-revised prices.

36. I have also had to increase the Budget provision for food subsidy by Rs.250 crores on account of the delay in increasing issue prices. An extra amount of Rs.550 crores has also been provided for the export subsidy. This subsidy was abolished on 3rd July 1991, but the claims in the pipeline appear to be much more than was originally anticipated. These demands for additional expenditure have however been offset by savings located within the sanctioned Budgets of various Ministries.

37. The difficult resource position in 1991-92 had its impact on Plan expenditure. Overall resource constraints forced the Government to restrict Budget support for the Central Plan and the Revised Estimates for this item are 7% less than Budget Estimates. Despite the marginal reduction, efforts were made to ensure that projects of high priority are not affected, and the reduction has been achieved mainly by regulating the release of funds to match the actual progress of schemes on the ground. However, Central Assistance for State and UT Plans was stepped up by Rs. 651 crores, mainly on account of larger rupee requirements of externally aided projects.

38. The House will be happy to note that even though the Central Government's own expenditure in the Revised Estimates is below the

Budget Estimates, the total transfer to the States by way of share of taxes, and Central Plan assistance is higher than the Budget Estimates by Rs. 1683 crores. This more than offsets the shortfall in small savings loans of Rs.1365 crores. We have not allowed our fiscal difficulties to come in the way of meeting our obligations to the States in any way.

39. I now turn to the Budget Estimates for 1992-93. The Eighth Five Year Plan commences from 1st April 1992 and aims at the objective of achieving near full employment in a period of ten years. The investment requirements of every sector are large, and it is important that Plan allocations should enable implementing agencies to make a good start, especially in the infrastructure sectors. However we have had to work within the limits imposed by the continuing need to restore macro-economic balance, which is essential if we are to contain inflation and manage the balance of payments. This calls for a further reduction in the fiscal deficit in 1992-93. Larger Plan expenditure can be accommodated within a smaller fiscal deficit if, apart from increasing tax and non-tax revenues, Government's non-Plan expenditure can be contained. I must admit that this has been a daunting task.

40. Interest charges are the largest single item of non-Plan expenditure and account for Rs. 32,000 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1992-93. This represents an increase of Rs. 4750 crores over the Revised Estimates for 1991-92, which is larger than the increase in total non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 4405 crores. This means that in 1992-93 all other items of non-Plan expenditure taken together are actually lower than in the current year. Honourable Members will appreciate that interest charges are a committed expenditure, reflecting the cumulative effect of past deficits. This item can be controlled only by reducing the reliance on borrowed funds, and I intend to do this by reducing the fiscal deficit for 1992-93. However, the benefit of this action will be felt only by Finance Ministers presenting the Budget in future. I venture to think that my successors as Finance Minister will be able to sleep far more peacefully than has been my lot thus far.

41. For the Defence Services I am providing Rs. 17,500 crores, an increase of 7% over the provision of Rs. 16,350 crores in the current year. Combined with some economies and tight expenditure control, I am confident that this allocation will enable our armed forces to fulfil their responsibilities in ensuring the security and defence of the nation.

42. In the election Manifesto of our Party, we had committed ourselves to find an innovative solution to the long standing demand of Defence pensioners for "One Rank One Pension". An Empowered Committee, under the chairmanship of Raksha Mantri and comprising ex-servicemen and Members of Parliament representing the major political parties has looked into the issue and its recommendations have

been accepted by the Government. Accordingly, Government has sanctioned adhoc increase in the pension rates applicable to Defence personnel. This decision effective from 1.1.92 will benefit over six lakh Armed Forces pensioners of all ranks, of whom over two lakhs are Jawans, some of whom retired after 1.1.86. Government has also ordered grant of ex-gratia Family Pension to the families of deceased Reservists not in receipt of Family Pension. These benefits will entail an expenditure of over Rs. 120 crores per annum at current rates of dearness relief.

43. Subsidies are another important component in non-Plan expenditure. Last year, Food, Fertiliser and Export subsidies were the three major subsidies and their rapid growth has been one of the main factors behind the unchecked growth of non-Plan expenditure. We made an important change this year by abolishing export subsidies. However, some subsidy payments still remain in the pipeline, and I am providing Rs. 480 crores on this account.

44. Food subsidy is a part of our system of food security for the poorer and weaker sections of our population and is a basic element in our social policy. I am providing an allocation of Rs. 2500 crores on this account which should be sufficient for the normal requirements of the system. The revamped Public Distribution System being implemented in 1700 backward blocks will require an additional allocation of Rs. 250 crores on account of the additional subsidy and also the cost of constructing a large number of godowns with a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes. The allocation for these items will be augmented in the course of the year to meet the requirements fully.

45. This brings me to fertiliser subsidy which has grown into the largest single subsidy in our system. There is no doubt that fertiliser is an essential ingredient for agricultural production, and agricultural development is vital not only for economic growth in general, but also to ensure rising levels of income and employment in rural areas. In 1980-81, the fertiliser subsidy was 12% of the total allocation in the Central and State Plans taken together for Agriculture, Rural Development, Special Area Programmes and Irrigation and Flood Control. It increased to 33% in 1991-92. A Parliamentary Committee is currently looking into the whole issue of fertiliser pricing and subsidy including alternatives for restructuring the subsidy. I propose to wait for the report of this Committee and take a view, on this matter later in the year. Taking all factors into account, I am making a provision of Rs. 5000 crores for fertiliser subsidy in 1992-93.

46. Other items of non-Plan expenditure have been tightly constrained in the allocations provided to keep the fiscal deficit within manageable levels. I have requested my colleagues in all Ministries to review the expenditure control system in their Ministries to ensure that every possible step is taken to enforce economy so that the provisions being made in the Budget Estimates are not exceeded. As in the last two years, in the Budget Estimates for 1992-93 also no separate provision is being made for the additional dearness allowance instalments that may become payable in that year. All Ministries will be expected to absorb the additional expenditure on this account within the approved Budget provisions.

47. With these provisions, the total allocation for non-Plan expenditure stands at Rs. 84,475 crores, higher by Rs. 4,405 crores compared to the Revised Estimates for 1991-92. But then, as I mentioned earlier, the increase in interest expenditure alone is Rs.4,750 crores. Honourable Members would appreciate that the large requirements for interest and subsidies make it difficult to reduce non-Plan expenditure further and this limits the extent to which the budget can support Plan expenditure. Nevertheless, I have tried to provide adequately for all the critical areas of Plan expenditure.

48. Central assistance for the Plans of States and Union Territories is being stepped up from Rs. 14,710 crores in Budget Estimates 1991-92 to Rs. 16,111 crores in 1992-93. This increase of Rs. 1401 crores, coupled with an increase of Rs. 2237 crores in the share of taxes, even at the existing levels of taxation, should enable the States to substantially increase the allocations for the various Plan programmes.

49. The total Central Sector Plan outlay for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs. 48,407 crores. This is based on budgetary support for the Plan of Rs. 18,501 crores, and a contribution of Rs. 29,906 crores from internal and extra-budgetary resources. of the various undertakings/ enterprises. The internal and extra-budgetary resources show a sharp increase of 25% over the current year's level and this is critical to achieve the substantial increase in the Plan outlays of the various infrastructure sectors. Thus the outlay for the Railways stands increased from Rs. 5325 crores in the current year's Budget Estimates to Rs. 5700 crores in the next year's Plan; Shipping from Rs. 617 crores to Rs. 1222 crores; Civil Aviation from Rs. 433 crores to Rs. 1036 crores; Telecommunications from Rs. 3203 crores to Rs. 4500 crores and Fertiliser industry from Rs. 411 crores to Rs. 1234 crores. The outlay for Power has been fixed at Rs. 6411 crores, and for Petroleum at Rs. 6054 crores.

50. The allocation for Rural Development Programmes in the Budget is Rs. 2610 crores, which is somewhat lower than the Budget Estimates of 1991-92 though it is higher than the Revised Estimates. This however presents only part of the total effort we are making in support of the weaker sections in our rural areas. The Government is deeply conscious of its special responsibility to protect the poorer sections of our society, especially in rural areas from the burdens that would otherwise be forced upon them as the economy goes through the process of macro-economic stabilisation and economic restructuring. It is therefore proposed to earmark an additional allocation of Rs. 500 crores from the corpus of the National Renewal Fund for employment generation schemes to supplement the normal employment generation through the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, particularly in those areas where the pressure for such employment is seen to be more than in earlier years. The additional allocation of foodgrains, through the Public Distribution System in the 1700 most backward blocks at a subsidised rate is another important step for protecting these vulnerable sections of society from the pressure on prices. Taking the proposed additional allocations on these accounts together with the Plan provision in the Budget, the total allocation to rural development would show a substantial increase over the current year.

51. The Plan outlay for the Family Welfare programme has been stepped up from Rs. 749 crores in the current year to Rs. 1000 crores next year reflecting the Government's firm commitment to tackle the population problem. The outlay for the programmes of the Ministry of Welfare has also been increased from Rs. 479 crores to Rs. 530 crores reflecting fully Government's commitment to protection of the weaker sections of society.

52. Despite severe resource constraints, most of the other sectors which are largely dependent on budgetary support for their Plan outlays have been provided at least the same order of budget support as in the current year. I would have liked to provide more but we also have to live within the constraint of available resources. I would particularly like to point out that we must give up the practice of judging the quality of our Plan effort by the increase in the outlays provided for in the Budget. Our resources are scarce and there is a vast unexploited potential for improving the productivity of available resource use. There has to be much tighter scrutiny of various claims on resources and much greater emphasis on how to get more out of available resources. We cannot simply spend our way into prosperity.

53. Gross tax receipts at existing rates of taxation are estimated next year at Rs. 75,541 crores compared to Rs. 67,300 crores in the current

year's Revised Estimates. The States' share of taxes is placed at Rs. 18,492 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1293 crores over the current year's Revised Estimates. Non-tax revenues next year show an increase of Rs. 2689 crores over the current year's Revised Estimates. This includes Rs. 416 crores of deferred dividends from the Railways. Next year's estimates assume an increase of Rs. 423 crores from dividends and profits of public sector enterprises. Unlike in the past, it is proposed to ensure that these enterprises transfer as dividend or surplus profits, a reasonable part of their post tax profits instead of determining the dividend payable merely on the basis of capital investment. The Reserve Bank of India will also be transferring a larger share of its profits.

54. Under Capital Receipts, I have taken credit for market borrowing of Rs. 5000 crores. This is significantly lower than the amount of Rs. 7500 crores in the Budget Estimates for the current year and reflects our objective of reducing the fiscal deficit and consequently the recourse to borrowed funds. External assistance including grants, but net of repayments, is estimated at Rs. 5374 crores.

55. The disinvestment in public sector equity undertaken in the current year has been successfully completed. There is scope for continuing this process in 1992-93 with a view to raising non-inflationary resources for development. I am accordingly taking credit for a receipt of Rs. 2500 crores from further disinvestment of equity holding in public sector enterprises. In addition to this amount, Government will consider a further sale of equity of Rs. 1000 crores to provide resources to the National Renewal Fund in 1992-93, which can be used for various schemes of assistance to workers in the unorganised sector, including women workers, who may be adversely affected by the process of economic restructuring. These resources will also be used to fund the special employment creating schemes in backward areas which I have mentioned earlier.

56. Thus, at existing rates of taxation, total receipts are placed at Rs. 114, 215 crores and total expenditure at Rs. 119,087 crores. This leaves a gap of Rs. 4872 crores.

Budget 1992-93

Speech of

Shri Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance

29th February, 1992

PART B

57. While presenting the budget last year, I drew attention to the need for a comprehensive reform of both the direct and indirect tax system and had explained that lack of time had made it difficult to do as much as I would have liked in this regard. Subsequently, the Government set up a Tax Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raja J. Chelliah. The Committee has since submitted its Interim Report. The Report distills the wisdom of some of our most distinguished experts on the complex subject of reform of both direct and indirect taxes and I have drawn heavily upon it in framing my Budget proposals. The summary of recommendations contained in the Report is separately being placed in Parliament to enable fuller appreciation of the analysis of the Committee and the rationale for its recommendations.

58. There is a consensus among fiscal experts, based on experience gained all over the world, that a moderately progressive tax structure combined with strong enforcement is the best way of encouraging honesty and voluntary tax compliance. The Chelliah Committee has endorsed this view and has recommended that our direct tax system would be more effective if the income tax regime had lower rates of taxation, with a narrower spread between the entry rate and the maximum marginal rate, and a minimum of tax incentives. I agree with this assessment and I propose to restructure the personal income tax in the following manner. I propose to enhance the exemption limit for income tax levy from Rs.22,000 at present to Rs.28,000. This will provide substantial relief to the taxpayers in the lower income group and I am sure it will be welcomed by the Honourable Members, many of whom had urged such an adjustment even last year. I hope this will convince them that I am an attentive and sensitive listener to what goes on in this

august House. I further propose that there will only be three tax rate slabs, with the entry rate of 20 per cent. applicable upto Rs. 50,000, a middle slab of 30 per cent. upto Rs.1,00,000 and a maximum rate of 40 per cent. above Rs.1 lakh. A corresponding revision is also being made in the case of specified Hindu undivided families. Because of the severe resource constraints, I am compelled to retain the surcharge at 12 per cent. for one more year, but this will be payable only by those whose income exceeds rupees one lakh.

59. With the reduction in tax rates, a number of tax exemptions, which conferred large benefits on higher income tax payers are no longer justified. I, therefore, propose to abolish the deductions under sections 80L, 80CCA and 80CCB of the Income-tax Act. The computation of income from house property is also being rationalised in respect of certain deductions presently being allowed. The provision under section 88, which provides for tax rebate in respect of specified savings such as Life Insurance, Provident funds etc. will however continue, as these are normally availed of by fixed salary earners. In fact, I propose to widen its scope by including within its purview contributions to Pension Funds set up by the National Housing Bank and by Mutual Funds. I am also providing that those who wish to continue contributing to the savings schemes which until now qualified for deduction under section 80CCA and 80CCB, can get tax rebate under Section 88 of the Income-tax Act.

60. It is said that the child is the father of man, but some of our taxpayers have converted children into tax shelters for their fathers. The tax law provides for clubbing of income from gifts given by parents but this does not apply to other income, including income from other gifted assets, and the practice of cross gifting is widely used to evade clubbing. The Chelliah Committee has recommended that in order to plug this loophole, which accounts for a substantial leakage of revenue, the income of a minor child should be clubbed with that of the parent. There is merit in this suggestion and I propose to accept it. Recognising however the existence of a number of child prodigies, especially child artistes in our country, I propose to exclude their professional income, as also any wage income of minors, from the purview of such clubbing. The practice of clubbing the income of minor children with that of the parent for tax purposes is in vogue in a number of countries.

61. The revenue loss on account of the restructuring of income-tax rates as tradionally estimated will be Rs.1500 crores. However, this will be offset by the proposed abridgement in the concessions and tax exemptions and the change in the tax treatment of minor's income. If, as I expect, lower tax rates will lead to better tax compliance, there will be a net revenue gain even though it is not possible to quantify it. If tax-payers cooperate with me and revenue earnings go up signficantly, I propose

to reward the tax-payers with a further cut in income tax rates. The ball is now in their court.

62. In a country with a population of over 800 million, hardly 7 million persons pay income and corporate tax. It is therefore necessary to attract new taxpayers into the tax net. With this end in view, I propose to introduce a presumptive tax system in respect of shop keepers and other retail traders with an annual turnover below Rs. 5 lakhs. In order to enable them to avoid the difficulty of maintaining detailed account books, filing a complicated tax return and going through the normal assessment procedure, a simplified scheme has been worked out under which the taxpayer will give only brief particulars of his turnover and pay just Rs.1400 as tax for that year. This should enable potential taxpayers in this category to overcome their psychological hesitation of getting into the tax system. The scheme is being introduced on a purely optional basis and is intended only for those who may have taxable income and wish to avail of this simplified procedure. With the increase in the exemption limit to Rs. 28,000, those with a turnover of less than Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs.3 lakhs may well find that they do not have to pay this presumptive tax.

63. The present tax treatment of long term capital gains has been criticised on the ground that the deduction allowed in computing taxable gain is not related to the period of time for which the asset has been held. It does not take into account the inflation that may have occured over time. The Chelliah Committee has suggested a system of indexation to take care of the problem and I propose to accept its recommendation. Taxable capital gains will be computed by allowing the cost of the asset to be adjusted for general inflation before deducting from the sale proceeds. The adjustment factor for each year will be notified by the Central Government. The long term capital gains thus computed will be taxed at 20 per cent. in the case of individuals and HUFs, 40 per cent. in the case of companies, firms, associations of persons and bodies of individuals, and 30 per cent. in the case of others. The new system will favour those whose capital gains accrue over a longer period, while those making capital gains over a shorter period will pay a higher tax. This is as it should be. The cut off date for valuation is also being shifted from 1st April, 1974 to 1st April, 1981. With these changes, I propose to withdraw the standard deduction in computing taxable capital gains and also the exemptions under section 54E for capital gains invested in specified assets and section 53 in respect of capital gains arising from sale of residential house.

64.1 While I am simplifying the income-tax structure, I should extend some concessions directly to certain categories of taxpayers who deserve sympathetic consideration from the Government.

64.2 Many individuals have to maintain handicapped dependants which often imposes a heavy burden upon them and this is a burden which we should lighten as much as we can. I therefore propose to increase the deduction available to such persons from Rs.6,000 at present to Rs.12,000 per year. Further, the scope of this tax concession is being made available to all taxpayers irrespective of their income.

64.3 Women who take up employment deserve special consideration and encouragement. I, therefore, propose to increase the standard deduction from Rs.12,000 to Rs.15,000 in the case of working women having total income upto seventy five thousand rupees. I hope this will convince Honourable lady members of this House about my commitment to the cause of social and economic uplift of Indian women. The only quid pro quo I expect from them is to defend the budget regardless of their party affiliations.

64.4 Taking note of the financial difficulties often encountered by persons in old age and as a token of my regard for such senior citizens, I propose to give a tax rebate of 10 per cent. on the net tax payable by persons who have completed 65 years of age and whose gross total income is below Rs.50,000.

64.5 Having regard to the fluctuating nature of income earned by authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen and in recognition of their contribution to the enrichment of the cultural life of the nation, the tax rebate for them in respect of specified savings under section 88 of the Income-tax Act will be increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent.

64.6 The victims of the Bhopal Gas Disaster are to get compensation on the basis of the Supreme Court judgement. Having regard to the human dimensions of the tragedy, I propose to exempt, in all cases, the compensation received by such recipients from income tax liability.

64.7 I have received several representations for widening the scope of exempting medical expenses for both salaried and self-employed persons. I propose to substantially liberalise the provisions relating to hospitalisation and medical insurance. Tax benefits to salaried persons will no longer be limited to treatment in a few government recognised hospitals only. Similarly, for self-employed persons, the deduction available for medical insurance is being enhanced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 6,000.

64.8 Exemption from income-tax is now available to the employees of the public sector on payments made under the Voluntary Retirement Schemes. I propose to extend the benefit of the exemption, subject to certain guidelines, to the employees in the private sector as well.

65. There has been a long standing criticism that by subjecting the income of both partnership firms as well as the partners to taxation, we are engaging in double taxation. The Chelliah Committee has also stressed that double taxation in this regard should be avoided. I agree that we should avoid double taxation and I propose, as a measure of relief, to treat the firm as a separate tax entity and do away with the taxation of the same income in the hands of partners. I propose to allow deduction towards interest and salary payments made to partners from the income of the firm and then tax the balance income in the hands of the firm at a flat rate of 40 per cent.. The proportion of deduction allowed decreases with the income level of the firm and is so designed that the total tax incidence on small firms and professional firms will be reduced. The partners will not be taxed on their share in the income of the firm though they will be liable to pay tax on salary and interest income. This method will result in enormous simplification from the point of view of taxpayers as well as tax administration as the proposed scheme will do away with complexities, associated with the procedure relating to registration of firms, rectification of partners' assessments when firms' assessments are revised, etc.

66. Last year, I introduced provisions relating to tax deduction at source in respect of interest on term deposits with banks and commission payments. There has, however, been considerable criticism from taxpayers about the implementation of these provisions. I have also received representations from a number of Members of Parliament seeking withdrawal of these provisions. The system of tax deduction at source is a useful tool and one of the well recognised methods of enforcing tax compliance in many countries. However, a harassed Finance Minister has to be sensitive to the opinions of Honourable members of Parliament even when they differ from his own convictions. Therefore, I propose to withdraw these two provisions.

67. The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 has far too many exemptions making its administration enormously complicated. The valuation of certain assets such as shares also presents problems, since very high market values reflecting speculative activity can lead to a heavy burden on shareholders who are long term investors. There is also no distinction at present between productive and non-productive assets. The Chelliah Committee has suggested that, in order to encourage the taxpayers to invest in productive assets such as shares, securities, bonds, bank deposits, etc. and also to promote investments through Mutual Funds, these financial assets should be exempted from wealth tax. Wealth tax should be levied on individuals, Hindu undivided families and all companies only in respect of non-productive assets such as residential houses including farm houses and urban land, jewellery, bullion, motor cars, planes, boats and yachts which are not used for commercial

purposes. The Committee has further suggested that such tax should be at the rate of one per cent., with a basic exemption of Rs.15 lakhs. I propose to accept this recommendation and I hope this change will encourage investments in productive assets and discourage investment in ostentatious non-productive wealth.

68. Earlier in my speech I have referred to the importance which the Government attaches to the capital market and the special role of mutual funds including private sector mutual funds. In order to treat all mutual funds alike in tax matters, I propose to exempt from income tax mutual funds in both public sector and private sector recognised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. I had also referred to the scheme permitting Indian Companies to issue convertible bonds and equity to investors abroad. I propose to tax the income and capital gains from these issues at a concessional rate of 10 per cent., as is applicable to Offshore mutual funds. It is hoped that these measures will give a new thrust to the capital market in the country.

69. Last year, I had extended expenditure tax to cover air-conditioned restaurants in order to mop up additional resources. I have received several representations that this provision falls heavily on innumerable restaurants and small establishments which are patronised mainly by the middle class. It has been suggested that airconditioning in restaurants, unlike in homes, is no longer a luxury item of the rich. The largest number of such complaints have come from Bombay. Having lived in Bombay for two and a half years, I have special regard for the citizens of this great city. This has been reinforced by their voting behaviour in the recent elections to the Municipal Corporation. I, therefore, feel a special obligation to respond. I propose to withdraw this levy as far as the restaurants are concerned. However, I have made certain changes in the scope of the Expenditure-tax Act relating to hotel receipts. I propose to enhance the qualifying limit for liability relating to room charges of the hotel from the present Rs.400 per day to Rs.1200 per day. In view of the exchange rate adjustments undertaken recently, there is no longer any need for exempting expenditure made in foreign exchange from the tax. I am, accordingly, withdrawing this exemption.

70 .With a view to providing support to the cooperative sector, I propose to exempt all cooperative societies including urban cooperative societies engaged in the business of banking from the purview of Interest-tax Act.

71. I recognise the need for a reform of the corporate tax system. This is also an area where rates of taxation need to be lowered and I would like to give advance notice of my intention to begin lowering them as soon as possible. However, as the detailed recommendations

of the Chelliah Committee on corporate taxation are yet to be received, I propose to defer major restructuring in this area until after I have received its recommendations. Accordingly, for the present there will be no change in the rate structure as well as the surcharge. In this budget, I propose to make just two changes. Ordinarily, depreciation and investment allowance carried forward from earlier years is set off against the current income. In line with the rationalisation of depreciation allowance brought about last year, I propose that in respect of assessment year 1992-93, the quantum of set off for carried forward depreciation and investment allowance in the case of companies, where such amount exceeds Rs.1,00,000, shall be limited to two-third of such amount and the remaining one-third will be allowed to be adjusted in the assessment year 1993-94. Further, having regard to the widespread criticism that the Income-tax Act has artificial ceilings in regard to certain business expenses, I am liberalising some of the items on the basis of the recommendation of the Chelliah Committee.

72. Having regard to the complexities in tax laws, I have been receiving representations that the Government should give Advance Rulings whenever a taxpayer has doubts about the tax liability in respect of intended transactions. This practice obtains in a number of countries. There are certain practical difficulties in implementing such a suggestion. However, in the interest of avoiding needless litigation and promoting better taxpayer relations, a scheme for giving Advance Rulings in respect of transactions involving non-residents, is being worked out and will be put into operation soon. The scope of this can be extended subsequently on the basis of experience gained. The Government is also planning to set up the National Court of Direct Taxes in order to ensure that litigation in direct tax matters is settled expeditiously. Along with this, the Government would also like to bring forward, as soon as possible, a Bill on Direct Taxes Code, integrating therein all the three direct taxes so as to make the law easily understandable and tax administration simple.

73. I do not propose to take up the time of the House with other minor changes in the Direct Tax Laws.

74. My proposals on direct taxes are estimated to yield a net revenue gain of Rs. 795 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 435 crores will accrue to the States.

75. I now turn to the proposals relating to indirect taxes.

76. A long standing complaint of our industry, and of experts in trade policy is that our customs tariff rates are too high and increasingly out of line with the trends in our competitor countries, all of whom have reduced tariffs to very moderate levels. My colleague the Honourable Commerce

Minister has repeatedly told me that we cannot expect to compete with these countries in world markets if we persist with high tariff rates which have the effect of creating a high cost industrial structure. This is in line with the directions I had indicated in my budget speech last year. The Chelliah Committee, which was asked to look into all aspects of customs duties, has recommended reduction in the general level of tariffs, a reduction in the dispersion of the tariff rates and a rationalisation of the system with abolition of numerous end-use exemptions and concessions. The Committee has also rightly suggested that the process of reform should be gradual, so as to moderate the impact of the adjustment, both in terms of possible revenue loss and the pace at which domestic industry is exposed to competition. I propose to act on these recommendations by making a substantial start in this budget on reforming the customs tariff structure.

77. Last year I had begun the process of reducing import duties by lowering the *ad valorem* rates of basic plus auxiliary duties of customs to a maximum of 150%. I now propose to lower the peak tariff level further by reducing the basic plus auxiliary rates of import duties (inclusive of specific duties) to a maximum of 110% with the exception of passenger baggage and alcoholic beverages. The loss of revenue on account of this proposal as traditionally estimated is Rs. 1700 crores, though I feel it could be much lower in practice.

78. My next proposal relates to the duty on capital goods. The general duty on capital goods, including project imports, is currently at 80% which is below the peak rate of 110%. However, there is a good case for giving priority to reducing the duty on capital goods because high duty on capital goods constitutes a permanent increase in the cost of production for the life of the unit. In order to encourage new investment in export oriented industries, we should move to a lower duty rate on capital goods at an accelerated rate. I, therefore, propose to reduce the duty rate on project imports and general machinery from 80% to 60%. In the case of capital goods including project imports for electronics industry, I propose to reduce the import duty from 60% to 50%. In relation to capital goods for projects of coal mining and crude petroleum refining, I propose a deeper reduction in the import duty prescribing a uniform rate of 30%. In the case of power projects, the present concessional duty rate of 30% or 40% is being rationalised to a uniform rate of 30%. I also propose to reduce the import duty on other capital goods currently attracting duty above 80% by 10 percentage points. The existing concession in the duty rates available to the components of specified machinery enabling those items to be imported at rates below the rate applicable to the machinery is proposed to be continued. These changes will not adversely affect the competitive position of the Indian capital goods industry especially in view of the exchange rate

adjustment effected last year. These proposals involve a loss of revenue of about Rs.840 crores.

79. In view of the reduction of tariff peaks, I have also taken the opportunity to remove some of the end-use notifications for concessional duty imports. In this process of rationalisation, some duties may go up marginally. However, in view of the overall reduction of duty rates, industry should be able to absorb such marginal increases.

80. In my last budget I had proposed certain rationalisation of the rates of auxiliary duty of customs. I propose to further rationalise the auxiliary duty structure by reducing the number of duty slabs to four. The loss of revenue on this account is estimated at Rs. 125 crores.

81. Agriculture is the bedrock on which our economic development depends and the vital inputs for this sector have always been accorded a preferential tax treatment. In line with this principle, I propose to reduce the duty rate on 15 specified pesticides from 110% at present to 75%, by adding them to the list of pesticides eligible for this concession. I also propose to reduce the import duty on two pesticide intermediates from the present level of 120% to 65%. So also I propose to exempt three specified pesticide intermediates completely from excise duty. These proposals involve a revenue loss of about Rs.8 crores.

82. Successful agricultural development calls for injection of new seeds which can increase productivity and imported seeds and planting material can help in this process. I, therefore, propose to fully exempt from import duty, oil seeds, seeds of vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants; tubers and bulbs of flowers; cuttings or saplings of flower plants; and seeds of fruit-plants and pulses, for the purpose of sowing and planting. In order to ensure efficient transplanting of seedlings, I also propose to reduce the import duty on rice transplanters from 80% to 40%.

83. The petro-chemical industry suffers from high duty rates on certain basic feedstocks which are the building blocks of the industry. There is a case for duty reduction and rationalisation in this area. I, therefore, propose to reduce the import duty on propylene from 120% to 80%, on butadiene from 55% to 40% and on benzene from 40% to 25%. I also propose a uniform import duty of 40% for ethyl benzene and styrene which are essential inputs for the manufacture of polystyrene. Similarly, I propose to reduce import duty on certain specified feedstocks which find use in the manufacture of polyethylenes from 120% to 40%. The loss of revenue on account of the proposals would be around Rs.26 crores.

84. As a measure of relief to the asbestos cement industry which serves the housing, water supply and irrigation sectors, I propose to

reduce the import duty on asbestos fibre from 90% to 70%. The proposal involves a loss of revenue of Rs.18 crores.

85. Films in our country have become an important vehicle of national integration. I have therefore to worry about the economic health of this important industry. In order to give relief to the film industry, which is facing increasing competition from cable TV and video, I propose to reduce the import duty on unexposed colour negatives of cinematograph film by 20 percentage points from the existing level. The loss of revenue involved in the proposal is Rs.8 crores.

86. I propose to reduce the import duty on specified items of machinery required for the manufacture of fly ash and phosphogypsum bricks and building components.

87. Last year as a relief to the newspaper industry I had exempted standard newsprint fully from customs duty. I feel my support base in the Press could do with some strengthening. I now propose to fully exempt glazed newsprint which is presently attracting import duty of Rs.550 per metric ton from payment of duty. The proposal involves a revenue loss of about Rs. 3 crores.

88. I have already mentioned that import of gold by Indians including persons of Indian origin as part of their baggage will now be allowed. Every such passenger will be allowed to bring upto five kilograms of gold and the import duty on such gold will be Rs.450 per 10 grams, which works out to about 15% in *ad valorem* terms. This duty will be payable in convertible foreign exchange. I am confident that this step will be welcomed by all, except those engaged in the hitherto profitable business of smuggling this metal into the country.

89. The restructuring of customs duty being attempted in this Budget is the beginning of a process in which our customs duties are gradually reduced, over a three to four year period, to levels comparable with those in other developing countries. I would like to reassure Honourable Members that they need have no fear that the process of reducing duties will lead to the deindustrialisation of India. On the contrary, the reduction is necessary to give the Indian industry an environment in which it can increase its competitiveness through absorption of technology and greater integration with the world economy. This is essential if we are to achieve true self reliance. We shall take effective promotional measures to build up the competitive strength of Indian industry. The proposed restructuring of customs duty, together with the other changes in customs duty results in a net loss of Rs. 2023.35 crores. The loss is estimated in the conventional way and it is possible that it may be overestimated if we allow for a substantial improvement in the balance of payments, permitting a larger volume of imports and, therefore, a higher level of customs revenue.

90. In the field of excise duties, I have been guided by the objectives of rationalising the excise duty structure, providing reliefs where necessary and, of course, raising additional resources to offset the revenue loss from restructuring of customs tariffs.

91. While presenting the budget for 1991-92, I had referred to my intention to rationalise and simplify the procedurés, rules and regulations pertaining to indirect taxes so that the delays in the system are eliminated and the interface between the tax collector and the tax payer is reduced to the minimum. I propose to make an advance in this direction by abolishing licensing controls on production and manufacture under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. The assessees would simply be required to register themselves with the central excise authorities. At present assessees are required to get their central excise licences renewed every five years. Registration will be valid as long as the assessee continues the manufacturing activity. I am proposing suitable amendments in the law to this end.

92. Honourable Members would be aware that a Settlement Commission was established in 1976 under the Income-tax Act, 1961. I propose to set up a Settlement Commission, on similar lines, for dealing with customs and central excise disputes between the Department and the assessee. I trust this will help in speedy settlement of tax disputes.

93. Honourable Members may also recall that a law was enacted in 1986 for the establishment of an appellate tribunal for the adjudication of disputes relating to the determination of the rates of duties of customs and central excise and to the valuation in pursuance of Article 323-B of the Constitution. Due to unavoidable reasons, the tribunal could not be established. I propose to introduce legislation to suitably amend the Customs and Central Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986 and set up the tribunal.

94. The housing sector is important, both socially and for employment generation and as such deserves special treatment. I propose to fully exempt from excise duty bricks and tiles having a minimum content of 25% of red mud, which is a waste product of aluminium industry. I also propose to fully exempt light weight concrete building blocks from excise duty. Further I propose to reduce the excise duty on pre-fabricated buildings from 15% to 5%. I also propose to fully exempt doors and windows made of plastic, iron and steel which incidentally would conserve our dwindling forest cover. Further, I propose to exempt completely panel doors which are currently attracting 30% excise duty. The proposals involve a revenue loss of about Rs. 4 crores.

95. The glass container industry has been going through a lean period. I propose to reduce excise duty on glass containers from 40% to 30%. The excise duty on glass containers manufactured by semi-automatic process and mouth blown process will also be reduced from the existing levels of 30% and 15% to 20% and 10%, respectively. The proposals involve a revenue loss of Rs. 30 crores.

96. At present there is a wide dispersion of duty rates among various sectors of the textile industry. My primary aim is to simplify and rationalise the tariff structure and to reduce the duty differential between the various textile fibres and yarns.

97. I propose to rationalise and restructure the excise duty on cotton yarn and cellulosic spun yarn. On cotton yarn, I propose to reduce the multiplicity of rates by having only five duty slabs. Excise duty on cellulosic spun yarn is also being similarly rationalised by having three slabs.

98. I also propose to raise the basic excise duty on viscose fibre from Rs. 10.50 to Rs 12 per kg., on viscose filament yarn from Rs. 12 to Rs 15 per kg., and on acrylic fibre from Rs. 9.24 to Rs 12 per kg. The duty rates on polyester blended yarns are also being rationalised.

99. Rags and synthetic waste are both raw materials for the shoddy woollen industry. I propose to equate the import duty incidence on both at 110%.

100. With a view to raising the revenue from additional excise duty the proceeds of which go to the States, I propose to increase the duty on processed cotton fabrics by restructuring the duty slabs.

101. Several units in the nylon and polyester filament yarn industry are passing through difficult times. As a measure of relief, I propose to reduce the excise duty on nylon filament yarn from Rs. 63 to Rs 55 per kg and also to reduce the import duty on caprolactum from 80% to 50%. I also propose to reduce the excise duty on polyester filament yarn from Rs.70 to Rs.62 per kg.

102. To promote use of jute by the handloom sector, I propose to fully exempt jute yarn in hanks from excise duty. Similarly, jute products manufactured in rural areas by registered co-operative societies, women's co-operatives, etc. are also proposed to be fully exempted from excise duty.

103. As a measure of relief to the silk industry, I propose to reduce the import duty on raw silk from 55% to 30%.

104. The package of proposals relating to the textile industry involve a revenue reduction of about Rs. 25 crores.

105. I would now take up the proposals for rationalisation and additional revenue mobilisation.

106. At present excise duty is levied on *ad valorem* basis on some commodities and at specific rates on others. Over the years, for administrative reasons, *ad valorem* duties have been steadily replaced by specific rates or *ad valorem*-cum-specific rates. *Ad valorem* duties are preferable to specific duties as they ensure buoyancy in revenue on account of increase in prices, and the Chelliah Committee has recommended switching over to *ad valorem* rates for a number of commodities. It has also recommended that where specific rates are retained, the same should be revised every year taking into account the price inflation. I propose to make a modest beginning by switching over to the *ad valorem* mode of levy where feasible.

107. In respect of major non-ferrous metals, namely, copper, lead and zinc and products thereof, I propose to fix a uniform *ad valorem* levy of 10% in the place of existing specific rates of duty. As regards iron and steel, the excise duty on primary and semi-finished forms thereof is generally charged at specific rates of duty. For administrative reasons, I propose to retain the specific rates of excise duty on items like ingots and certain rolled products like bars, rods, etc., other than of stainless steel. In respect of these products, I propose to raise the existing rates, which are presently between Rs. 300 and Rs. 1800 per metric ton to rates between Rs. 400 and Rs. 2000 per metric ton. However, in respect of iron forgings and other steel products, I propose to prescribe a uniform excise duty of 10%. The proposals involve a revenue gain of about Rs.400 crores.

108. In my budget speech last year, I mentioned that every Finance Minister has to do his bit to curb smoking which is injurious to health. This injury to health is continuing and I would be failing in my duty if I did not make one more attempt to use the fiscal instrument in this worthy cause. While I do not propose to increase the duty on non-filter cigarettes of less than 60 mm in length, the duties on all other cigarettes are being raised by Rs.30 to Rs.100 per thousand depending on the length. The gain in revenue from the proposals is of the order of Rs.325 crores.

109. I propose to increase the excise duty on certain plastic resins, namely, polystyrene, low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene and polypropylene from 30% to 40%. The revenue gain from the proposal is Rs. 165 crores.

110. Watches attract a very low rate of duty of 5% which is out of line with the general duty structure. I propose to raise the rate to 10%. The revenue gain from the proposal is estimated to be Rs. 12 crores.

111. I propose to increase the excise duty on cement from Rs. 215 to

Rs. 290 per metric ton. The excise duty on cement produced in mini cement plants will also go up from Rs. 90 to Rs. 165 per metric ton, thus maintaining the existing duty differential of Rs. 125 per metric ton in favour of mini cement plants. However, I propose to reduce the duty on white cement from 40% to 35% to bring the incidence closer to that on ordinary cement. The estimated revenue gain from these proposals is Rs. 376 crores.

112. I propose to raise the excise duty on paints from the existing levels of 15% and 30% to 20% and 35% respectively. The revenue gain on account of the proposal is estimated to be Rs. 35 crores.

113. I propose to increase the excise duty on organic surface active agents from 25% to 30%. The proposal would yield an additional revenue of Rs. 50 crores.

114. At present two-wheelers such as motorcycles and scooters attract excise duty in slabs of 10%, 15%, 20%, 25% and 30% depending on the engine capacity. I propose to rationalise the duty structure by levying a uniform duty of 15% on all two-wheelers of engine capacity upto 75 cc and 25% on all others whose engine capacity exceeds 75 cc. I also propose to increase the excise duty on light commercial vehicles from 10% to 15%. The proposals involve a revenue gain of Rs. 80 crores.

115. I propose to increase the excise duty on cocoa and cocoa based preparations from 15% to 25%. The proposal involves a revenue gain of Rs. 24 crores.

116. I propose to increase the excise duty on wires and cables by five percentage points from the present levels. The additional revenue from the proposal is expected to be of the order of Rs. 60 crores.

117. I also propose to revise upwards the existing specific rates of excise duty on tyres, tubes and flaps. However, I propose to reduce the duty on moped tyres from Rs. 30 to Rs.25 per tyre. The proposals involve a revenue gain of Rs. 40 crores.

118. Special excise duty is being levied at present at the rate of 10% of the basic excise duty; certain essential items such as tea, coffee, sugar, matches, kerosene and vanaspati are fully exempted. In addition, high speed diesel oil and two wheelers attract special excise duty at 5%. I now propose to raise the special excise duty on products which are presently attracting a 10% rate of duty to 15%. However, this increase will not be applicable to petroleum products. I also propose to exempt from this increase certain consumer durables like motor cars and consumer electronics such as television sets, as these industries are passing through a difficult phase. This proposal involves a revenue gain of Rs.1025 crores.

119. The changes in trade policy introduced last year have eliminated the differential incentives for export at higher stages of manufacture. While a uniform pattern of incentive is generally to be preferred, there is a case for introducing some disincentives for exports of certain primary products where the same product can be easily exported in value added form. I propose to impose an export duty of 10% on exports of certain types of finished leather and on unpolished granite in order to encourage exporters to shift to leather products and polished granite. I am also imposing an export duty of 5% on iron ore. The proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs.142 crores.

120. I have also proposed certain amendments in the Finance Bill seeking to effect changes in the excise and customs tariff. These amendments are generally enabling provisions and have no revenue significance. Besides, there are proposals for amendment of some of the existing notifications. In order to save the time of the House, I do not propose to recount them.

121. The proposals with regard to changes in excise duty outlined above are likely to yield additional revenue of Rs. 2515.70 crores. The concessions and reliefs announced aggregate to Rs. 304.80 crores. Out of the net additional sharable revenue from excise duties of Rs. 2210.90 crores, the Centre's share would be Rs. 1146.53 crores and the States' share Rs. 1064.37 crores.

122. The net impact of my proposals on customs and excise duties taken together amount to an additional mobilisation of only Rs. 187.55 crores on indirect taxes. Since the loss in customs duties falls entirely on the Centre whereas the gain in excise revenue is shared with the States the impact on the Centre's revenue is a loss of Rs. 876.82 crores while the States will gain as much as Rs. 1064.37 crores.

123. Copies of notifications giving effect to the changes in customs and excise duties effective from the 1st March, 1992, will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

124. Taking direct and indirect taxes together the changes I have proposed are expected to result in a net revenue loss of Rs.517 crores to the Centre while the States will gain Rs.1500 crores. Consequently the estimated year end budget deficit of the Centre for 1992-93 will be Rs.5389 crores and the fiscal deficit for that year will be Rs.34408 crores.

125. Our nation will remain eternally grateful to Jawaharlal Nehru for his vision and insistence that the social and economic transformation of India had to take place in the framework of an open society, committed

to parliamentary democracy and the rule of law. India's development is of tremendous significance for the future of the developing world. To realise our development potential, we have to unshackle the human spirit of creativity, idealism, adventure and enterprise that our people possess in abundant measure. We have to harness all our latent resources for a second industrial revolution and a second agricultural revolution. Our economy, polity and society have to be extraordinarily resilient and alert if we are to take full advantage of the opportunities and to minimise the risks associated with the increasing globalisation of economic processes. We have to accept the need for reform if we are to avoid an increasing marginalisation of India in the evolving world economy. The economic policy changes brought about by our Government in the last eight months are inspired by this vision. Our party is an inheritor of great traditions of national service. True to this heritage, we commit ourselves to providing a firm and purposeful sense of direction to the reform process so that this ancient land of India regains its glory and rightful place in the comity of nations. This budget represents a contribution to the successful implementation of this great national enterprise, of building an India free from the fear of war, want and exploitation, an India worthy of the dreams of the founding fathers of our republic. We shall pay any price, bear any burden, make any sacrifice to realise those dreams. India is on the move again. We shall make the future happen.

126. Sir, I commend the Budget to this august House.

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Budget of the Central Government for 1992-93
(as laid before Parliament)

290 Fin/93

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1992-93

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1992-93

(जैसा संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया)

(As laid before Parliament)

नई दिल्ली, 29 फरवरी, 1992
New Delhi, the 29th February, 1992

मनमोहन सिंह
वित्त मंत्री
Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance

विषय सूची
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STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. कर राजस्व	**A. TAX REVENUE**					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर	***(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:***		*6666.53*	*9061.09*	*9627.16*	*10976.44*
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	5335.26	6704.00	7300.00	8125.00
निगम कर के अतिरिक्त आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1250.56	1587.09	1682.16	2001.44
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	-0.86	535.00	535.00	800.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	81.57	235.00	110.00	50.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर	***(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions:***		*237.62*	*266.30*	*267.00*	*308.00*
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.07	2.30	3.00	3.00
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	231.17	255.00	255.00	300.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	3.38	9.00	9.00	5.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर	***(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services:***		*45433.68*	*53066.22*	*50900.79*	*56665.83*
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	20643.75	25899.41	22895.00	25211.65
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	24514.36	26887.81	27695.79	31146.18
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	275.57	279.00	310.00	308.00
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	***(d) Taxes of Union territories***		*1118.30*	*1361.43*	*1398.70*	*1640.61*
जोड़ - कर राजस्व	**TOTAL-TAX REVENUE**		53456.13	63755.04	62193.65	69590.88
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B. NON-TAX REVENUE**					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(a) Fiscal Services***		*568.86*	*1117.63*	*786.58*	*820.39*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	252.77	295.59	278.55	306.11
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	316.09	822.04	508.03	514.28
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	***(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:***		*9503.99*	*11975.94*	*12345.46*	*16085.57*
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	8729.96	11008.82	11296.72	13463.77
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		5173.64	6808.22	6858.86	8259.60
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		938.11	1037.00	1039.00	1566.46
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		220.27	224.67	245.35	250.79
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		2397.94	2938.93	3153.51	3386.92
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	774.03	967.12	1048.74	2621.80
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	***(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue:***					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	*(i) General Services:*		*1743.01*	*1859.08*	*2246.35*	*2393.89*
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	3.95	3.65	3.15	3.65
पुलिस	Police	0055	153.92	168.07	170.65	176.65
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	32.21	12.40	32.27	23.15
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	23.49	27.82	27.47	32.54

* वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 1064.37 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट-प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है।

* *Excludes Rs. 1064.37 crores in Budget Estimate 1992-93 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.*

टिप्पणी:- 'वास्तविक 1990-91' कालम के अंतर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

Note: The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1990-91' are provisional.

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	31.71	31.16	40.27	40.49
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	79.28	84.00	101.56	115.64
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा - निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & Other Retirement benefits	0071	62.09	39.91	40.98	42.48
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	938.48	1035.41	1255.32	1440.41
रक्षा सेवाएं	*Defence Services*		*417.88*	*456.66*	*574.68*	*518.88*
थल-सेना	Army	0076	218.20	226.10	306.10	236.55
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	27.91	24.00	24.00	30.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	62.53	66.00	75.04	63.52
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	109.24	140.56	169.54	188.81
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं :	*(ii) Social and Community Services:*		*360.91*	*337.46*	*426.00*	*472.46*
शिक्षा, खेल,कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0202	10.01	12.51	10.34	10.95
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	9.54	10.30	10.53	10.68
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	5.24	10.50	12.50	12.50
आवास	Housing	0216	18.13	18.21	30.50	40.01
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	21.00	19.51	20.20	23.57
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	296.06	264.00	340.00	372.80
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.82	0.77	0.99	1.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	0.08	1.65	0.93	0.84
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	0.03	...	...	...
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	*(iii) Economic Services:*		*18035.46*	*20195.46*	*21696.95*	*24116.13*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	6.98	3.01	3.42	3.42
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	3.08	2.90	2.00	3.00
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	90.91	93.29	88.07	93.29
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.79	1.10	0.81	0.88
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	1.64	2.70	2.50	2.50
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	6.00	3.18	3.16	3.18
सहकारिता	Co-operation	0425	0.32	...	...	...
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.84	3.51	2.81	2.91
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.61	5.10	4.16	4.16
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.66	0.45	0.73	1.06
विद्युत	Power	0801	190.33	517.00	515.71	582.99
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	509.07	522.13	1599.07	611.90
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	4.59	5.34	4.89	5.00
उद्योग	Industries	0852	101.74	204.76	161.80	200.33
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	1.22	0.93	0.91	0.96
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	57.79	40.00	53.00	45.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	27.96	24.50	25.30	26.30
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	1.24	1.06	1.33	1.39
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.38	0.65	0.65	0.65

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	27.07	30.00	30.00	30.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	4.83	4.90	5.16	5.31
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	7.71	6.67	6.87	6.93
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	10.05	10.31	13.28	11.36
पर्यटन	Tourism	1452	0.08	...	...	...
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	232.32	37.12	241.56	242.11
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	45.03	47.12	53.36	55.82
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		12451.55	13702.72	13971.38	16298.67
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	840.85	960.00	920.00	960.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	3404.78	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
ग. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**585.61**	**868.14**	**974.92**	**865.61**
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	529.72	714.28	839.98	802.13
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Material and Equipment	1606	55.89	153.86	134.94	63.48
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	***Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories***		***148.84***	***140.51***	***162.34***	***172.78***
जोड़-कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**TOTAL- NON-TAX REVENUE**		**30946.68**	**36494.22**	**38638.60**	**44926.83**
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS***		***84402.81***	***100249.26***	***100832.25***	***114517.71***
अग्रेनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 7)	Carried over (see page 7)					
प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		18561.36	13853.98	17081.03	13881.69
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**102964.17**	**114103.24**	**117913.28**	**128399.40**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	**A. GENERAL SERVICES**		**40686.45**	**46980.31**	**47737.81**	**54312.85**
(क) राज्य के अंग	***(a) Organs of State***		***359.05***	***515.84***	***520.29***	***474.91***
संसद	Parliament	2011	27.89	29.59	30.43	37.26
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	3.56	3.42	3.92	3.93
मंत्रिपरिषद	Council of Ministers	2013	9.92	12.01	15.14	12.47
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	14.28	15.70	18.80	18.25
चुनाव	Elections	2015	59.98	200.00	190.00	127.00
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	243.42	255.12	262.00	276.00
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	***(b) Fiscal Services***		***1151.96***	***1473.08***	***1545.54***	***1639.43***
(i) कर संग्रह	*(i) Tax Collection*		*542.52*	*659.99*	*673.30*	*722.08*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	208.78	229.07	242.81	251.10
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	21.40	25.00	26.55	27.45
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	167.62	212.32	204.93	236.70
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	144.48	190.25	197.64	201.90
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.24	3.35	1.37	4.93
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	*(ii) Other Fiscal Services*		*609.44*	*813.09*	*872.24*	*917.35*
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	235.79	272.11	257.16	294.53
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	373.65	540.98	615.08	622.82
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण परिशोधन	***(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt***		***21471.49***	***27450.00***	***27250.00***	***32000.00***
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	21471.49	27450.00	27250.00	32000.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***(d) Administrative Services***		***2523.75***	***2687.08***	***2836.78***	***3475.12***
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.91	19.89	22.11	20.95
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	228.73	268.90	255.49	296.84
पुलिस	Police	2055	1563.48	1757.57	1852.96	1985.04
जेलें	Jails	2056	0.03	...	...	...
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	18.89	17.85	17.94	17.81
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	48.71	56.62	56.61	62.34
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	88.02	107.05	116.63	107.17
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	444.98	308.37	357.29	373.92
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	117.00	150.83	157.75	611.05
(ङ) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	***(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services***		***3888.20***	***3258.87***	***3543.41***	***4051.20***
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2105.90	2298.24	2384.66	2713.10
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	1782.30	960.63	1158.75	1338.10
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	***(f) Defence Services***		***11292.00***	***11595.44***	***12041.79***	***12672.19***
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	8121.93	8305.23	8440.36	8875.52
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	864.44	916.06	966.00	1020.21
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	2141.18	2120.96	2409.26	2526.79
रक्षा सेवाएं- आयुध कारखानें	Defence Services-Ordnance Factories	2079	164.45	253.19	226.17	249.67
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**		**3027.38**	**3739.74**	**3522.47**	**3691.11**
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	818.68	904.24	901.47	936.75
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	303.24	333.63	305.49	322.44
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	55.02	87.13	72.20	81.29
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	97.60	125.23	114.67	122.96
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	332.26	391.70	374.98	384.41
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	64.94	85.57	90.62	89.45
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	92.86	118.78	80.15	66.31
आवास	Housing	2216	77.49	97.97	94.72	101.10
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	6.22	11.87	6.96	8.88

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	82.66	92.72	90.89	93.62
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	550.86	655.10	650.18	663.04
अनुसूचित जातियों,अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	12.67	29.48	29.93	28.37
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	277.77	352.97	340.28	351.40
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	225.48	419.32	335.71	397.06
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	2.59	3.82	3.18	3.42
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2250	1.39	1.57	2.47	10.50
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	25.65	28.64	28.57	30.11
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**33958.41**	**35365.16**	**36768.77**	**39220.33**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***5494.08***	***6236.98***	***6586.86***	***6653.05***
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	789.82	1243.61	1429.15	1689.94
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	5.04	9.98	9.28	9.00
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	11.11	14.22	12.74	16.21
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	106.83	144.16	131.12	173.36
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	17.24	27.84	26.51	34.07
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	39.12	58.60	65.29	65.71
बागान	Plantations	2407	54.07	69.42	64.78	66.87
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2610.62	2741.89	2986.71	2647.21
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	318.27	363.53	351.36	375.20
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	20.16	34.83	53.17	46.91
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	15.12	19.65	22.54	15.32
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	1506.68	1509.25	1434.21	1513.25
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	***(b) Rural Development***		***376.89***	***415.26***	***374.16***	***406.30***
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	347.55	355.57	335.56	356.32
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	6.64	13.82	7.64	13.17
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	2.00	8.71	2.61	7.02
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	20.70	37.16	28.35	29.79
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	***(c) Special Areas Programmes***		***12.25***	***15.97***	***20.04***	***16.08***
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	12.25	15.97	20.04	16.08
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***(d) Irrigation and Flood Control***		***89.23***	***164.24***	***130.96***	***152.13***
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	36.38	55.07	44.69	50.34
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	34.12	57.58	55.80	61.06
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.07	2.20	1.20	3.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	Flood Control & Drainage	2711	18.66	49.39	29.27	37.73
(ङ) ऊर्जा	***(e) Energy***		***918.24***	***1119.62***	***1075.22***	***1143.29***
विद्युत	Power	2801	636.33	796.29	780.89	866.76
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	95.21	100.00	95.00	50.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	123.48	135.30	116.45	143.99
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	63.22	88.03	82.88	82.54
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	***(f) Industry and Minerals***		***5082.33***	***4525.38***	***4987.79***	***5204.07***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	321.36	483.96	423.08	460.84
उद्योग	Industries	2852	4372.72	3760.34	4261.22	4476.66
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	133.54	123.99	147.97	126.62
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	37.18	36.99	31.47	33.52
उद्योगों और खनिजो पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	217.53	120.10	124.05	106.43

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - राजस्व खाता - भुगतान

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA - REVENUE ACCOUNT - DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(छ) परिवहन	***(g) Transport***		***13077.93***	***14408.51***	***14674.37***	***17049.13***
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		12451.55	13702.72	13971.38	16298.67
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	61.48	63.20	60.16	65.29
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	39.30	50.64	50.65	52.76
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	22.21	23.59	34.58	37.59
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	200.23	228.78	228.01	228.12
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.68	1.75	1.92	6.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	6.83	13.97	5.26	11.49
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	295.65	323.86	322.41	349.21
(ज) संचार	***(h) Communications***		***4448.18***	***5247.63***	***5203.42***	***6105.55***
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	1032.50	1215.10	1175.00	1108.73
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications		3404.79	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	1856.95	2253.33	2169.65	2526.21
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	220.27	224.67	245.35	250.79
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	1327.57	1487.00	1570.00	2140.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	2.82	56.96	34.63	71.43
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	8.07	10.57	8.79	8.39
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	***(I) Science Technology and Environment***		***1127.38***	***1324.17***	***1282.77***	***1357.39***
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	227.82	261.34	255.72	288.87
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	311.89	343.02	384.05	358.41
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	29.17	38.61	35.77	39.91
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	455.32	543.87	495.56	549.72
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	103.18	137.33	111.67	120.48
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	***(j) General Economic Services***		***3331.90***	***1907.40***	***2433.18***	***1133.34***
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	115.95	135.78	136.99	151.16
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	52.33	63.84	61.51	77.74
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	2810.77	1355.51	1896.91	569.69
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	150.98	190.36	172.06	180.10
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	40.83	44.28	48.36	50.07
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	10.63	16.47	16.47	16.91
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	General Financial and Trading Institutions	3465	0.00	...	...	4.35
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	0.28	0.35	0.27	0.27
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	150.13	100.81	100.61	83.05
घ. सहायता—अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**		**23853.41**	**26581.16**	**28344.91**	**29618.65**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता-अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	13202.20	15096.63	15961.54	16248.29
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	91.13	121.07	117.52	115.09
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties	3603	10414.43	11175.47	12092.57	13058.80
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	139.53	181.39	166.68	189.87
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Material and Equipment	3606	6.12	6.60	6.60	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	Disbursements of Union territories		1438.52	1436.87	1539.32	1556.46
जोड़ - राजस्व भुगतान	***TOTAL- REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS***		***102964.17***	***114103.24***	***117913.28***	***128399.40***
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursements (Surplus)		...	...	...	...
जोड़	**TOTAL:**		**102964.17**	**114103.24**	**117913.28**	**128399.40**

विवरण 1 - भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I - CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-CAPITAL ACCOUNT-RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	लेखा Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. लोक ऋण	***A. PUBLIC DEBT***					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		86655.86	82718.78	70196.00	70388.82
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8988.38	8918.00	8918.00	6151.00
अन्य	Others		4668.73	7491.37	8644.19	13045.66
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment***		***100312.97***	***99128.15***	***87758.19***	***89585.48***
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	5339.07	6543.80	7256.31	7950.17
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**105652.04**	**105671.95**	**95014.50**	**97535.65**
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	***B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		4637.20	4152.74	4279.44	4673.51
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		15.42	17.40	17.40	18.40
विदेशी सरकारें	Foreign Governments		798.96	1202.92	1683.82	1171.00
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1317.00	1405.29	1507.88	1744.75
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**6768.58**	**6778.35**	**7488.54**	**7607.66**
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	***C. OTHER RECEIPTS***		***-0.32***	***2500.00***	***2500.00***	***2500.00***
जोड़-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS***		***112420.30***	***114950.30***	***105003.04***	***107643.31***
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)	*REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forward from page 3)*		*84402.81*	*100249.26*	*100832.25*	*114517.71*
जोड़-भारत की समेकित निधि - प्राप्तियां	***TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS***		***196823.11***	***215199.56***	***205835.29***	***222161.02***

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(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	लेखे Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**		**4956.41**	**5743.87**	**5239.16**	**5839.93**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	28.84	96.25	-24.39	93.78
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	4047	141.43	156.18	153.82	152.05
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Sationery and Printing	4058	4.58	3.80	2.60	2.10
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	207.38	239.18	199.10	238.37
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	0.27	3.94	2.00	3.31
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	21.56	33.30	23.14	3.63
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	4552.35	5211.22	4882.89	5346.69
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**		**246.74**	**405.56**	**265.22**	**324.63**
शिक्षा, खेल,कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	5.81	10.89	4.85	8.39
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	...	4.29	5.98	5.13
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.10
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
आवास	Housing	4216	110.92	166.51	142.68	153.35
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	12.01	18.50	17.00	13.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	3.85	4.20	4.33	24.72
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	101.97	168.14	42.80	63.53
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	8.00	18.00	38.00	42.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	− 0.26	1.05	1.05	1.03
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	2.33	8.83	3.33	9.38
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**7933.77**	**10406.37**	**8183.76**	**14280.69**
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	***(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities***		*45.05*	*75.04*	*51.55*	*63.90*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	3.54	12.07	8.74	8.76
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.67	0.95	0.95	1.30
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.81	3.15	0.70	2.15
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.31	2.24	0.88	1.79
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	0.75	5.74	5.28	5.21
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4406	4.80	5.61	2.87	1.36
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	26.74	34.05	21.50	32.26
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	5.25	11.00	10.40	11.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	0.18	0.23	0.23	0.07
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	***(b) Capital Account of Rural Development***			*0.50*	*0.50*	*0.50*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515		0.50	0.50	0.50
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	***(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes***		*119.97*	*113.94*	*108.45*	*118.93*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	119.97	113.94	108.45	118.93
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	***(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control***		*1.95*	*4.73*	*4.61*	*7.14*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	1.85	4.23	4.11	6.14
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.05	0.50	0.50	1.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.05	...	...	...
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	***(e) Capital Account of Energy***		*2708.63*	*2366.92*	*1994.94*	*1745.54*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	2165.88	2002.59	1584.64	1548.24
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	-0.17	...	...	...
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	541.49	360.00	406.00	193.00
उर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	1.43	4.33	4.30	4.30

विवरण I- भारत की समेकित निधि - पूंजी खाता - भुगतान
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(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	***(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals***		***771.07***	***856.74***	***721.15***	***1031.94***
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	27.10	17.48	15.82	17.85
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	8.80	16.30	3.55	207.29
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	102.27	18.45	12.20	21.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	20.00	15.00	14.25	43.55
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	26.37	2.00	15.00	62.00
रसायन और औषध उद्योग	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	4857		4.00	3.80	3.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	60.48	64.60	61.71	70.75
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	34.86	39.95	41.33	9.90
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	57.31	95.98	91.30	54.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	320.23	411.73	351.34	408.28
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.54	4.24	3.37	2.01
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	4885	112.11	167.01	107.48	131.51
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	***(g) Capital Account of Transport***		***2222.47***	***2399.22***	***2356.83***	***2664.47***
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1631.86	1694.00	1694.00	1925.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	6.21	9.98	7.91	15.11
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	0.71	6.50	9.72	37.90
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	3.38	16.80	15.80	18.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	563.27	641.84	614.30	646.12
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	4.11	17.50	2.50	9.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	12.93	12.60	12.60	12.69
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता	***(h) Capital Account of Communications***		***422.07***	***83.09***	***62.19***	***72.52***
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	26.14	56.90	42.00	61.27
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	383.09	14.00	14.00	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	12.84	12.19	6.19	11.25
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता	***(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment***		***133.78***	***190.40***	***131.13***	***150.07***
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	53.00	71.83	50.26	57.18
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	57.51	95.83	56.47	67.60
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	3.09	6.88	4.88	7.56
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	20.18	15.86	19.52	17.73
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	***(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services***		***1508.78***	***4315.79***	***2752.41***	***8425.68***
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	17.70	25.30	21.17	15.00
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	7.52	13.57	11.96	11.98
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	16.10	25.85	21.00	24.68
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	770.86	718.00	802.76	753.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	681.76	3514.85	1877.08	7608.83
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	14.84	18.22	18.44	12.19
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	Disbursements of Union Territories		268.22	380.90	361.62	380.05
जोड़ - राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT***		***13405.14***	***16936.70***	***14049.76***	***20825.30***

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(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
लोक ऋण	**PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Goverment	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		987.42	1418.18	1418.18	1150.85
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		74886.76	75000.00	65000.00	65000.00
अन्य	Others		3628.43	4478.48	5240.24	5002.20
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	***Total-Internal Debt of Central Goverment***		*79502.61*	*80896.66*	*71658.42*	*71153.05*
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2158.52	3252.32	3280.30	3886.54
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT**		**81661.13**	**84148.98**	**74938.72**	**75039.59**
उधार और अग्रिम	***LOANS AND ADVANCES***					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**		**21.30**	**48.38**	**75.39**	**97.09**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	2.12	0.75	0.75	0.05
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	6215		...	...	45.00
आवास	Housing	6216	17.19	45.50	72.87	49.51
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	1.35	1.40	1.25	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	6235		0.03	0.02	0.03
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	0.14	0.20	...	...
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**3900.41**	**3348.50**	**3878.84**	**3324.85**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार	***(a) Loans For Agriculture and allied activities***		*193.60*	*318.56*	*353.32*	*340.26*
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401		0.01	0.01	0.01
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	35.00	50.00	74.00	62.00
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405		0.50	...	...
बागान	Plantations	6407.	7.78	11.00	10.45	10.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	3.16	90.00	20.00	80.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	147.66	167.05	248.86	188.25
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार	***(b) Loans for Special Areas Programme***		*10.91*	*10.76*	*15.76*	*7.30*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	3.50	0.76	0.76	5.30
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	6701	7.00	8.00	14.00	...
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.41	2.00	1.00	2.00
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	***(c) Loans for Energy***		*1039.27*	*869.48*	*1125.13*	*1564.96*
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	567.27	400.82	706.47	857.70
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	150.00	180.00	180.00	300.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	322.00	288.00	238.00	407.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	...	0.66	0.66	0.26
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	***(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals***		*2246.62*	*1835.00*	*2110.36*	*1206.49*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	249.81	271.30	242.33	190.12
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	749.60	473.02	481.75	121.71
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	1.58	1.35	1.35	21.30
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	34.32	35.00	18.10	...
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	128.27	92.40	82.40	33.00
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856		9.80	9.80	...
रसायन उद्योग	Chemicals Industries	6857	5.39	7.60	25.35	5.92
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	211.76	189.83	288.60	190.21
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	12.53	22.65	16.37	17.65
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	196.78	160.66	161.20	120.39

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		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	लेखे Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861		...	10.00	7.42
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	25.67	2.05	2.05	0.43
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	630.91	569.34	771.06	498.34
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	***(e) Loans for Transport***		***390.48***	***309.64***	***269.43***	***193.51***
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	76.50	138.98	93.88	79.40
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	88.81	36.28	70.09	56.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053		11.03	10.48	9.60
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	183.00	103.25	90.00	39.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	6.17	17.60	2.60	9.01
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	36.00	2.50	2.38	0.50
(च) दूरसंचार के लिए उधार	***(f) Loans for Communications***		***9.94***	...	...	...
अन्य दूर संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	9.94	...	...	...
(छ)विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	***(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment***		***1.37***	***1.70***	***0.54***	***0.50***
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	1.37	1.70	0.54	0.50
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	***(h) Loans for General Economic Services***		***8.22***	***3.36***	***4.30***	***11.83***
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.04	1.10	2.04	1.56
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	5.18	2.26	2.26	10.27
ग. अन्य उधार	**C. OTHER LOANS**		**16423.47**	**16483.81**	**14812.30**	**14206.02**
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	14475.95	14993.06	13361.16	13617.92
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	45.75	54.10	54.10	59.05
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	1718.66	1213.99	1185.48	294.21
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	180.21	219.60	208.60	232.58
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	2.90	3.06	2.96	2.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans of Union territories		363.20	443.86	388.27	448.00
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	**TOTAL-LOANS AND ADVANCES**		**20708.38**	**20324.55**	**19154.80**	**18075.96**
जोड़ - पूंजीगत व्यय	***TOTAL-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***		***115774.65***	***121410.23***	***108143.28***	***113940.85***
जोड़ - भारत की समेकित निधि - भुगतान	**TOTAL-CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA-DISBURSEMENTS**		**218738.82**	**235513.47**	**226056.56**	**242340.25**

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान

STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.16	0.17	0.19
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	3.15	3.65	3.63
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	17.75	20.70	19.56
लेखा-परीक्षा	Audit	2016	5.47	5.84	6.38
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.26	0.26	0.25
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.55	0.55	0.55
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.06	4.78	0.07
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Service	2047	0.11	0.11	0.36
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	27450.00	27250.00	32000.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.33	14.57	13.97
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Service	2052	0.05	0.06	0.03
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.65	0.89	0.71
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.23	0.36	0.20
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.02	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	3.52	2.32	2.19
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	2.48	2.84	2.94
रक्षा सेवाएं-नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	0.20	0.16	0.16
रक्षा सेवाएं-वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	0.19	0.26	0.29
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	1.30	0.80	1.00
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.05	0.26	0.12
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.03	0.07	0.02
आवास	Housing	2216	4.19	4.84	5.02
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.01	0.03	0.01
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.02	0.02	0.02
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.55	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.09	0.10	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.03	0.03	0.03
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.10	0.05	0.05
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	5.00	4.00	...
उद्योग	Industries	2852	26.12	29.49	2.82
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non ferrous Mining and Metallaurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.40	0.40	0.41
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.01	0.01	0.01
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.20	0.20	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.02	0.02
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.04
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.04	0.04	0.06
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.04	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	3584.29	3582.38	3955.33
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	11175.47	12092.57	13058.80
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.05
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	0.20	0.98	1.61
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	6.45	5.49	5.80

विवरण - I क - भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" भुगतान
STATEMENT IA - DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	...	0.15	0.50
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	...	0.04	...
आवास	Housing	4216	4.27	4.30	4.35
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	16.30	16.30	11.30
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.20	0.20	0.20
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	...	0.03	...
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.06	0.06
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.10	1.02	0.20
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	...	0.02	...
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.04	0.40	0.24
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	80896.66	71658.42	71153.05
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3252.32	3280.30	3886.54
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	14993.06	13361.16	13617.92
कुल जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**		**141465.77**	**131352.80**	**137757.95**

विवरण II - भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि - निवल
STATEMENT II - CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA - NET

(करोड़ रुपए)(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..	..	..	..

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	*34907.21*	*32304.55*	*31748.58*	*34226.87*
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*17666.06*	*17720.00*	*16370.00*	*17295.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*4212.34*	*4080.00*	*4760.00*	*5760.00*
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2973.70	3000.00	3500.00	4300.00
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	1238.64	1080.00	1260.00	1460.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*13028.81*	*10504.55*	*10618.58*	*11171.87*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	179.43	218.29	219.52	268.58
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	12849.38	10286.26	10399.06	10903.29
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	*5202.67*	*5297.37*	*5717.07*	*6811.19*
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*4657.61*	*5021.03*	*5362.68*	*6508.77*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3256.17	3456.23	3707.84	4272.21
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1368.48	1532.90	1619.22	2198.68
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	32.96	31.90	35.62	37.88
(ख) निर्व्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*545.06*	*276.34*	*354.39*	*302.42*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.74	9.80	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	12.00	12.00	20.00	20.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	9.63	...	...	...
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	165.15	111.05	110.50	110.50
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	3.08	3.08	2.90	2.90
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	345.46	140.41	211.93	159.96
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	*22557.95*	*15307.72*	*16819.01*	*16565.33*
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*2908.83*	*3178.91*	*3301.43*	*3441.93*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund .	5.03	5.25	5.24	5.47
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	857.43	1123.40	1129.49	1246.39
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	2046.37	2050.26	2166.70	2190.07
(ख) निर्व्याज जमाराशियां	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*14442.95*	*12128.81*	*13517.58*	*13123.40*
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	8987.29	8138.94	9275.44	9347.45
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	13.38	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	5442.28	3975.87	4228.14	3761.95
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*5206.17*	...	...	...
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	*654.24*	...	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	...	...	...	
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	522.36	...	...	...
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	129.53	...	...	...
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	
अन्य	Others	2.35	...	...	...
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	**E. REMITTANCES:**	*512.89*	...	...	...
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	19.65	...	...	...
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	493.24	...	...	...
जोड़-लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS**	63834.96	52909.64	54284.66	57603.39
कुल जोड़ - (I + II + III)	***GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)***	***260658.07***	***268109.20***	***260119.95***	***279764.41***
रोकड़ शेष	*CASH BALANCE*	*1464.86*	*51.50*	*1887.16*	*51.56*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	262122.93	268160.70	262007.11	279815.97

विवरण III - भारत का लोक खाता - भुगतान
STATEMENT III - PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA -DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	**A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.**	***14858.09***	***14256.40***	***16063.02***	***16499.01***
(क) अल्प बचतें	*(a) Small Savings*	*9357.19*	*10510.00*	*10850.00*	*11125.00*
(ख) भविष्य निधियां :	*(b) Provident Funds:*	*2211.18*	*2020.00*	*2510.00*	*3260.00*
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1753.17	1700.00	2100.00	2800.00
(ii) लोकभविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	458.01	320.00	410.00	460.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	*(c) Other Accounts:*	*3289.72*	*1726.40*	*2703.02*	*2114.01*
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	46.72	47.44	48.04	53.56
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3243.00	1678.96	2654.98	2060.45
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	**B. RESERVE FUNDS**	***4685.84***	***4990.11***	***5241.18***	***6592.09***
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest*	*4333.18*	*4652.73*	*4908.13*	*6102.06*
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3004.52	3165.83	3403.13	3962.06
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1327.45	1486.90	1505.00	2140.00
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.21	...		
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	*(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest*	*352.66*	*337.38*	*333.05*	*490.03*
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.06	9.80	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.75	12.00	1.00	1.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	5.80	6.04	4.45	5.53
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	102.24	110.00	110.00	110.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	0.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	234.56	193.29	202.29	358.19
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	**C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES**	***20696.08***	***13349.41***	***14594.79***	***14333.24***
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	*(a) Deposits bearing interest:*	*1324.90*	*1690.54*	*1521.23*	*2028.69*
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	1.85	0.50	0.68	0.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि, आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	0.00	111.80	124.49	136.39
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1323.05	1578.24	1396.06	1891.80
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	*(b) Deposits not bearing Interest:*	*13992.51*	*11658.87*	*13073.56*	*12304.55*
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	9230.84	8115.31	9506.24	9522.45
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	6.05	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	4755.62	3529.56	3553.32	2768.10
(ग) अग्रिम	*(c) Advances*	*5378.67*	...	...	...
घ. उचंत और विविध	**D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS:**	**979.71**	...	...	...
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	900.82	...	...	...
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	...	...	...	
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	...	...	...	
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	...	...	...	
अन्य	Others	78.89	...	...	...
ड. प्रेषित रकमें	***E. REMITTANCES:***	***277.23***	...	...	...
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	5.08	...	...	...
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	272.15	...	...	...
जोड़-लोक खाता भुगतान	**TOTAL - PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS**	**41496.95**	**32595.92**	**35898.99**	**37424.34**
कुल जोड़ - *(I+II+III)*	***GRAND TOTAL - (I + II + III)***	***260235.77***	***268109.39***	***261955.55***	***279764.59***
रोकड़ शेष	*CASH BALANCE*	*1887.16*	*51.31*	*51.56*	*51.38*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**262122.93**	**268160.70**	**262007.11**	**279815.97**

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	व्यय EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
दिल्ली DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1250.23	1252.28	1484.15	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1004.06	1000.29	1040.82
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	30.56	28.51	31.17	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	177.57	156.21	177.63
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	440.37	384.50	445.88
जोड़ Total	**1280.79**	**1280.79**	**1515.32**	**जोड़ Total**	**1622.00**	**1541.00**	**1664.33**
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	84.51	115.78	124.42	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	134.94	192.04	193.10
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	56.01	72.22	72.30	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	30.08	32.63	35.99
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	2.34	2.33	0.51
जोड़ Total	**140.52**	**188.00**	**196.72**	**जोड़ Total**	**167.36**	**227.00**	**229.60**
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.00	1.21	1.26	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	148.44	177.50	163.51
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	25.19	29.79	30.76	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	137.80	139.32	135.63
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.46	0.43	0.65
जोड़ Total	**27.19**	**31.00**	**32.02**	**जोड़ Total**	**286.70**	**317.25**	**299.79**
दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.21	1.64	1.74	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	15.18	16.50	17.76
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	18.72	20.80	26.16	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	14.51	13.26	11.44
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.47	0.40	0.43
जोड़ Total	**19.93**	**22.44**	**27.90**	**जोड़ Total**	**30.16**	**30.16**	**29.63**
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.08	0.08	0.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	37.79	41.12	47.90
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	2.69	2.74	3.11	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.01	9.27	9.83
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.13	0.52	0.42
जोड़ Total	**2.77**	**2.82**	**3.20**	**जोड़ Total**	**47.93**	**50.91**	**58.15**
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	23.40	27.71	28.95	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.03	17.03	17.82
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	7.34	8.28	9.28	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.93	10.93	9.53
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.09	0.09	0.11
जोड़ Total	**30.74**	**35.99**	**38.23**	**जोड़ Total**	**28.05**	**28.05**	**27.46**
सारांश SUMMARY							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1361.43	1398.70	1640.61	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1357.44	1444.48	1480.91
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	140.51	162.34	172.78	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	380.90	361.62	380.05
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	443.86	388.27	448.00
जोड़ Total	**1501.94**	**1561.04**	**1813.39**	**जोड़ Total**	**2182.20**	**2194.37**	**2308.96**

Budget at a Glance 1992-93

290 Fin/93

बजट का सार Budget at a Glance

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Actuals	1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**1. Revenue Receipts**	**54954**	**67529**	**66549**	**75688**
2. कर राजस्व (केन्द्र को निवल)	*2. Tax Revenue (Net to Centre)*	*42978*	*52500*	*50006*	*56456*
3. कर–भिन्न राजस्व	*3. Non-Tax Revenue*	*11976*	*15029*	*16543*	*19232*
4. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**4. Capital Receipts**	**39015**	**38174**	**39521**	**38010**
5. ऋणों की वसूली	*5. Recoveries of Loans*	*5712*	*5666*	*6261*	*6491*
6. अन्य प्राप्तियां	*6. Other Receipts*	...	*2500*	*2500*	*2500*
7. उधार और अन्य देयताएं	*7. Borrowings and other liabilities*	*33303*	*30008*	*30760*	*29019*
8. कुल प्राप्तियां	***8. Total Receipts (1+4)***	*93969*	*105703*	*106070*	*113698*
9. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**9. Non-Plan Expenditure**	76198	79697	80070	84475
10 राजस्व खाते पर	*10. On Revenue Account*	*60850*	*64315*	*66696*	*71233*
11. पूंजी खाते पर	*11. On Capital Account*	*15348*	*15382*	*13374*	*13242*
12. आयोजना व्यय	**12. Plan Expenditure**	29118	33725	33032	34612
13. राजस्व खाते पर	*13. On Revenue Account*	*12666*	*17068*	*16934*	*18337*
14. पूंजी खाते पर	*14. On Capital Account*	*16452*	*16657*	*16098*	*16275*
15. कुल व्यय	***15. Total Expenditure (9+12)***	*105316*	*113422*	*113102*	*119087*
16. राजस्व व्यय	16. Revenue Expenditure (10+13)	73516	81383	83630	89570
17. पूंजी व्यय	17. Capital Expenditure (11+14)	31800	32039	29472	29517
18. राजस्व घाटा	***18. Revenue Deficit (1-16)***	***18562***	***13854***	***17081***	***13882***
19. बजटीय घाटा	***19. Budgetary Deficit (8-15)***	***11347***	***7719***	***7032***	***5389***
20. राजकोषीय घाटा	***20. Fiscal Deficit [(1+5+6)-15=7+19]***	***44650***	***37727***	***37792***	***34408***
21. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए निवल ऋण में वृद्धि #	*Increase in net RBI Credit to Central Government#*	*14745*	*7719*	*8800*	*5389 ##*

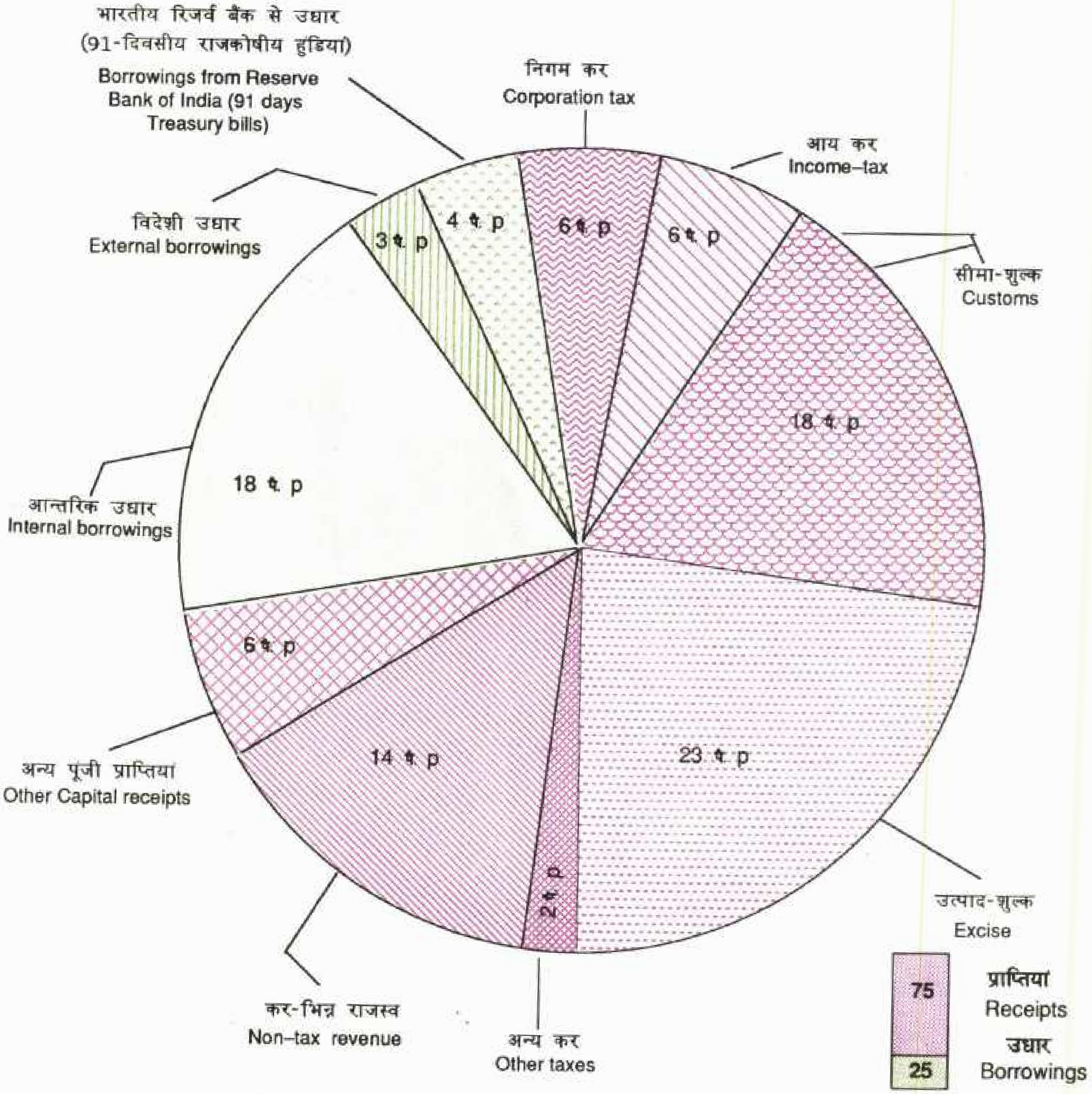
\# भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिए गए ऋणों में हुई अन्य घट-बढ़ सहित ।

\## इसका अलग से अनुमान नही लगाया गया ।

\# *Including other variations in Reserve Bank of India's credit to Central Government.*

\## *Not independently estimated.*

रुपया आता है
Rupee Comes From



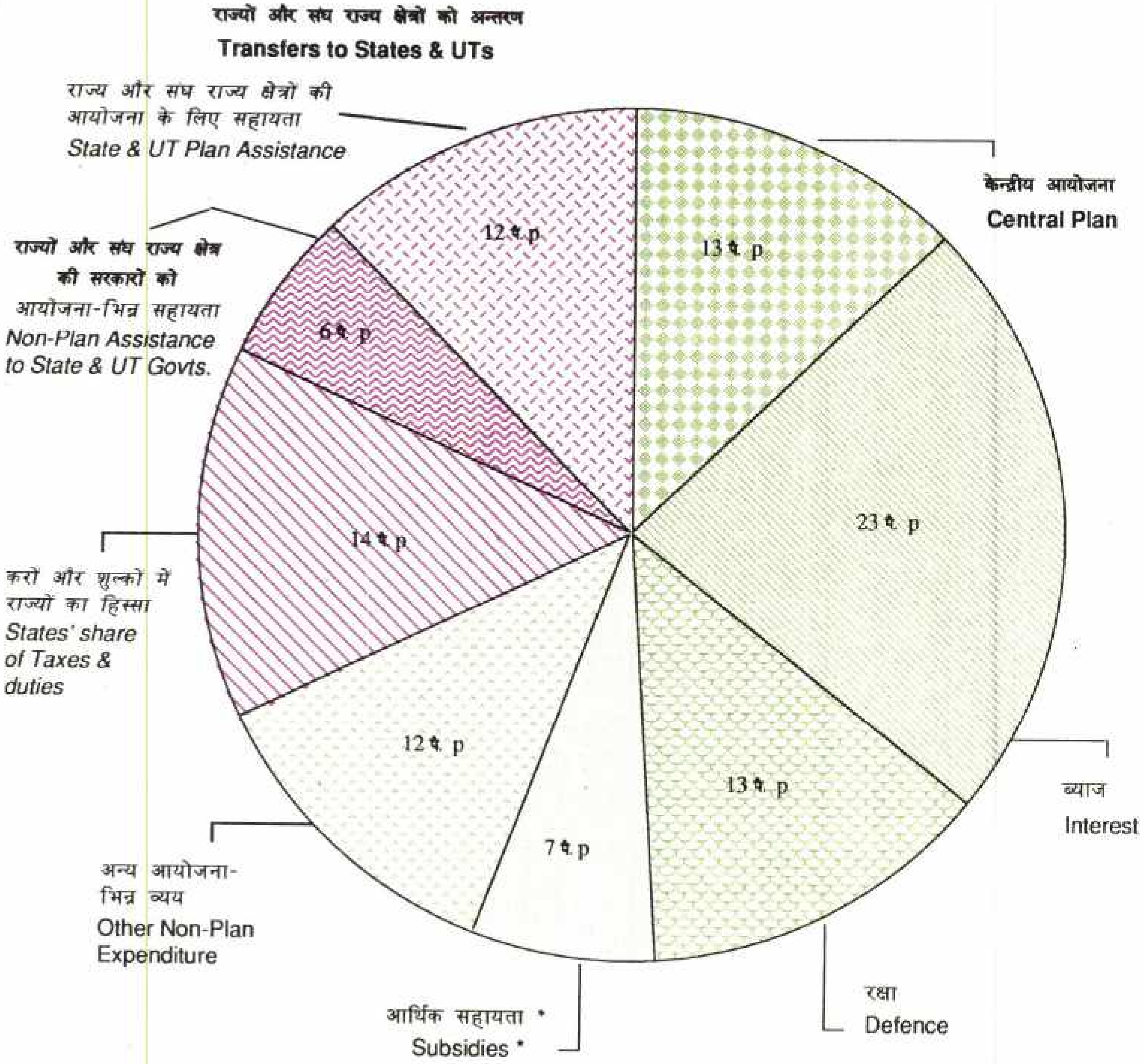
टिप्पणी :— इसमें सरकारी उद्यमों की योजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के निमित्त उनके संसाधन शामिल नहीं है ।

इस चार्ट में कुल प्राप्तियों में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें पृष्ठ 1 पर सारणी में घटा दिया गया है ।

Notes:– *Exclusive of resources of public enterprises for their Plans.*

In this chart total receipts are inclusive of the share of States and local bodies of taxes and duties which have been netted in the table on page 1.

रुपया जाता है
Rupee Goes To



टिप्पणियां :— इसमें वह परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है जिसे सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाता है ।

इस चार्ट में कुल व्यय में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों और स्थानीय निकायों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें पृष्ठ 1 पर सारणी में प्राप्तियों में से घटा दिया गया है ।

* इसमें किसानों को दिया गया ऋण राहत शामिल है ।

Notes:— *Exclusive of Plan outlays met from resources of public enterprises.*

In this chart, total expenditure is inclusive of the share of States and local bodies of taxes and duties which have been netted against receipts in the table on page 1.

* *Includes debt relief to farmers.*

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान** Budget Estimates**
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***REVENUE RECEIPTS***			
1. कर राजस्व	**1. TAX REVENUE**			
सकल कर-राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue**	**68835**	**67300**	**76524**
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	6704	7300	8125
आय-कर	Income Tax	6152	6788	7870
ब्याज-कर	Interest Tax	535	535	800
व्यय कर	Expenditure-tax Act,1987	235	110	50
धन-कर	Wealth Tax	255	255	300
दान-कर	Gift Tax	9	9	5
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	25900 *	22895	25212
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	27402	27696	32211
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	281	313	311
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	1362	1399	1640
घटाइए -राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less States' Share**	**16255**	**17199**	**19992**
आय कर	Income Tax	4565	5106	5868
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	11690	12093	14124
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को समनुदेशित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	*Less- Assignment of UT taxes to Local Bodies*	*80*	*95*	*76*
निवल कर राजस्व	**NET TAX REVENUE**	**52500**	**50006**	**56456**

* कर-भिन्न राजस्व के अंतर्गत लिए गए जब्तशुदा सोने और चांदी की बिक्री से प्राप्त 334 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को छोड़कर ।

* *Excluding Rs. 334 crores on account of sale of confiscated gold and silver taken under 'Non Tax Revenue'*

***** बजट प्रस्तावों के प्रभाव सहित, जो नीचे दिया गया है ।***

***** Include effect of Budget proposals as below:-***

		बजट प्रस्ताव Budget proposals	राज्यों का हिस्सा States' share	केन्द्र के लिए निवल Net for the Centre
निगम-कर	Corporation tax	325	...	325
आय कर	Income-tax	570	435	135
व्यय-कर	Expenditure tax	- 100	...	- 100
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	- 2023	...	- 2023
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2211	1065	1146
जोड़	**Total**	**983**	**1500**	**- 517**

प्राप्तियां Receipts

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**2. NON-TAX REVENUE**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	11009	11297	13464
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	967	1049	2622
विदेशी अनुदान	External grants	868	975	865
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Other Non-Tax Revenue	2045	3060	2108
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union Territories	140	162	173
जोड़- कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue**	**15029**	**16543**	**19232**
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***Total Revenue Receipts***	***67529***	***66549***	***75688***
3. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**3. CAPITAL RECEIPTS**			
ऋणों की वसूलियां [1]	Recoveries of Loans [1]	5666	6261	6491
बाजार उधार	Market Borrowings	7500	7500	5000
विदेशी सहायता	External Assistance	3510	5063	4509
सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी धारिता का विनिवेश	Disinvestment of equity holding in public sector enterprises	2500	2500	2500
अल्प बचतें,लोक भविष्य निधि तथा सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी सेवकों के लिए जमा योजना *	Small Savings, PPF and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Servants*	8000	6400	7200
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1300	1400	1500
विशेष जमा	Special Deposits	7763	7383	8260
अन्य	Others	1935	3014	2550
जोड़- पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total-Capital Receipts**	**38174**	**39521**	**38010**
कुल प्राप्तियां [2]	***TOTAL RECEIPTS*** [2]	***105703***	***106070***	***113698***
1. राज्यों से अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों तथा सरकारी सेवकों आदि को दिए गए उधारों की वसूलियों को छोड़कर	*1. excluding recoveries of short-term loans and advances from States and loans to Government servants, etc.*	*1112*	*1227*	*1117*
2. समान व्यय द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित प्राप्तियों को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1992-93 के अनुबंध 12 में दिया गया है)	*2. excluding receipts offset by matching expenditure (Details in Annexure 12 to Receipts Budget, 1992-93)*			
* घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	** Less - Share of States*	*-6865*	*-5500*	*-5700*
केन्द्र को निवल	**Net to Centre**	**1135**	**900**	**1500**

व्यय Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	***1. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE***			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest Payments	27450	27250	32000
2. रक्षा राजस्व व्यय	2. Defence Revenue Expenditure	11139	11467	12153
3. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता (खाद्य, उर्वरक और निर्यात संवर्धन)	3. Major Subsidies *(Food, Fertilisers and Export promotion)*	7824	9424	7980
4. ब्याज और अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	4. Interest and Other Subsidies	1071	1441	1007
5. किसानों को ऋण राहत	5. Debt Relief to Farmers	1500	1425	1500
6. डाक का घाटा	6. Postal Deficit	243	243	138
7. पुलिस	7. Police	1758	1853	1985
8. पेंशनें	8. Pensions	2298	2385	2713
9. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं *(राज्यों के अंग, कर संग्रह, विदेश कार्य आदि)*	9. Other General Services *(Organs of State, tax collection, external affairs etc.)*	2573	2705	3217
10. सामाजिक सेवाएं (शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, प्रसारण आदि)	10. Social Services *(Education, health, broadcasting etc.)*	2046	2031	2121
11. आर्थिक सेवाएं (कृषि, उद्योग, विद्युत, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आदि)	11. Economic Services *(Agriculture, industry, power, transport, communications, science and technology etc.)*	2618	2555	2575
12. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को अनुदान	12. Grants to State and U.T. Governments	2613	2660	2535
13. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	13. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	1001	1091	1119
14. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	14. Grants to Foreign Governments	181	166	190
जोड़- राजस्व व्यय	***TOTAL -Revenue Expenditure***	***64315***	***66696***	***71233***
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. रक्षा पूंजी	1. Defence Capital	5211	4883	5347
2. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय	2. Other Non-Plan Capital Outlay	1176	866	1131
3. सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण	3. Loans to Public Enterprises	632	759	445
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार	4. Loans to State and U.T. Governments	6934	5479	5800
5. विदेशी सरकारों को उधार	5. Loans to Foreign Governments	1214	1185	294
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	6. Other Non-Plan Loans	231	212	235
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	7. Expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	(-) 16	(-) 10	(-) 10
जोड़-पूंजी व्यय	***TOTAL - Capital Expenditure***	***15382***	***13374***	***13242***
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**TOTAL - Non-Plan Expenditure**	79697	80070	84475
रक्षा व्यय (राजस्व और पूंजी)	***Defence Expenditure (Revenue and Capital)***	***16350***	***16350***	***17500***

व्यय *Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
2. आयोजना व्यय	**2. PLAN EXPENDITURE**			
क. राजस्व व्यय	**A. Revenue Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	10620	9343	10293
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	6448	7591	8044
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*6046*	*7195*	*7634*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*402*	*396*	*410*
जोड़- राजस्व आयोजना व्यय	**Total - Revenue Plan Expenditure**	**17068**	**16934**	**18337**
ख- पूंजी व्यय	**B. Capital Expenditure**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	8395	8328	8208
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central assistance for State & Union Territory Plans	8262	7770	8067
राज्य आयोजना	*State Plan*	*7381*	*6971*	*7186*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजना	*Union Territory Plan*	*881*	*799*	*881*
जोड़ - पूंजी आयोजना व्यय	**Total - Capital Plan Expenditure**	**16657**	**16098**	**16275**
जोड़ - आयोजना व्यय	***Total - Plan Expenditure***	***33725***	***33032***	***34612***
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए कुल बजट समर्थन	**Total Budget Support for Central Plan**	**19015**	**17671**	**18501**
राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total Central assistance for State & UT Plans**	**14710**	**15361**	**16111**
जोड़ - व्यय**	***Total - Expenditure *****	***113422***	***113102***	***119087***

** *समान प्राप्तियों द्वारा प्रतिसन्तुलित व्यय को छोड़कर (ब्यौरा प्राप्ति बजट, 1992-93 खंड-1 के अनुबंध 2 में दिया गया है)*

** *Excluding expenditure matched by receipts (Details in Annexure-2 to Expenditure Budget, Volume-1, 1992-93)*

केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय *CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY*

		1991-92 Budget Estimates	1991-92 Revised Estimates	1992-93 Budget Estimates
बजट समर्थन	Budget Support	19015	17671	18501
सरकारी उद्यमों आदि के आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन	Internal and Extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises, etc.	23954	22501	29906
जोड़-केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	Total-Central Plan Outlay	42969	40172	48407

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का क्षेत्र-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Sectors

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture	1858	1735	1879
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	2702	2356	2610
सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण	Irrigation and flood control	267	217	231
ऊर्जा	Energy	13514	12269	14998
उद्योग और खनिज	Industry and Minerals	7117	6690	8198
परिवहन	Transport	7537	7415	9129
संचार	Communications	3383	3630	4890
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	Science, Technology & Environment	961	841	935
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	4957	4565	5128
अन्य	Others	673	454	409
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**42969**	**40172**	**48407**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
कृषि	Agriculture & Cooperation	1014	1017	1050
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	190	181	200
पशु पालन तथा डेयरी	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	158	130	158
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	632	278	763
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	411	379	1234
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	433	609	1036
पर्यटन	Tourism	90	76	81
नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण	Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	18	17	10
कोयला	Coal	3000	2358	2683
वाणिज्य	Commerce	101	89	87
पूर्ति	Supply	4	4	4
डाक सेवाएं	Communications	6	3	3
संचार	Postal Services	72	57	77
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3387	3652	4928
पर्यावरण और वन	Environment and Forests	300	267	280
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	995	1088	800
व्यय	Expenditure	255	3	4
खाद्य	Food	76	56	69
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग	Food Processing Industries	43	32	40
स्वास्थ्य	Health	302	282	302
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	749	857	1000
गृह	Home Affairs	12	11	13
शिक्षा	Education	977	905	952
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	76	65	74
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	74	58	70
महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development	400	365	450
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	70	58	254
भारी उद्योग	Heavy Industry	551	551	657
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि और ग्रामीण उद्योग	Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	350	310	335

केन्द्रीय आयोजना का मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार परिव्यय
Central Plan Outlay by Ministries/Departments

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	489	300	533
श्रम	Labour	95	71	102
खान	Mines	470	448	502
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	8	7	8
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5057	4145	6208
आयोजना	Planning	55	49	75
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	14	9	16
विद्युत	Power	4869	4888	5167
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	150	134	128
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	3508	3008	3100
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	149	124	150
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	119	108	125
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	71	64	75
इस्पात	Steel	2935	3010	3072
जल-भूतल परिवहन	Surface Transport	1790	1490	2392
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	315	260	217
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	600	607	693
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	275	225	240
कल्याण	Welfare	479	478	530
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	905	1154	1278
इलेक्ट्रानिकी	Electronics	133	130	75
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	37	32	39
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	375	348	368
रेलवे	Railways	5325	5325	5700
जोड़	**GRAND TOTAL**	**42969**	**40172**	**48407**

केन्द्रीय आयोजना, 1992-93 की विशेषताएं
Highlights of Central Plan 1992-93

ग्रामीण विकास :

- त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम (460 करोड़ रुपए)

'कोई भी स्रोत नहीं' समस्या वाले 1,61,722 गांवों में से

- 1,58,898 गांवों को मार्च, 1992 और शेष
- 2824 गांवों को 1992-93 तक शामिल कर लिया जाएगा ।

8.91 करोड़ कुल ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जाति जनसंख्या में से

- 7.03 करोड़ के मार्च, 1992 तक शामिल कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है, और
- 38 लाख के 1992-93 में उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिये जाने की संभावना है ।

5.08 करोड़ कुल ग्रामीण अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या में से

- 4.74 करोड़ के मार्च, 1992 तक शामिल कर लिये जाने की संभावना है, और
- 20 लाख के 1992-93 में उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त,

- 37176 अन्य गांवों को 1992-93 में शामिल किया जाएगा, और
- 142 लाख ग्रामीण जनसंख्या इसके अन्तर्गत लाई जाएगी ।

- ***ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण***
- 1992-93 में 5240 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा ।
- 1992-93 में 152750 पम्पसेटों को विद्युतचालित किया जाएगा ।
- ***एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (375 करोड़ रुपए)***
- 1992—93 में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले 18.84 लाख ग्रामीण परिवारों को सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी ।

गरीबी-विरोधी कार्यक्रम :

ग्रामीण रोजगार *(2,046 करोड़ रुपए):*

- 1992-93 में जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत 7070 लाख रोजगार कार्य दिवसों का सृजन किया जाएगा।

परिवार कल्याण *(1,000 करोड़ रुपए)*

- इस शताब्दी के समाप्त होने तक जन्म दर को 21 प्रति हजार और मृत्यु दर को 9 प्रति हजार तक लाने की नीति के एक अंग के रूप में वर्ष 1992-93 में 55.40 लाख नसबंदी और 68.80 लाख आई.यू.डी. आपरेशन किए जाएंगे।

ऊर्जा:

कोयला और लिग्नाईट *: (2,405 करोड़ रुपए)*

- 1992-93 में कोयले का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 2234 लाख मी. टन होगा ।

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

- *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (Rs. 460 crores)*

Out of 1,61,722 'no source' problem villages,

- 1,58,898 will be covered by March 1992 and the balance of
- 2,824 in 1992-93.

Out of a total rural S.C. population of 8.91 crores,

- 7.03 crores are likely to be covered by March 1992 and
- 38 lakhs are likely to be covered in 1992-93 by the above Programme.

Out of a total rural S.T. population of 5.08 crores.

- 4.74 crores are likely to be covered by March 1992 and
- 20 lakhs are likely to be covered in 1992-93 under the above Programme.

Besides,

- 37176 other villages will be covered in 1992-93 and
- 142 lakhs of rural population will come under it.

Rural Electrification

- 5240 villages are to be electrified during 1992–93.
- 152750 Pumpsets are to be energised in 1992-93.
- ***Integrated Rural Development Programme (Rs. 375 crores)***
- 18.84 lakh rural families below poverty line to be assisted in 1992-93.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES:

Rural Employment *(Rs. 2046 crores):*

- 7070 lakh mandays of employment will be generated under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in 1992-93

FAMILY WELFARE *(Rs. 1000 crores)*

- 5.54 million sterilisation and 6.88 million IUD insertions to be performed in 1992-93 as a part of the strategy to bring down the birth rate to 21 per thousand and death rate to 9 per thousand by the turn of the Century.

ENERGY:

Coal and Lignite: *(Rs. 2405 crores)*

- 223.40 million tonnes will be the targeted production of coal in 1992-93

- 1992-93 में लिग्नाइट का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 133 लाख मी. टन होगा ।

विद्युत : (6,411 करोड़ रुपए)

- 1992-93 में विद्युत उत्पादन की स्थापित क्षमता में 4378 मेगावाट की वृद्धि होगी ।

गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोतः (128 करोड़ रुपए)

- 1992-93 में 1.60 लाख बायोगैस संयंत्र स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।
- 1992-93 में 25 लाख उन्नत चूल्हे स्थापित किए जाएंगे ।
- 1992-93 में 120 सामुदायिक बायोगैस संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाएंगे ।

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस : (6,054 करोड़ रुपए)

- 1992-93 के लिए 286.44 लाख मीट्रिक टन कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ।
- 1992-93 के दौरान 192860 लाख घन मीटर प्राकृतिक गैस के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य ।

इस्पात : (3,072 करोड़ रुपए)

- भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड के एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा 1992-93 में 82 लाख मी. टन बिक्री योग्य इस्पात का उत्पादन करने की संभावना है ।

रेलवे : (5,700 करोड़ रुपए)

- 27500 वैगन, 2429 कोच, 307 लोकोमोटिव तथा 231 ई. एम. यू. प्राप्त की जानी है ।
- 2850 किलोमीटर मार्ग का नवीनीकरण किया जाएगा।
- 300 किलोमीटर मार्ग मे नई लाइनें बिछाई जानी है ।
- 500 रूट किलोमीटर मार्ग का विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरू किया जाना है ।

दूर संचार : (4,500 करोड़ रुपए)

- 9.4 लाख टेलीफोन की अतिरिक्त स्विचिंग क्षमता सृजित की जानी है, (जिसमे 7.5 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज की लाइनें शामिल हैं) ।
- 40000 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता बढ़ाई जाएगी ।
- 48500 टेलीफोन ग्राम पंचायतों को दिए जाएंगे ।

डाक : (77 करोड़ रुपए)

- 1992-93 में ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 600 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाक घर खोले जाएंगे ।
- 1992-93 में शहरी क्षेत्रों में 100 विभागीय उप-डाकघर खेले जाएंगे ।

टिप्पणी : *वर्ष 1992-93 के वास्तविक लक्ष्य अनन्तिम हैं ।*

- 13.30 million tonnes will be the targeted production of lignite in 1992-93.

POWER: *(Rs. 6411 crores)*

- 4378 MW of capacity addition in installed capacity of power generation during 1992-93.

Non-Conventional Energy Sources: *(Rs. 128 crores)*

- 1.60 lakh Biogas Plants are proposed to be installed in 1992-93.
- 25 lakh improved Choolahs to be installed in 1992–93.
- 120 Community Biogas Plants are to be set up in 1992-93.

Petroleum & Natural Gas : *(Rs. 6054 crores)*

- 28.644 million tonnes crude oil production target for 1992-93.
- 19286 million cubic metres of natural gas targeted for production during 1992-93.

STEEL: *(Rs. 3072 crores)*

- 8.2 million tonnes will be the anticipated production of saleable steel by the Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL in 1992-93.

RAILWAYS: *(Rs. 5700 crores)*

- 27500 Wagons, 2429 Coaches, 307 Locomotives and 231 EMUs to be procured.
- 2850 Track kilometres to be renewed.
- 300 Kilometres of New LInes to be completed.
- 500 Route kilometres of electrification to be commissioned during the year.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: *(Rs. 4500 crores)*

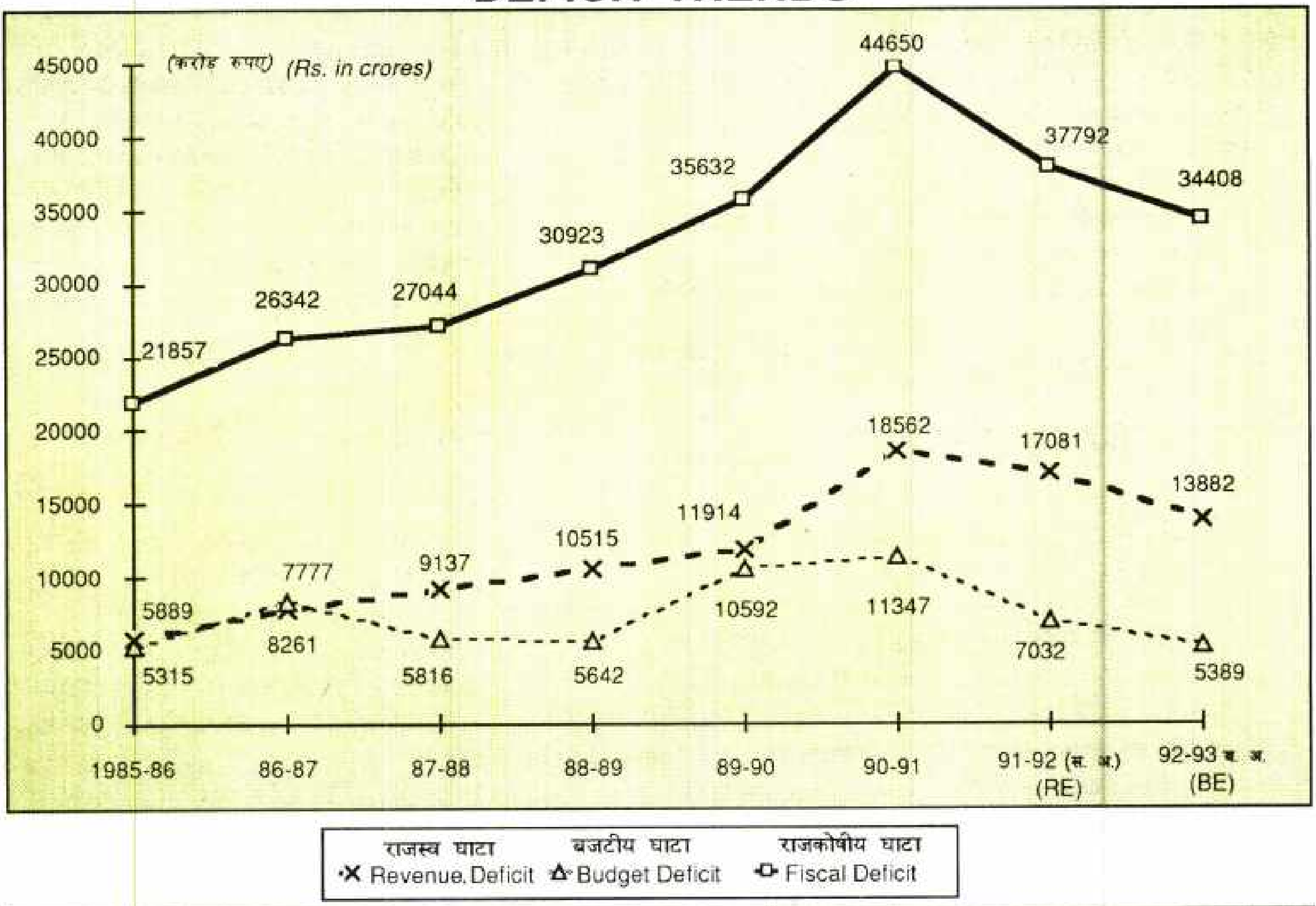
- 9.4 lakh lines of net Switching capacity of Telephone Lines (7.5 lakh Direct Exchange Lines) to be created.
- 40000 Lines of TAX Capacity to be added.
- 48500 Telephones to be given to Gram Panchayats.

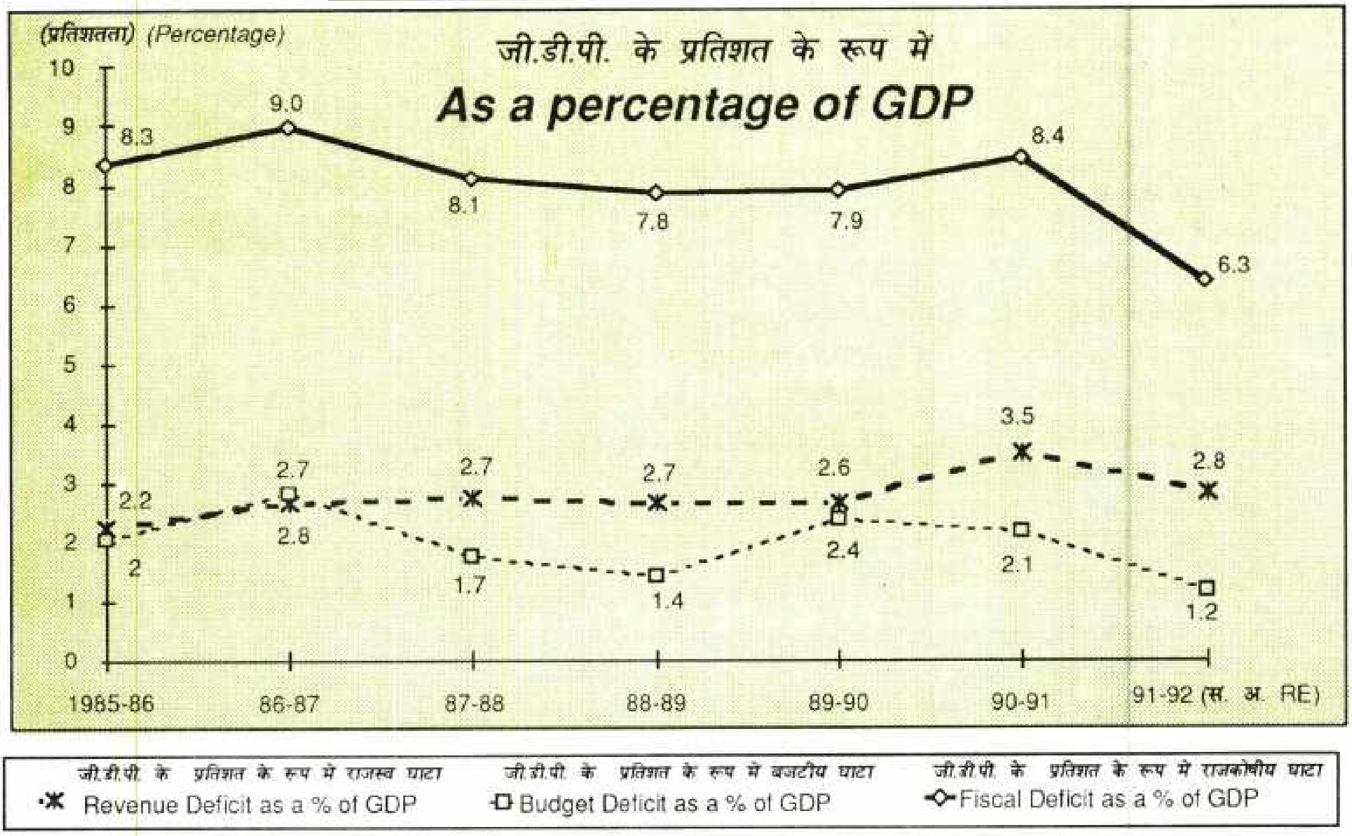
POSTS : *(Rs. 77 crores)*

- 600 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in rural/tribal areas to be opened in 1992-93.
- 100 Departmental Sub Post Offices to be opened in urban areas in 1992-93.

NOTE: *Physical targets for 1992-93 are provisional.*

घाटे की प्रवृत्तियां
DEFICIT TRENDS





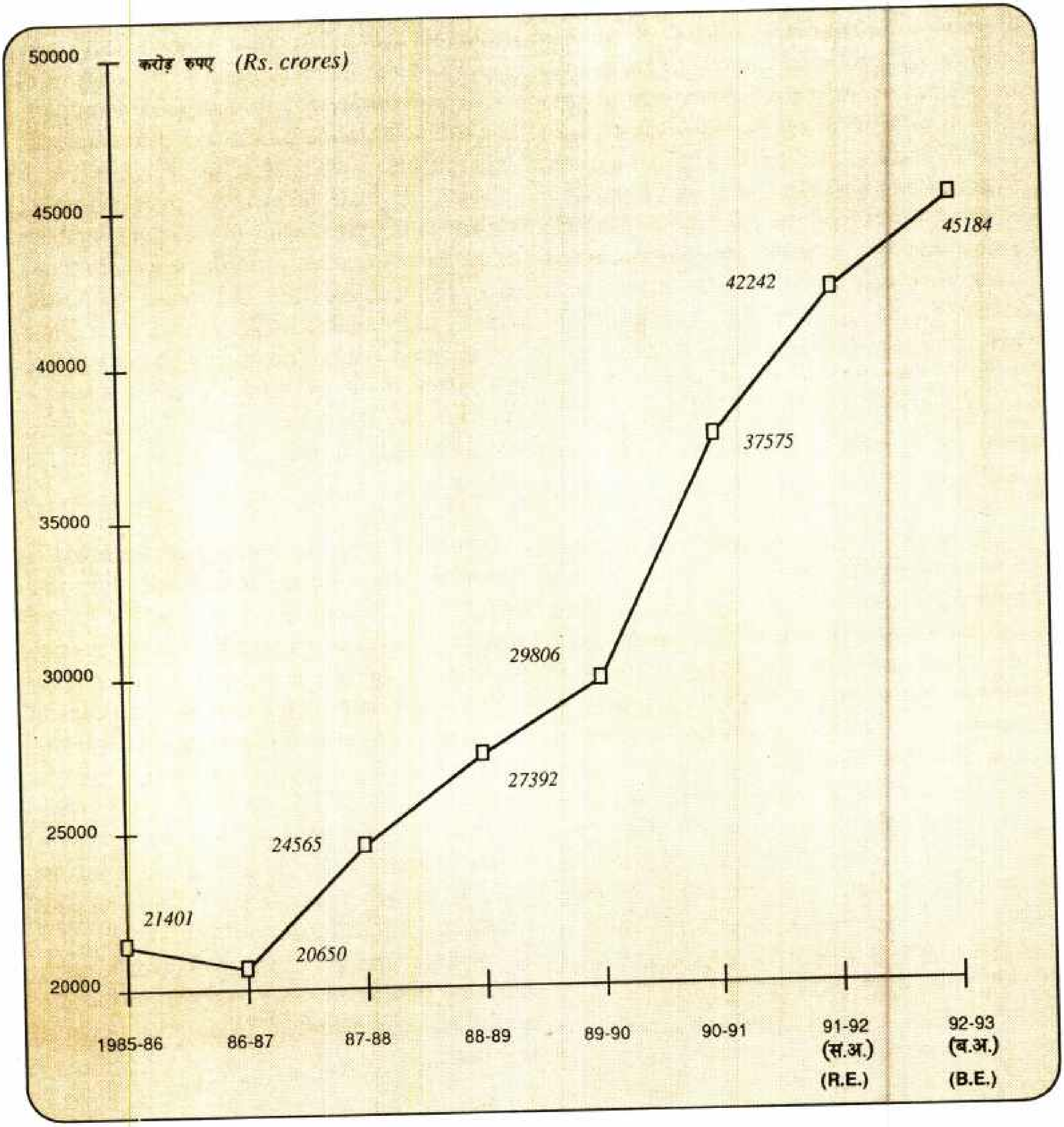
1991-92 के लिए अनुमानित जी. डी. पी. पर आधारित   For 1991-92 based on GDP as estimated

राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित साधन
Resources Transferred to State and U.T. Governments

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		1991-92 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	1991-92 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	1992-93 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	**States' share of taxes and duties**	**16255**	**17199**	**19992**
आय-कर	*Income Tax*	*4565*	*5106*	*5868*
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	*Union Excise Duties*	*11690*	*12093*	*14124*
2. अल्प बचत संग्रहों आदि का भाग	**Share of small savings etc. collections**	**6865**	**5500**	**5700**
3. आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और उधार	**Non-plan grants and loans**	**2903**	**3244**	**2855**
अनुदान #	*Grants #*	*2834*	*3265*	*2755*
उधार*	*Loans**	*69*	*-21*	*100*
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता **	**Central Assistance for State & UT Plans****	**12995**	**13732**	**14364**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*6074*	*7215*	*7664*
उधार	*Loans*	*6921*	*6517*	*6700*
5. केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	**Assistance for Central & Centrally sponsored Plan schemes**	**6492**	**5888**	**6111**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*6310*	*5599*	*5944*
उधार	*Loans*	*182*	*289*	*167*
6. जोड़-कुल अनुदान और उधार (2 +3+4+5)	**Total grants & loans (2 +3+4+5)**	**29255**	**28364**	**29030**
अनुदान	*Grants*	*15218*	*16079*	*16363*
उधार	*Loans*	*14037*	*12285*	*12667*
7. घटाइए-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां *	***Less-Recovery of loans & advances ****	***3160***	***3167***	***3682***
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित निवल साधन (1+6-7)	**Net Resources transferred to State & Union territory Governments (1+6-7)**	**42350**	**42396**	**45340**
(जिसमें से राज्य सरकारें)	*(Of which, State Governments)*	*(42192)*	*(42242)*	*(45184)*
(जिसमें से संघ राज्य सरकार)	*(of which UT Government)*	*(158)*	*(154)*	*(156)*
# इसमें सब्सिडी शामिल है ।	*# Inclusive of subsidies.*			
* अल्पावधिक उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियों को घटाकर	** Net of recovery of short term loans and advances*	*1010*	*1130*	*1010*
** इसके अलावा,	*** In addition, provisions for*			
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम और उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद के लिए की गई व्यवस्था	*Rural Electrification Corporation and North Eastern Council*	*518*	*516*	*546*
बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों	*Union Territories without Legislature*	*1197*	*1113*	*1201*
इस प्रकार, राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए कुल सहायता	***Thus, total assistance for State & UT Plans***	***14710***	***15361***	***16111***

वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को अंतरित संसाधन
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS OVER THE YEARS



इन अन्तरणों मे राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के साथ उनके ओवरड्राफ्ट को बेबाक करने के लिए वर्ष 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल है ।

Transfers include Rs. 1628 crores in 1985-86 of loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts with RBI

बजट का सार BUDGET AT A GLANCE

व्याख्यात्मक टिप्पणी Explanatory Note

इस पुस्तिका में बजट के अनुमानों को स्थूल समूहों में बांट कर दिखाया जाता है, ताकि बजट को आसानी से समझा जा सके। इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्राप्तियों और व्यय की कतिपय मदों का पुनः समूहीकरण किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए वाणिज्यिक विभागों के व्यय को, उसमें से उनकी प्राप्तियां घटाकर दिखाया गया है, ताकि लेनदेनों की मात्रा में होने वाली वृद्धि से दोनों खातों के आंकड़ों के परिमाण में वृद्धि न हो पाए। इसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए गए ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया गया हो, निवल मात्रा में प्रदर्शित किया गया है। कतिपय ऐसे लेनदेनों को, जिनके कारण नगद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती लेकिन जिनके बारे में समतुल्य प्राप्तियां हो जाती हैं जैसे कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है, ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों को ही प्रमुखता मिले।

इस पुस्तिका में, राजस्व घाटे और समग्र बजटीय घाटे के साथ-साथ राजकोषीय घाटे को भी दर्शाया गया है। ***राजस्व घाटे*** में, राजस्व प्राप्तियों की तुलना में राजस्व व्यय की अधिकता का उल्लेख किया गया है। ***बजटीय घाटे*** में कुल प्राप्तियों (राजस्व और पूंजी दोनों ही) की तुलना में कुल व्यय (राजस्व और पूंजी दोनों ही) की अधिकता को दर्शाया गया है। इस अंतर का वित्तपोषण 91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियों को जारी करके रिजर्व बैंक से उधार लेकर और नकद बाकी शेष की निकासी करके किया जाता है। ***राजकोषीय घाटा*** राजस्व प्राप्तियों और कुछ पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों, जो कि उधार नहीं है और अंततः सरकार को प्राप्त होती है, ***तथा*** कुल व्यय, जिसमें से वापसी अदायगियों को घटा कर ऋणों को शामिल किया गया है, के बीच का अंतर है। यह सरकार की सभी स्रोत से कुल उधार संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को दर्शाता है।

The Budget estimates are presented in this document in broad aggregates to facilitate easy understanding. For this purpose certain items of receipts and expenditures have been regrouped. For example, the expenditures of commercial departments have been taken net of their receipts so that increase in the volume of transactions does not inflate the figures on both sides. Similarly, short term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts e.g. subscription to International Monetary Fund, have been excluded so that focus is on real items of expenditure.

The document shows, apart from the revenue deficit and overall budgetary deficit, the fiscal deficit also. ***Revenue deficit*** refers to the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. ***Budgetary deficit*** refers to the excess of total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over total receipts (both revenue and capital). This gap is financed by borrowing from the Reserve Bank through the issue of 91-day Treasury Bills and draw down of cash balance. ***Fiscal deficit*** is the difference between the revenue receipts *plus* certain capital receipts which are not borrowings and accrue finally to the Government ***and*** the total expenditure including loans, net of repayments. This indicates the total borrowing requirements of Government from all sources.

Economic Survey for 1991-92
(Part I and Part II)

290 Fin/93

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1991-92

PART I

GENERAL REVIEW

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
ECONOMIC DIVISION

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THE ECONOMY IN 1991-92

Performance and Prospects

The year 1991-92 has been an exceptionally difficult year for the economy with the deepening of the crisis which began in 1990-91. The balance of payments problems, which emerged in 1990-91, had reached crisis proportions by June 1991. A severe import squeeze, introduced in the course of 1990-91 in response to the shortage of foreign exchange, disrupted industrial production, which began to decline early in the year 1991-92. Inflation, which had begun to accelerate in 1990-91, reached a peak level of 16.7 per cent in August 1991. Growth of real GDP decelerated sharply and is likely to be no more than 2.5 per cent this year.

The new Government which assumed office in June 1991 took a series of corrective measures to bring the situation under control. These included short-term measures aimed at crisis management as well as longer-term measures of structural reform, aimed at improving efficiency and productivity and putting the economy back on the path of sustainable growth with equity and social justice.

I GROWTH PERFORMANCE

The growth of the economy slowed down substantially in 1991-92, partly because of a slowdown in agriculture and partly because of a deceleration in industrial growth. The kharif foodgrain crop in 1991 is estimated to be lower than in the previous year, though some of the loss may be made up in the rabi season. Aggregate agricultural production for the year may not show a decline as the fall in foodgrains production is likely to be offset by a rise in the output of cash crops. For instance, the prospects of the sugarcane crop are excellent, and this year's mustard crop is reported to be good. Nevertheless, agricultural output this year is at best likely to be maintained at last year's level, or show very small growth.

Industrial growth, which had been buoyant in earlier years, had already slowed down considerably in the second half of 1990-91 before turning into a decline by the beginning of 1991-92. The index of industrial production in April-June 1991 was 2.3 per cent lower than a year earlier. The next quarter showed a modest growth of 0.5 per cent, but the following two months again showed a decline of 1 per cent. The decline in the period April-November was 0.9 per cent.

All major industries except beverages, tobacco and cement recorded a

TABLE 1

Key indicators

(Percentage change over previous year)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91(P)	1991-92(P)
Gross national product (1)	7.3	5.8	2.6	7.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	10.5	6.1	5.8	2.5 to 3
Gross domestic product (1)	7.2	6.1	3.1	8.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	10.5	6.0	5.6	2.5 to 3
Agricultural production	15.6	5.6	-3.8	13.7	-1.2	2.5	-3.7	-0.8	21.0	2.1	2.6	0.0*
Foodgrains production	18.1	2.9	-2.9	17.7	-4.5	3.4	-4.7	-2.1	21.0	0.6	3.0	-1.5*
Industrial production (2)	4.0	9.3	3.2	6.7	8.6	8.7	9.1	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	-0.8(3)
Electricity generated	5.9	10.2	6.7	7.6	11.9	8.6	10.2	7.6	9.5	10.8	7.8	9.0(4)
Wholesale price index (5)	16.7	2.4	7.2	7.2	6.0	4.8	5.1	10.7	5.7	9.1	12.1	11.8(6)
Consumer price index (7) for industrial workers	12.6	8.8	9.8	8.6	5.3	8.3	6.2	10.9	8.5	6.6	13.6	13.1(4)
Money supply (M3)	18.1	12.5	16.1	18.1	18.9	15.9	18.6	15.9	17.8	19.4	14.9	14.9(8)
Imports at current prices (in Rupees)	37.3	8.4	5.0	10.8	8.2	14.7	2.2	10.7	26.9	25.4	22.0	7.0(9)
Imports at current prices (in US dollars)	40.5	-4.4	-2.5	3.5	-5.9	11.5	-2.2	9.1	13.6	9.1	13.2	-20.7(9)
Exports at current prices (in Rupees)	4.6	16.3	12.8	11.0	20.2	-7.2	14.3	25.9	29.1	36.8	17.6	28.1(9)
Exports at current prices (in US dollars)	7.0	2.6	4.6	3.8	4.5	-9.8	9.4	24.0	15.6	19.0	9.1	-5.0(9)
Foreign currency assets (Rupees crore)	4822	3355	4265	5498	6817	7384	7645	7287	6605	5787	4388	11410(10)
Foreign currency assets (US $ million)	5850	3582	4281	5099	5482	5972	5924	5618	4226	3368	2236	4395(10)

* Anticipated. (P) Provisional.

1. New series at 1990-91 prices.
2. Based on old index (1970-71 = 100) for 1980-81 and new index (1980-81 = 100) thereafter
3. April - October 1991.
4. April - December 1991.
5. Old index (1970-71 = 100) up to 1981-82 and revised index (1981-82 = 100) thereafter to 1981-82
6. April 1991 - January 25, 1992.
7. Old index (1960 = 100) up to 1982-83 and revised index (1982 = 100) thereafter.
8. April 1991 - January 10, 1992.
9. April - November 1991.
10. As on February 20, 1992 for 1991-92 and at the end of March for past years.

lower growth rate in April-September 1991 than in the same period a year earlier. Three categories of industries, viz. capital goods, consumer durables and export-oriented industries were particularly affected. Capital goods industries suffered primarily from a decline in Government investment. The consumer durables sector was adversely affected by high costs of imported inputs following the exchange rate adjustment in July 1991 and the non-availability of imports owing to the import squeeze. Export-oriented industries were faced with recessionary conditions in the industrial economies and a dramatic collapse of demand in the markets of the erstwhile Soviet Union.

The performance of the infrastructure sector, however, was much better than that of manufacturing industries in general. The output of coal in April-December 1991 was 10.9 per cent higher than in the previous year; that of electricity was 9 per cent higher. Performance in the petroleum sector was relatively poor, with crude oil production down by 7.1 per cent and refinery throughput by 2.1 per cent. However, overall energy production was 5-6 per cent higher in 1991-92. Railways' revenue-earning freight traffic was 7.5 per cent higher in April-December 1991. This respectable performance of infrastructure industries suggests that the industrial recession, which has certainly been sharp, need not be prolonged. The underlying supply factors affecting industrial production are performing well and could sustain a quick industrial revival in 1992-93.

Amongst services, financial services are likely to do well, as also transport services. The prospects of construction in the current year are also good judging from trends in cement offtake. These indicators suggest a fairly robust growth in the output of services of perhaps 5-6 per cent. With these estimates of sectoral growth rates, the gross domestic product may show modest growth of about 2 per cent or a little higher in 1991-92.

This sluggish performance, coming after several years of rapid growth, is to be viewed in the context of exceptionally difficult conditions in two respects : a grave external payments crisis and a high rate of inflation. Both reached their peak in the middle of 1991. Foreign currency assets had declined to Rs.2383 crore (US $1.1 billion) at the end of June 1991, which was barely enough to finance two weeks of imports. The annual rate of inflation, which began to accelerate in 1990, reached a peak of 16.7 per cent in the fourth week of August 1991.

The new Government moved rapidly to implement a programme of macro-economic stabilization to restore viability to the balance of payments and to bring inflation under control. It also undertook a far reaching programme of structural reform, which included bold initiatives in trade and industrial policy aimed at improving the efficiency of the economy and increasing its international competitiveness. This restructuring was essential to ensure longer-term viability in the balance of payments and to restore the conditions for rapid growth.

The measures have had some success. There has been a marked improvement in foreign exchange reserves, with reserves reaching Rs.11410 crore ($4.4 billion) in the third week of February 1992. The rate of inflation has also declined from the peak level of 16.7 per cent reached in August 1991 to 11.8 per cent in February 1992. However, neither the balance of payments crisis nor the problem of inflation has been overcome. A lasting solution to these problems calls for sustained corrective action which must

continue to receive top priority in 1992-93. The objective of policy in the coming year must be to consolidate the gains made thus far and to bring these problems firmly under control, while simultaneously raising the rate of growth, and restoring the Government's capacity to pursue the basic social goals of generating employment, removing poverty and promoting equity.

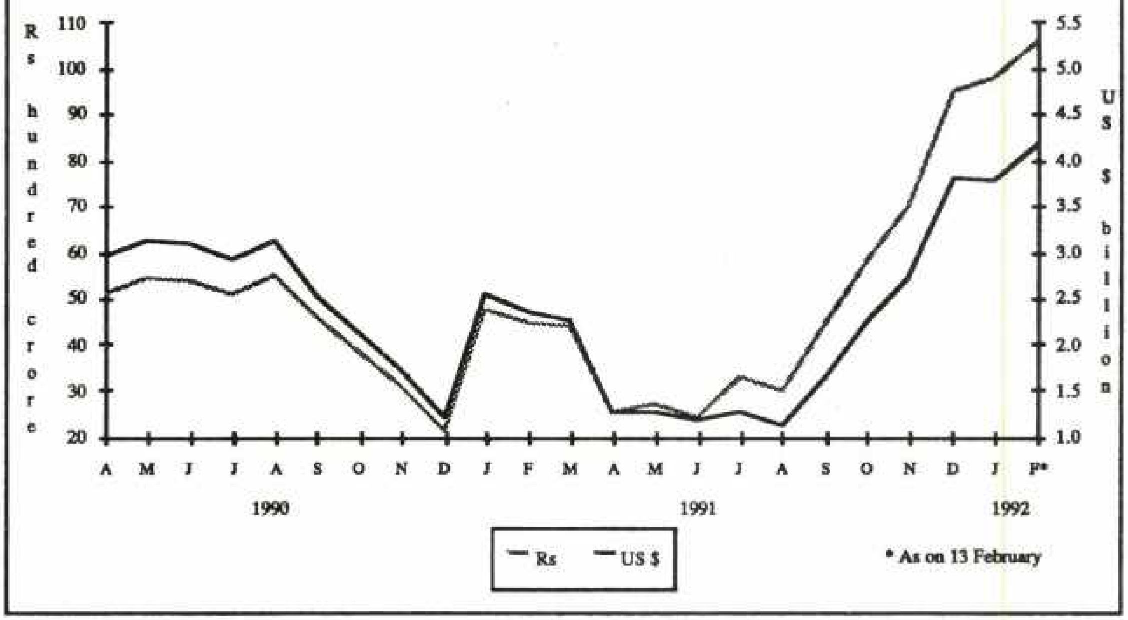


Fig. 1 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

II THE PAYMENTS CRISIS

The first signs of the current payments crisis became evident in the second half of 1990-91 when the Gulf War led to a sharp increase in oil prices. Foreign exchange reserves began to decline from September 1990. They declined from a level of Rs.5480 crore ($3.11 billion) at the end of August 1990 to Rs.1666 crore ($896 million) on 16 January 1991. During this period the Government took recourse to the IMF by drawing Rs. 1177 crore (US$660 million) from the reserve tranche during July- September 1990. Again in January 1991 the Government made a drawing of Rs. 1884 crore ($1.025 billion) under the compensatory and contingency financing facility (CCFF) and a drawing of Rs. 1450 crore ($789 million) under a first credit tranche arrangement (FCT). When applying for a FCT drawing, the Government had indicated that it would be applying for an upper credit tranche (UCT) later in the year after presentation of the Budget. The purchases from the International Monetary Fund in January 1991 amounted to Rs.3334 crore ($1.814 billion). Nevertheless, the decline in reserves continued unabated (Figure 1).

Developments in 1990-91

The immediate cause of the loss of reserves beginning in September 1990

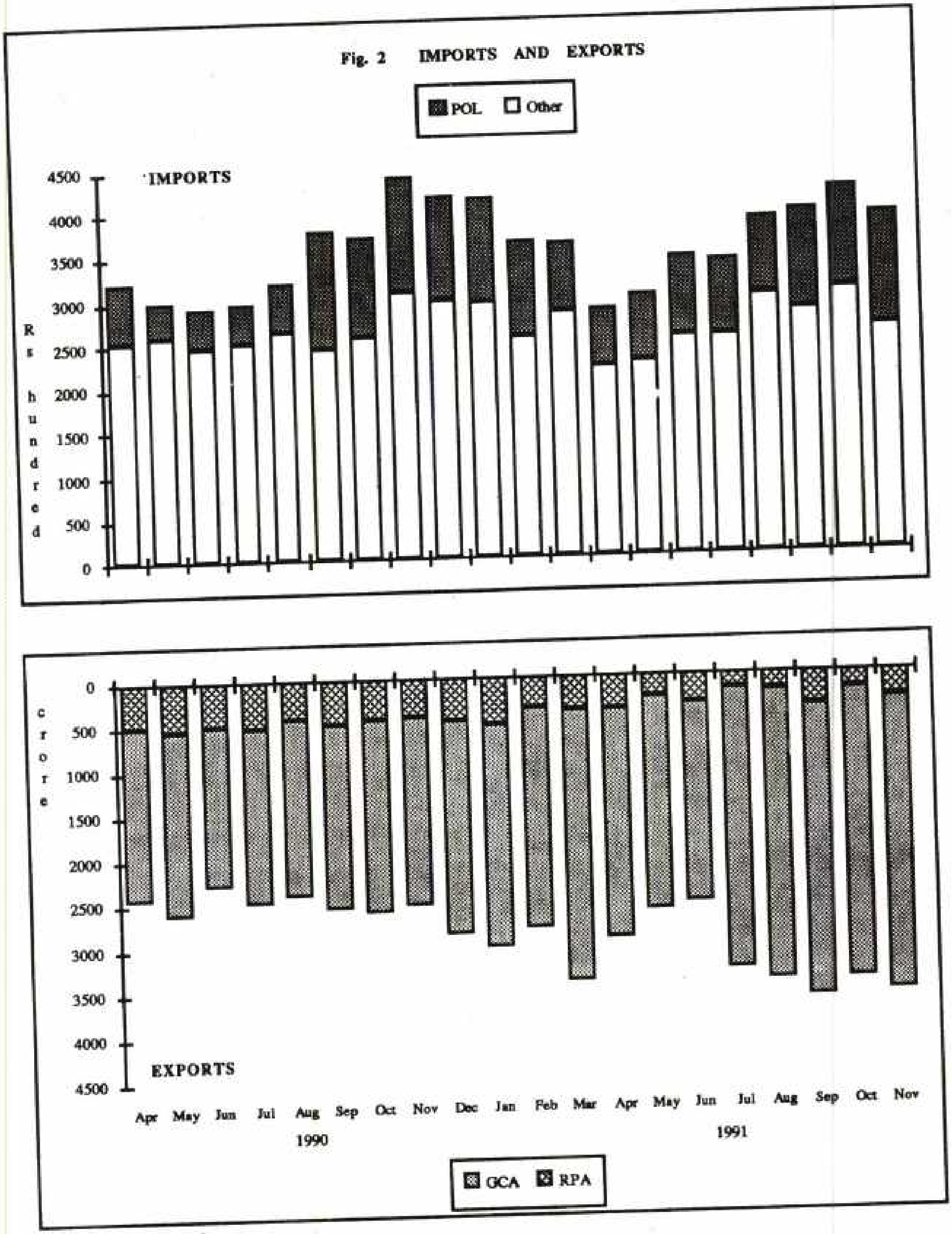


Fig. 2 IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
POL
Other
IMPORTS
Rs hundred crore
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
EXPORTS
Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
1990
1991
GCA
RPA

was a sharp rise in the imports of oil and refined products (POL) (Figure 2). From an average of Rs.499 crore ($287 million) per month in June-August 1990, POL imports rose sharply to Rs.1221 crore ($671 million) per month in the following six months. There was a sharp rise in world oil prices on the annexation of Kuwait, and spot purchases made to prevent the emergence of shortages in the domestic market were very costly. The rise in the cost of POL imports more than accounted for the rise in the trade deficit from an average of Rs.619 crore (($356 million) per month in June-August 1990 to Rs.1229 crore ($677 million) per month in the following six months (Figure 3). The effect of the rise in oil prices was aggravated by the events that followed. Indian workers employed in Kuwait had to be airlifted back to India, and their remittances ceased to flow in. Further, the consequent UN trade embargo on Iraq led to the cessation of exports to Iraq and Kuwait. The loss of exports to West Asia is estimated to have been about Rs.500 crore ($280 million).

The payments crisis of 1990-91 was not, however, due simply to a deterioration in the trade account; it was accompanied by other adverse developments on the capital account reflecting the loss of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the situation. Short-term credits began to dry up; this imposed a severe strain on the balance of payments position. In 1989-90, canalizing agencies had increased their recourse to short-term external credit by about $ 2 billion. Such increase had to be restricted to a level of $ 645 million in 1990-91. Short-term credits by way of bankers' acceptance lines and six-month credits were available at 0.25 per cent above LIBOR (the standard reference interest rate in international commercial borrowings) until November 1990. Thereafter the cost went up to 0.65 per cent above in March 1991; it rose to 1.25 per cent above by May that year. By June the overall cost of credit was far higher. More recently, margins over LIBOR have settled at 2 per cent above.

The volume of commercial borrowings abroad with maturity over a year (and going up to 12 years) approved in the past three years is shown in Table 2. Such medium-term loans are intended to be used by financial institutions and public sector enterprises to finance capital goods imports. They impart flexibility to the funding pattern, and facilitate cash management. They were also relatively cheap as long as India's credit rating was good. External commercial borrowings approved by the Government amounted to Rs.5479 crore in 1989-90. This came down to Rs.3414 crore in 1990-91. In the first half of 1991-92 the volume of commercial borrowings approved was only Rs.1559 crore (Table 2). The fall was entirely in bank loans and in the bonds placed abroad. These were replaced to some extent by export credits, which usually are guaranteed by the official export credit guarantee institutions of exporting countries.

The drying up of commercial loans in 1990-91 was accompanied by a net outflow of NRI deposits which began in October 1990 and continued in 1991 (Figure 4). NRI deposits, although ostensibly in the nature of time deposits for different periods, are in fact withdrawable on demand if the depositor is prepared to lose some interest. They are thus in effect a form of short-term debt. The outflow from NRI deposits was very substantial. In April-June 1991 it was $952 million. It continued at the monthly average rate of $120 million in July-September and then declined to $83 million in October-December. It was reversed only in January 1992.

Fig. 3 TRADE DEFICIT

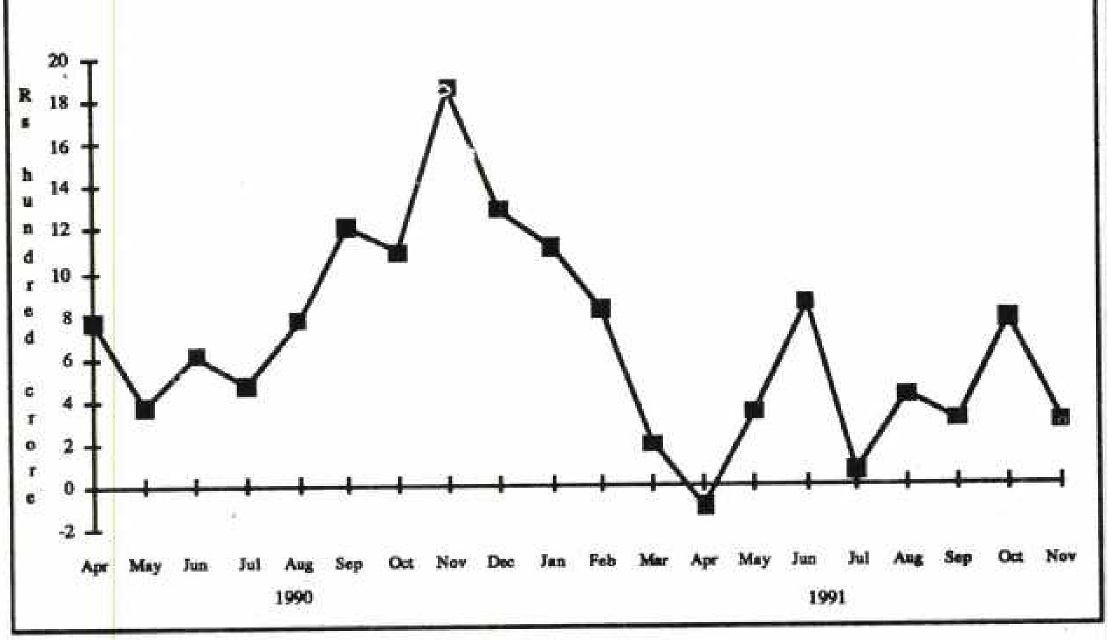


Fig. 4 FLOWS OF NRI DEPOSITS

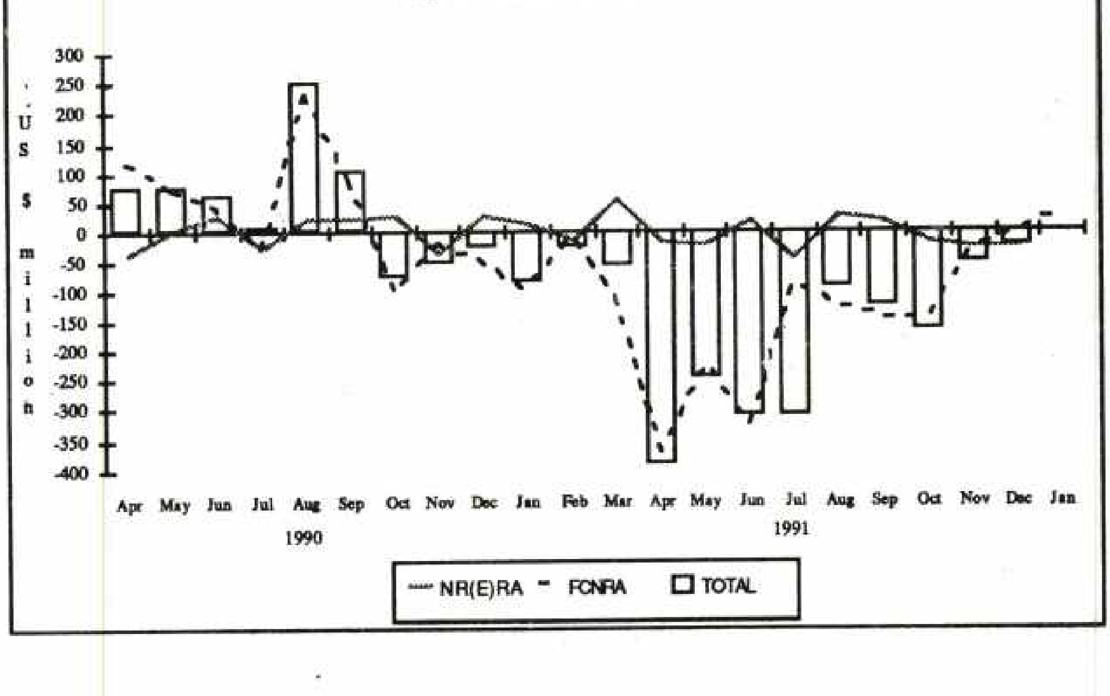


TABLE 2

Approvals of external commercial borrowings 1989-90 to 1991-92

Rs.crore

	1989-90	1990-91	April-Sept. 1991
Bank loans	2296	624	50
Bonds etc	1219	1155	-
Export credits	1963	1635	1509
Total	5479	3414	1559

The rapid loss of reserves had prompted the Government to take a number of counter-measures in the second half of 1990-91. In October 1990, Reserve Bank of India imposed a cash margin of 50 per cent on imports other than those of capital goods. Capital goods imports were allowed only against foreign sources of credit. In December 1990, the Government imposed a surcharge of 25 per cent on the prices of petroleum products except domestic gas. It also raised auxiliary customs duties. The cash margin imposed by Reserve Bank was raised to 133.3 per cent in March 1991 and 200 per cent in April 1991. In May, Reserve Bank of India imposed a 25 per cent surcharge on interest on bank credit for imports. These stringent measures had the expected effect of forcing a considerable degree of import compression. Non-oil imports in October-December 1990 were 16.8 per cent higher in dollar terms than a year earlier. In the next quarter, non-oil imports were 4.1 per cent below the level in the corresponding period of the previous year . In April-June 1991, they were 23.1 per cent lower in dollar terms.

The Crisis in 1991-92

By June 1991, it had become clear that import compression was proving counter-productive as an instrument for management of the balance of payments. The drastic effect of import compression is illustrated by comparing the import figures for April-September 1990-91 with those for 1991-92 (Table 3). Merchandise imports (in terms of US dollars) fell 17.5 per cent between April-September 1990 and April-September 1991. Essential imports consisting of oil and refined products, foodgrains, edible oils, fertilisers and non-ferrous metals fell 7.5 per cent. Capital goods imports fell 17.2 per cent. Mainly export-related imports fell 14.8 per cent. Of the rest, bulk imports - steel, coal, ores, paper and pulses - fell 25.4 per cent, mostly because of deliberate policy, and the rest fell 32.8 per cent. The proportion of these residual goods in total imports had fallen to 13.5 per cent by April-September 1991; there was not much room left for their compression. Hence further import reduction would have had to fall on essential inputs into industry and transport, petroleum products and fertilizers. As Table 4 shows, the adverse effect of import compression was already being felt in terms of a decline in the index of industrial production during 1991-92. Further compression would have entailed an even sharper fall in industrial production, disruption of transport and a fall in exports as imports of inputs for them were reduced. Import compression had reached a stage when it threatened widespread loss of production and employment, and verged on economic chaos.

TABLE 3

Imports by major commodity groups

(Million Dollars)

				April-Sept (P)		Percentage change		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92	1989-90	1990-91	Apr-Sep'91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Bulk imports	8058.0	8848.6	11156.6	4728.6	4115.3	9.8	26.1	-13.0
(a) Essential imports	5227.7	5941.6	7909.7	3288.5	3040.8	13.7	33.1	-7.5
1. POL	3009.0	3768.1	6028.1	2279.1	2334.6	25.2	60.0	2.4
2. Cereals & cereal preparations	534.2	227.1	101.6	48.6	29.4	-57.5	-55.3	-39.6
3. Edible oils	503.9	126.6	181.6	104.6	26.5	-74.9	43.4	-74.6
4. Fertilizers	644.7	1067.0	984.3	556.3	504.4	65.5	-7.8	-9.3
5. Non-ferrous metals	535.8	752.8	614.1	299.9	145.9	40.5	-18.4	-51.3
(b) Other bulk imports	2830.3	2907.0	3246.9	1440.1	1074.5	2.7	11.7	-25.4
6. Pulses	265.8	136.9	268.2	126.0	58.7	-48.5	95.9	-53.4
7. Coal	290.0	337.5	440.0	194.0	181.7	16.4	30.3	-6.3
8. Iron and steel	1335.0	1384.2	1177.6	523.7	472.6	3.7	-14.9	-9.8
9. Paper, paperboard & pulp	390.2	397.4	509.4	247.9	179.6	1.8	28.2	-27.6
10. Ores & metal scrap	549.4	651.0	851.7	348.5	181.9	18.5	30.8	-47.8
II. Non-bulk imports	10028.5	11004.9	11340.7	5435.2	4424.3	9.7	3.1	-18.6
(a) Capital goods	4803.0	5303.9	5832.7	2547.7	2110.6	10.4	10.0	-17.2
(b) Mainly export related imports	3729.0	4085.9	3680.0	1966.7	1676.3	9.6	-9.9	-14.8
(1) Pearls and precious stones	2192.8	2547.6	2083.1	966.7	941.1	16.2	-18.2	-2.6
(2) Chemicals	1307.9	1282.5	1275.6	819.3	622.3	-1.9	-0.5	-24.1
(3) Textile yarn, fabrics etc	185.9	209.7	246.7	133.5	79.4	12.8	17.6	-40.5
(4) Raw cashewnuts	42.4	46.0	74.7	47.2	33.5	8.7	62.2	-28.9
(c) Other non-bulk items	1496.4	1615.2	1828.0	920.8	637.4	7.9	13.2	-30.8
(1) Instruments etc.	469.1	532.0	590.6	327.1	199.0	13.4	11.0	-39.2
(2) Chemical materials and products	355.6	384.0	514.4	222.6	109.5	8.0	34.0	-50.8
(3) Plastic materials & artificial resins	558.3	598.3	610.0	297.6	284.5	7.2	2.0	-4.4
(4) Non-metallic minerals	113.4	100.9	113.1	73.5	44.4	-11.0	12.1	-39.6
III. Unclassified	1410.7	1418.3	1575.2	915.4	595.1	0.5	11.1	-35.0
IV. Total	19497.2	21271.8	24072.5	11079.1	9134.8	9.1	13.2	-17.5

(P) Provisional.

Notes: 1. Item) includes fertilizer crude, manufactured & fertiliser material.

2. Item (3) includes organic, inorganic, pharmaceutical & dyeing & colouring materials.

TABLE 4

Industrial Production and Non-oil Imports: Annual Rates of Change

(per cent)

	Index of industrial production		Non-oil imports (in dollar terms)	
Month	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
April	11.1	-0.9	20.39	-25.93
May	14.7	-2.9	3.21	-27.04
June	12.1	-3.0	2.46	-15.95
July	13.1	1.7	21.09	-32.27
August	10.9	-0.9	23.24	-23.89
September	8.0	0.7	3.46	-20.77
October	7.7	-0.4	7.62	-17.69
November	3.0	-1.5	31.54	-41.25
December	5.9		12.14	
January	4.8		6.57	
February	6.8		-9.98	
March	6.8		-8.68	

By the beginning of 1991-92 it had become clear that the payments crisis was no longer primarily due to the trade deficit, which had come down from Rs.1412 crore ($781 million) per month in October-December 1990 to Rs.710 crore ($382 million) per month in January-March 1991 and further to Rs.361 crore ($172 million) per month in April-June 1991. The outflow of Foreign Currency Non-Resident (FCNR) deposits, however, had accelerated from $59 million a month in October-December 1990 to $76 million in January-March 1991 and $310 million in April-June 1991. There was also evidence that expectations of default, and therefore of devaluation, were creating longer leads in the payments for imports and lags in the realisation of export proceeds which had the effect of exacerbating the foreign exchange shortage.

By June 1991, the balance of payments crisis had become owerwhelmingly a crisis of confidence - of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the balance of payments. The loss of confidence had itself undermined the Government's capability to deal with the crisis by closing off all recourse to external credit. A default on payments, for the first time in our history had become a serious possibility in June 1991.

A default is essentially a failure to repay debts, but its ramifications are never confined to debt. All trade requires credit, even if it is for a short period - at least for the period between the shipment of goods and their receipt. A default in payments inevitably leads to a breakdown in credit availability and in normal payments arrangements. Suppliers become reluctant to sell goods and services and insist on advance payments through banks of their own country. Typically, this leads to severe trade disruption which in turn forces severe and prolonged import compression, and results in shortages, industrial

dislocation, severe unemployment and inevitably, in very high inflation.

Policy Response

The new Government which assumed office in June 1991 had to act swiftly to deal with the situation and bring the economy back from the brink of default. It became necessary to take emergency action to prevent a default in payments. The Government leased 20 tonnes of gold out of its stock to the State Bank India to enable it to sell the gold abroad with an option to repurchase it at the end of six months. This export took place in May 1991. In addition, the Government allowed Reserve Bank of India to ship 47 tonnes of gold to the Bank of England in July. This helped to raise about $ 600 million. The exchange rate of the Rupee was also adjusted in July 1991 to bring it to a credible level which could be defended.

It was evident that the economy needed substantial reforms if the crisis was to be fully overcome. The new Government moved urgently to implement a programme of macro-economic stabilization through fiscal correction. Moreover, to impart inherent competitive strength to the industrial economy, a programme of structural reforms of trade, industrial and public sector policies was also initiated. The objective is to evolve an industrial and trade policy framework which would promote efficiency, reduce the bias in favour of excessive capital-intensity and encourage an employment-oriented pattern of industrialization. The four major policy initiatives taken by the Government to fundamentally address the balance of payments problem and the structural rigidities are discussed below.

Fiscal Correction

A key element in the stabilization effort was the effort to restore fiscal discipline. Both the balance of payments problems which were building up over the past few years and the persistent inflationary pressure were the result of large budgetary fiscal deficits which characterized the economy year after year. The budget deficit reached Rs. 10,992 crore in 1989-90, and Rs.10,772 crore in the Revised Estimates in 1990-91. A reversal of the trend of fiscal expansionism was essential to restore macro-economic balance in the economy.

The signal was given in the Budget for 1991-92 which was presented on 24 July. The Budget projected a sharp decline in the budget deficit to Rs.7719 crore in 1991-92. Similarly, the fiscal deficit, which represents the overall resource gap of the Government, was projected to decline from Rs.43,331 crore in 1990-91 to Rs.37,772 crore in 1991-92. These improvements in fiscal performance were made possible by the decision to abolish export subsidies, to increase fertilizer prices, as well as the steps taken to keep non-plan expenditures (including defence expenditure) in check.

Trade Policy Reforms

New initiatives were taken in trade policy to create an environment which would provide a stimulus to export while at the same time reducing the degree of regulation and licensing control on foreign trade. The exchange rate adjustment of 18 per cent in the value of the rupee was designed to provide a substantial stimulus to exports.

This change was accompanied by several other changes in trade policy. The more important trade policy reforms introduced in 1991-92 are as follows:

(i) A large part of administered licensing of imports was replaced by import entitlements linked to export earnings. These import entitlements, renamed Eximscrips, are freely tradeable and attract a premium in the market. For

most exports a uniform rate of 30 per cent of Eximscrips was made applicable, though some exports were entitled to higher rates.

(ii) Eximscrips could be used to import any item in the limited permissible list, the non-sensitive canalized list, all OGL items for actual users and non-OGL capital goods which were not in the restricted list.

(iii) The Advance Licensing system for exports was simplified so as to improve exporters' access to imported inputs at duty-free rates.

(iv) Permission to import capital goods was given without clearance from the indigenous availability angle provided this import was fully covered by foreign equity or was up to 25 per cent of the value of plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.2 crore.

(v) Export and Trading Houses and Star Trading Houses were permitted a larger range of imports. 51 per cent foreign equity is also now allowed in Trading Houses.

(vi) The scope of canalization for both exports and imports was narrowed.

(vii) Actual user requirements for the import of capital goods, raw materials and components under OGL was removed; and

(viii) Established exporters are now permitted to maintain foreign currency accounts and to raise external credits to finance their trade transactions.

The effect of these reforms was to reduce the degree of licensing in import trade, to broaden, to enhance and harmonize export incentives and to introduce a self-balancing mechanism where imports would be automatically regulated by the availability of Eximscrips through export earnings.

Industrial Policy Reforms

In order to consolidate the gains already achieved during the 1980s, and to provide greater competitive stimulus to the domestic industry, a series of reforms were introduced in Industrial Policy. The new industrial policy of 24 July 1991 sought substantially to deregulate industry so as to promote the growth of a more efficient and competitive industrial economy. Industrial policy reforms announced in July 1991 should be seen as being complementary to those undertaken in trade and fiscal policies and in the management of the exchange rate and the financial sector. The central elements of these reforms were as follows :

(i) Industrial licensing was abolished for all projects except in 18 industries where strategic or environmental concerns are paramount or where industries produce goods with exceptionally high import content. With this, 80 per cent of industry has been taken out of the licensing framework.

(ii) The MRTP Act was amended to eliminate the need for prior approval by large companies for capacity expansion or diversification. This will enable Indian firms to become large enough to compete effectively in global markets.

(iii) The requirement of phased manufacturing programmes was discontinued for all new projects.

(iv) Areas reserved for the public sector were narrowed down, and greater participation by private sector was permitted in core and basic industries. In the place of the 17 areas earlier reserved for investment by the public sector, only 8 such areas are now reserved. These eight are mainly those involving strategic and security concerns.

(v) Government clearance for the location of projects was dispensed with except in the case of 23 cities with a population of more than one million.

(vi) Small-scale enterprises were given the option to offer up to 24 per cent of their share-holding to large-scale and other industrial undertakings. This will provide them with greater access to capital and technology.

(vii) Loan agreements of the financial institutions with privately managed firms were earlier required to provide for the right of the financial institutions to convert the loans into equity. In August 1991, the institutions were permitted not to insist on this provision in future loans unless they felt it necessary for commercial reasons. In December 1991, the institutions were permitted to delete the provision from past loans also subject to a revision of the interest rate where appropriate.

(viii) A National Renewal Fund has been set up with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore to ensure that the costs of technological change and modernization of industry would not be borne by workers. It will be used to provide a safety net to workers in sick and non-viable enterprises, and to finance their retraining and redeployment.

Along with a reform of industrial policies, steps were also taken to facilitate the inflow of direct foreign investment. These non-debt-creating inflows will reduce reliance on fixed-interest debt and also bring in new technology, marketing expertise and modern managerial practices. The following measures were taken in this context :

(i) The limit of foreign equity holdings was raised from 40 to 51 per cent in a wide range of priority industries. However, foreign exchange outflow on account of dividends on additional equity will be balanced by export earnings. Such foreign equity participation now has automatic approval and is cleared by Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) The procedures for investment in non-priority industries have been streamlined. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board has been established to negotiate with large international firms and to expedite the clearances required. The FIPB also considers individual cases involving foreign equity participation over 51 per cent.

(iii) Technology imports for priority industries are automatically approved for royalty payments up to 5 per cent of domestic sales and 8 per cent of export sales or for lumpsum payments of Rs.1 crore.

Deregulation will reduce the role of Government regulatory agencies. They will be reorganized and their staff redeployed. For the economy as a whole, delays in project implementation will be greatly reduced. Increased competition will lead to enhanced pressure on enterprises to reduce their costs and to improve quality.

The full outcome of the industrial policy changes will materialize after some time; but the early results are already visible. The response to the new industrial policy has been very encouraging. The number of investment approvals given in 1991 has risen to 5538 from 3335 in 1990. The figure for 1991 includes 3095 Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda filed under the new policy, which would have earlier required letters of intent or industrial licences. 3897 investment proposals were cleared between the announcement of the new policy on 24 July 1991 and 31 January

1992. During the same period, 505 foreign technology import agreements were also approved. The effects of this increased domestic investment activity in terms of higher capacity and output will emerge after a lag when these investment plans fructify.

Changes brought about in policies towards direct foreign investment have also evoked a strong positive response from foreign companies. In 1991, a total of 244 cases of foreign equity participation with a proposed equity investment of $504 million was approved. In the previous three years, 1988, 1989 and 1990 the total inflow of private foreign equity was $95 million, $120 million and $50 million respectively. The increase in domestic investment activity and inflow of foreign capital will strengthen our industrial capabilities and contribute to exports.

Public Sector Reforms

The public sector was originally conceived as holding the commanding heights of the economy and leading technological advance. It was also intended to generate investible surpluses and become an engine for self-reliant growth. The public sector has contributed significantly to the diversification of India's industrial structure. But its contribution in terms of generating internal resources for further expansion has fallen short of expectations, and its inability to do so has now become a major constraint on economic growth.

The performance of the public sector deteriorated sharply in 1990-91 when the net profit (after tax) of all non-departmental central public sector enterprises declined to Rs. 2368 crore from the level of Rs. 3789 crore reached in 1989-90. The poor performance has continued in 1991-92. It is imperative that the public sector attains the objectives originally set for it. This will require a sustained improvement in productivity and profitability. The budgetary support to public sector enterprises will need to be scaled down and they will be expected to maintain financial discipline in their operation. The sector should be exposed to competitive pressures wherever possible. Some of the enterprises can be restructured so as to improve their capital base and access to the market.

To enable the public sector to work efficiently, the public sector units have to be given the greatest autonomy in their operations. A system of full responsibility and complete accountability will have to be enforced on public sector managements. In 1991-92 the Government undertook a limited disinvestment of a part of public sector equity to the public through public financial institutions and mutual funds in order to raise non-inflationary finance for development. The disinvestment will also bring in greater public accountability and help to create a new culture in their working which would improve efficiency. The objective of public sector policy is to improve the operational efficiency of these units and return them to their original goals. Recognizing that sickness is a serious problem in many public sector units, the government amended the Sick Industrial Companies Act to bring public sector undertakings also within its purview. This makes sick public sector units subject to the same discipline as private sector units including reference to the BIFR for identification of a viable restructuring package or closure as the case may be.

Balance of Payments Financing

The measures of fiscal correction and structural reform described above were expected to bring about an improvement in the balance of payments in the medium term. However, for the immediate future substantial financing of balance of payments was unavoidable if

import compression was to be relaxed. Accordingly, the Government attempted to mobilize support for the balance of payments from multilateral financial institutions -- the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank -- as well as from bilateral donors.

TABLE 5

Drawals from International Monetary Fund, 1990-1992

Date	Facility	SDR million	US $ million	Rs crore
July-Sept 1990	RT	490	660	1177
23.01.1991	FCT	552	789	1450
23.01.1991	CCFF	717	1025	1884
22.07.1991	CCFF	166	221	570
12.09.1991	CCFF	469	639	1654
15.11.1991	UCT	85	117	305
02.01.1992	UCT	185	265	683
Expected till March 1992	UCT	461	650	1700

As pressure on the reserves mounted, the Government availed itself of the facilities available from International Monetary Fund. In July-September 1990 it withdrew the reserve tranche (RT) of SDR 490 million (Table 5). In December 1990 it applied for the first credit tranche (FCT) of SDR 552 million, and negotiated drawals under the contingency compensatory finance facility (CCFF) which totalled SDR 1.352 billion between January and September 1991. In addition, the Government has drawn a total of SDR 270 million under the upper credit tranche standby arrangement and a further SDR 461 million is due to be disbursed in April 1992. A Structural Adjustment Loan of $500 million has been negotiated with the World Bank, of which $300 million has been drawn. Additional fast disbursing assistance was tied up with the Asian Development Bank and with some of the bilateral donors.

Another important initiative taken by the Government to meet the urgent need for balance of payments financing was the announcement of two schemes designed to encourage the inflow of capital funds from abroad. The India Development Bond Scheme and the Immunity Scheme for repatriation of funds held abroad were introduced in October 1991. The schemes have proved to be highly successful. India Development Bonds mobilised $1.605 billion, and the Immunity Scheme, $793 million.

The Outcome

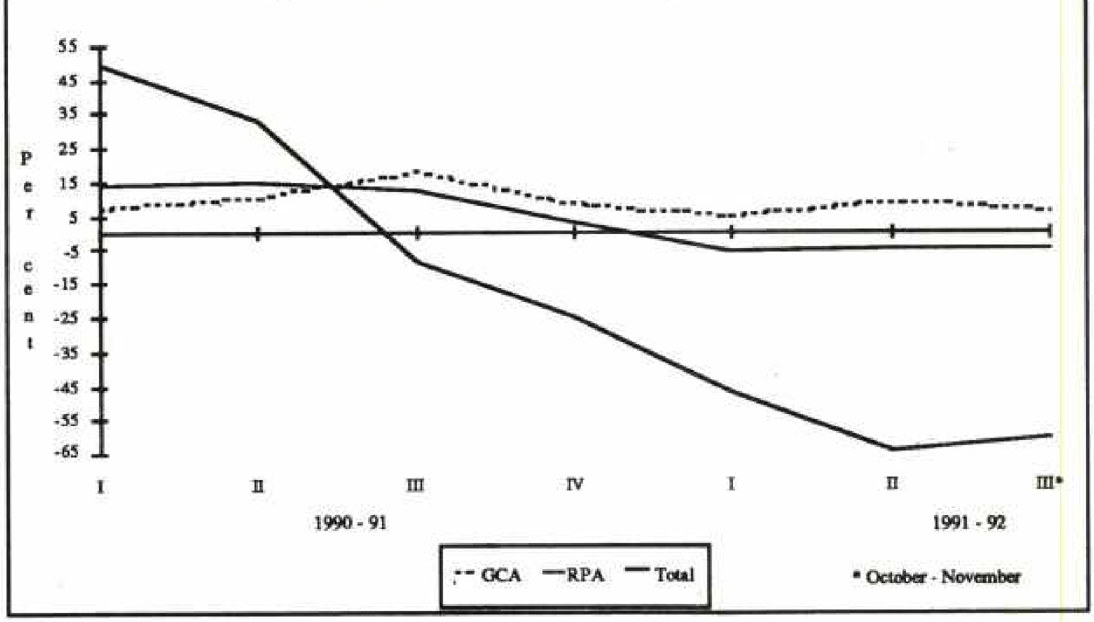
The early results of the crisis management effort in 1991-92 have been encouraging: foreign currency assets, which had declined to $1.1 billion at their lowest point in June 1991, had risen to about $4.4 billion by 19 February 1992. In addition to the buildup of foreign exchange reserves, the Government was able to bring back the gold pledged to the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan in July. The value of this gold was approximately $600 million. $1.605 billion was received on India Development Bonds, which is held by the State Bank of India. Thus there was an increase in external assets of about $4.6

billion, against which must be placed an increase in foreign liabilities of about $3.2 billion. (These figures are preliminary and are given only to indicate orders of magnitude.)

The buildup of reserves in the course of 1991-92 was necessary to restore confidence in the system, but it also meant that the additional resources mobilized from the multilateral financial institutions and the IDB and Immunity Schemes were primarily used for building up reserves and not to liberalize imports, which remained severely constrained in 1991-92 as is evident from Table 4. With the buildup of reserves, a gradual relaxation of import restrictions was introduced in the second half of 1991-92, specially in December 1991 and January 1992. The restrictions on imports of raw materials and components imposed by Reserve Bank of India have now been removed, and on imports of capital goods substantially relaxed.

A lasting solution to our payments problem can only be found in a substantial improvement in the country's export performance. Exports performed extremely well in the four-year period from 1986-87 to 1989-90 when they grew at an average rate of 19 per cent per year in dollar terms. The momentum was lost in 1990-91 when export growth decelerated to 9 per cent. Conditions worsened further in 1991-92 as the full effect of import compression began to be felt in the industrial sector (Figure 5). The disruption in our Rupee trade with the erstwhile Soviet Union has also hurt exports. Exports to Rupee Payment area have declined by more than 50 per cent. The full positive effects of trade policy reforms have yet to emerge. Exporting firms are still adjusting to the changed regime. The lag in performance of exports consequent upon policy changes is understandable. Some of the positive effects of the trade policy changes would perhaps be reflected in the performance during the last quarter of 1991-92, the data for which are not yet available. But, the full impact on export expansion, of trade reforms already undertaken will be visible only during 1992-93. It is essential to restore to India's exports the momentum that was evident only two years ago.

Fig. 5 YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN QUARTERLY EXPORTS



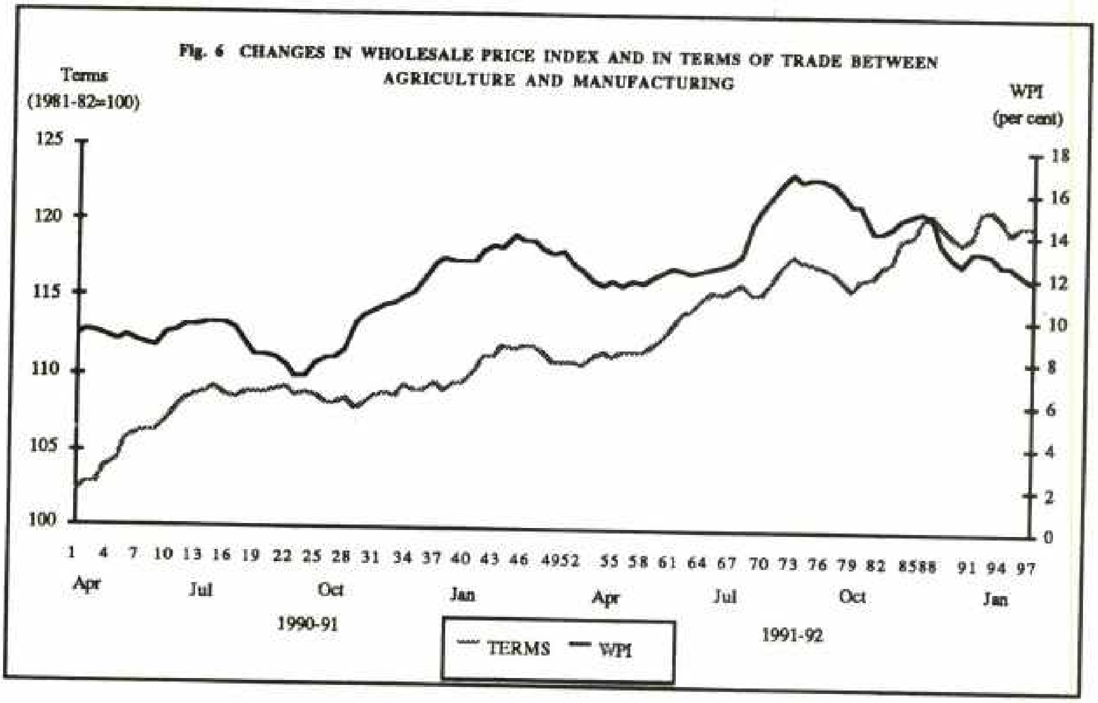
Four types of adjustments are called for a broad-based, rapid and sustained growth of exports in the next four years.

(a) *Reduction in domestic excess demand:* The balance of payments deficit represents the excess of domestic demand for goods and services over domestic supply. In order to correct it domestic demand will have to be restrained and supply increased. Since the macro-economic imbalance is also the basic cause of inflation, this is dealt with more fully in the next section. It will be necessary to restrain the degree of excess spending by the Government to correct the balance of payments. At the same time it will be necessary to ensure that any reduction in aggregate demand is brought about without hurting production and that it is shared equitably by different sections of the population.

(b) *Enhanced Competitiveness:* By mid-1991 domestic prices had become seriously misaligned with international prices. This required two changes: a change in the exchange rate of the Rupee, and a reduction in the relative prices of those products which were costly vis-a-vis competing goods abroad. The first step was taken by means of a downward adjustment of about 18 per cent in the external value of the Rupee on 1 and 3 July 1991. The second step would require a phasing down of import restrictions and a reduction in the high levels of protection which characterize Indian industries. Progress in this regard is at present constrained by the grave balance of payments position as well as by the importance of import duties as a source of government revenue; however, it will be necessary to bring down trade restrictions as payments and fiscal conditions permit.

(c) *Deregulation:* One of the obstacles to exports lies in the cumbersome administrative procedures involved, arising from controls over imports (and on inputs required for exports) and exports, exchange control and also customs procedures. The Eximscrip scheme was designed partly to reduce the rigours of import control. Trade and customs classifications of goods were harmonized in October 1991, and new, simplified documentation of import control and customs was introduced. Simultaneously with the devaluation of the Rupee, Cash Compensatory Support for exports was withdrawn, thereby eliminating the work involved in its administration. Simplification of trade-related procedures must continue; the aim should be to make international trade as easy as domestic trade in respect of procedures.

(d) *Capability for self-improvement:* World markets are more competitive than some hitherto sheltered domestic markets. If our agricultural and industrial products are to compete internationally, their producers will have to improve their own competitive position continuously through technological and managerial improvements and adapt themselves rapidly to changes in international market conditions. This capacity for unceasing adaptation and innovation would need to be developed.



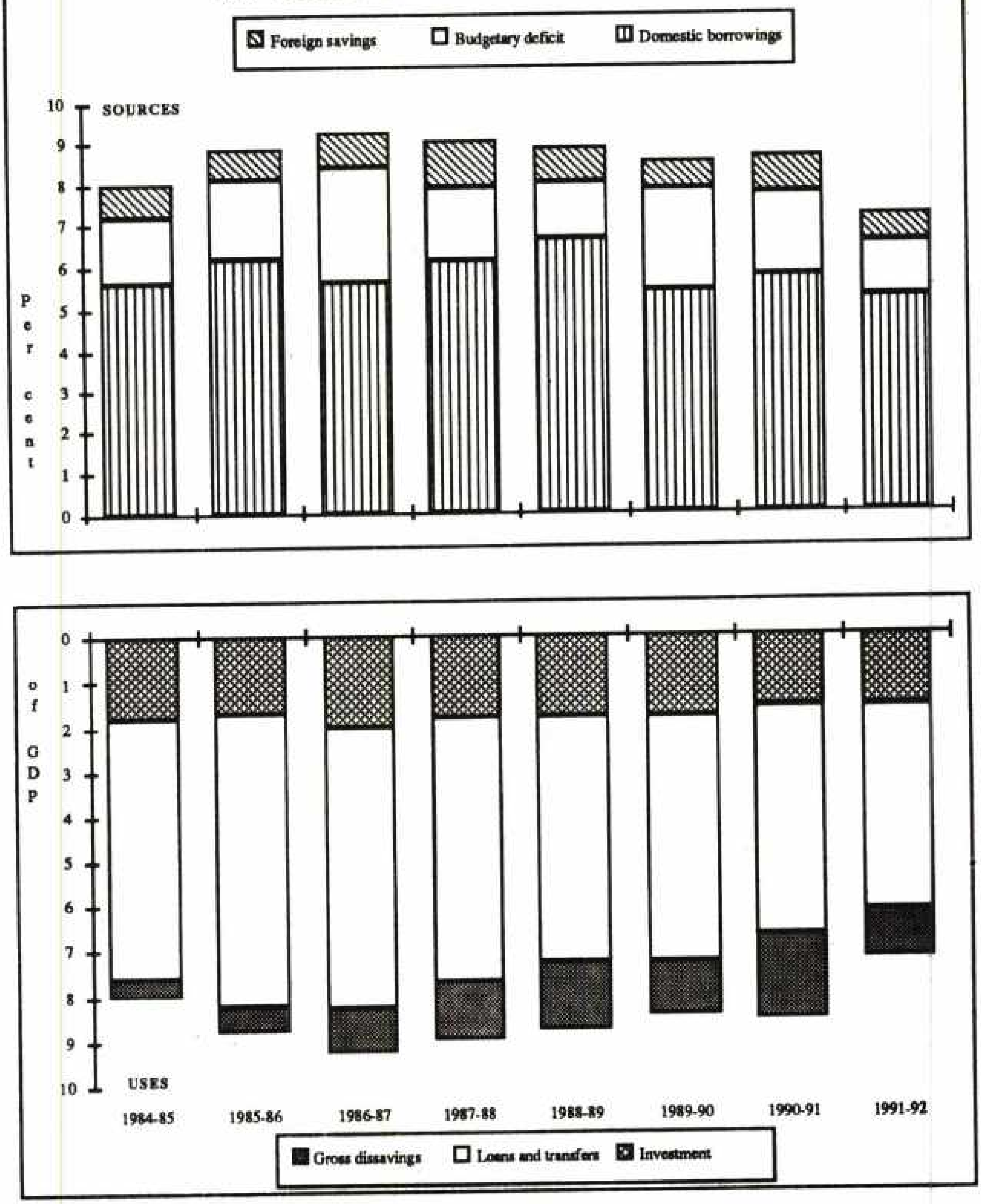
III INFLATION

The current inflationary spiral began in October 1990. In August and September 1990, the annual rate of inflation, as measured by the wholesale price index on a point-to-point basis, was only about 7 per cent. From October onwards it rose rapidly to reach 13.7 per cent in February 1991. After a brief slowing down in April and May, this process of accelerating inflation continued until August 1991, peaking in the fourth week of that month at 16.7 per cent. Since then the rate of inflation has declined; by the end of January it had gone down to 11.8 per cent (Figure 6).

The causes of the current round of inflation need to be understood clearly if we are to control it effectively. A number of demand-pull and cost-push factors have been mentioned as potential causes. On examination, excess demand is found to be the more important cause. This is indicated by the pattern of price changes, with primary commodities, particularly agricultural goods, leading the inflationary surge. Manufactured goods prices have not even kept pace with average inflation, and have lagged well behind the rise in agricultural prices. The inter-sectoral terms of trade for agriculture improved by 15 per cent vis-a-vis industry between April 1991 and January 1992.

Along with demand-pull factors which are more important, supply factors have also played their role in the current inflationary process. Supply factors determine the pattern of relative price changes, as overall excess demand puts greatest pressure on prices in sectors which have low elasticity of supply or which face supply constraints. At the start of the current inflationary phase, the prices of fuels and lubricants as well of primary goods jumped sharply. The rise in the former was triggered by the supply disruption and the increase in oil prices resulting from the Gulf War. The rise in

Fig. 7 SOURCES AND USES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS (1984-92)



agricultural prices, on the other hand, was fuelled by a rather poor kharif crop of 1990 which followed on the heels of a poor rabi crop earlier in the same year. As a consequence, relative prices of both primary commodities and fuel and lubricants rose.

Imports could not be used to increase supplies and dampen prices because of the severe balance of payments problems being faced during this year. The resulting relative scarcity of primary goods also generated inflationary expectations which spread to all sectors of the economy and encouraged inventory accumulation. The sharp increase in procurement prices for foodgrains over the last two years and some cash crops has also contributed to inflationary pressures.

The excess demand pressures in the economy were primarily generated by expansionary fiscal policies of Central and State Governments in previous years. The investment expenditure of Central and State Government combined has considerably exceeded their savings. Although Government investment as percentage of GDP declined, the decline in Government savings was even faster. Not only has the Government sector borrowed from domestic savings pool to finance investment in recent years, Government consumption expenditure has also come to be financed out of borrowings. Gross savings of the Central Government have been persistently negative; in 1990-91 these amounted to 1.9 per cent of GDP (Figure 6). The excess demand of the Government, represented by its excess of investment over saving, has been met from three sources : domestic borrowing, foreign borrowing and borrowing from Reserve Bank of India. As Figure 7 shows, Government borrowings in the domestic capital markets have financed only about 70 per cent of Government-financed capital formation and excess consumption in recent years. The rest came from borrowings from Reserve Bank of India and borrowings abroad. A large part of Government commercial borrowings in the domestic market are from the banking system, which lends to the Government through the operation of the the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). Over the years, the statutory liquidity ratio has risen to 38.5 per cent. The return on Government securities issued to meet the SLR requirements is low. Further increase in the SLR is not possible because it erodes the banks' ability to finance productive investment in the economy. There is a strong case for lowering it. If it is brought down, however, the access of the Government to private savings through the banking system will decline.

In an open economy, the excess of expenditure over domestic borrowing would spill over into a balance of payments deficit. India's balance of payments position is so constrained that such a relief is not always available. Foreign borrowings are no longer freely available to finance such expenditures or to moderate price increases through imports.

Figure 6 also brings out the connection between domestic and foreign savings which are alternative sources for financing domestic investment. If the recourse to foreign borrowings is to be reduced, either domestic investment must be reduced with undesirable consequences, or domestic savings must be raised. There is thus an unavoidable connection between improving the balance of payments and improving the domestic savings-investment balance. As the leading excess investor and consumer as well as borrower from abroad, the Government bears the prime responsibility in both respects: it needs to bring down its dissavings.

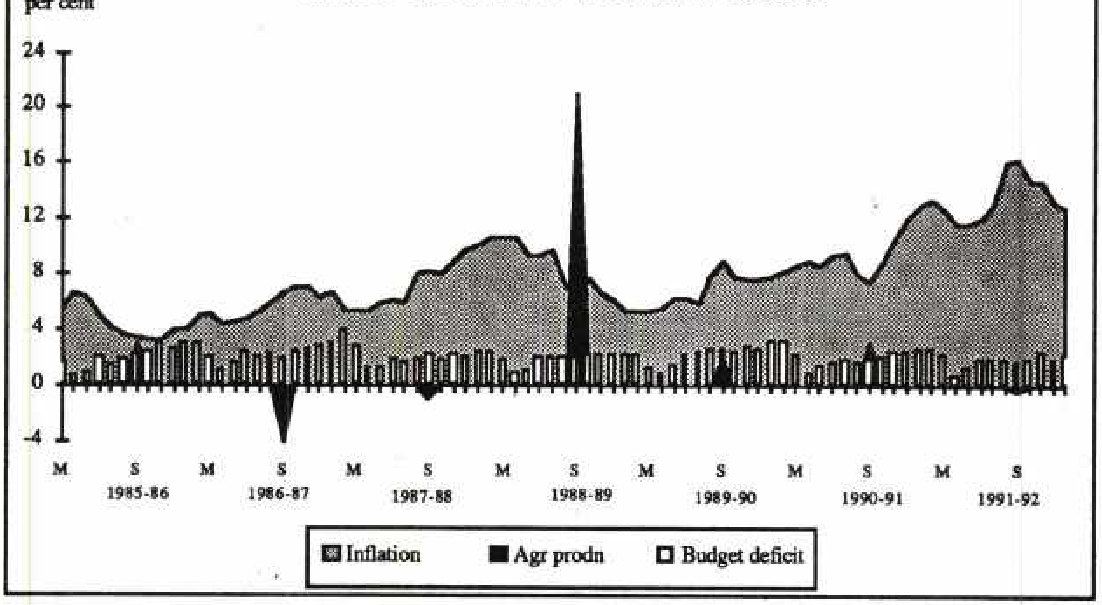


Fig. 8 INFLATION, CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, AND RATIO OF BUDGET DEFICIT TO GDP, 1985-86 TO 1991-92

Apart from commercial borrowings and external borrowings, the third source of financing for the Government is borrowings from Reserve Bank of India. This is directly connected to the expansion of money supply and consequently to inflation. The monetized deficit (that is, the part of the fiscal deficit that leads to an increase in money supply) rose from 1.6 per cent of GDP in 1988-89 to 3.1 per cent in 1989-90 and 2.8 per cent in 1990-91. Even within the year, the monetized deficit of the Central Government shows a fair degree of correspondence with the rate of inflation (Figure 8). Apart from the immediate net increase in expenditure, monetization of the deficit builds up a liquidity overhang which fuels a general increase in demand in succeeding years. The Budget for 1991-92 was designed to bring down the monetized deficit to 1.3 per cent of GDP from 2.8 per cent in 1990-91. The effect of fiscal correction is likely to be felt only by the last quarter. Its impact has, however, been offset to some extent by the buildup of foreign exchange reserves after July 1991, which have replenished money supply (M3).

Thus the Government needs to reduce its reliance on all the three present sources of funds: compulsory borrowings through the banking system, the monetized deficit, and foreign savings.

In order to reduce the fiscal deficit, the Government has had to permit an increase in some administered prices of basic goods and services. These price rises have been due for some time. They could not be avoided any longer if fiscal deficits had to be reduced. Losses of public sector enterprises which result from not permitting an increase in administered prices are financed from the general Budget. They lead to budgetary deficits and to an increase in borrowings from Reserve Bank of India. Admittedly, a rise in administered prices does raise costs in the user sectors. However, if fiscal and monetary policies effectively control aggregate demand, the increased costs cannot generate an inflationary

spiral. By contrast, an increase in the budget deficit would intensity generalized inflationary pressures in the economy.

Inflation has an adverse effect on the standards of living of the poorer sections, especially those whose incomes are not indexed to price increases. The Government is conscious of the need to mitigate these adverse effects as far as possible. Thus, the public distribution system has been further expanded to cover 1700 far-flung and disadvantaged blocks. In addition to regular PDS supplies, 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains have been off-loaded in open market sales between November 1991 and January 1992 through the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Imports of edible oils have been stepped up in recent months. The Government will do all at its command to break the inflationary expectations and prevent speculators and hoarders from making unjustified profits.

Other measures which have to be taken for lowering the rate of inflation in the economy are :

(i) Reducing subsidies and external support to produotion enterprises so as to make them more responsive to price and demand changes. In some cases today the enterprises are more concerned about the fiscal concessions and subsidies which they are receiving than with earning profits from sales. This should change.

(ii) Ensuring that buffer stock operations for foodgrains and intervention in agricultural markets are counter-cyclical. Thus in years of relatively poor harvest, the FCI should procure a lower percentage of market arrivals and off load larger stocks in the market. In good years the procurement can be higher and be used to build up stocks.

(iii) Encouraging savings to remain high not only as a proportion of GDP but in relation to demand for investment funds in the economy.

(iv) Keeping entry barriers low in the industrial sector and improving industry's access to imported inputs at low tariffs.

(v) Improving technological and managerial capabilities with a view to shortening the response time of enterprises to price and demand changes, both in the domestic and international markets.

(vi) Improving operational efficiency and expanding capacity in infrastructural industries. This would require an overhaul of the inherited organizational structures in these sectors and greater use of markets in determining their operations.

With the above measures, it will be possible to make the economy more inflation-proof and more dynamic.

IV GROWTH AND EQUITY

The crisis of last summer has been brought under control. This does not mean that the problems have been overcome: the balance of payments will continue to be critical in the coming year, and there is some way to go before we can say that inflation has been contained. But both problems have been made more manageable; the Government can now give a credible assurance that if we continue in the policy directions worked out in recent months, a considerably better economic performance is within reach, and with it, better living and working conditions for the people.

After a long period of relatively slow and stable growth of 3.5 per cent a year, the Indian economy achieved a

marked acceleration in the growth rate to 5.5 per cent in the 1980s. The acceleration was accompanied by several indications of improved performance. Capital-output ratios showed some decline. There was a distinct fall in the proportion of the poor in total population. The decline in India's share in world markets was halted. However, if the average standard of living is to be significantly improved, and more and qualitatively better employment is to be generated, the growth rate needs to be significantly stepped up.

Our past performance leads to a certain conservatism in assessing our prospects. But much more rapid growth is possible, as our neighbouring countries further east have demonstrated. Our people are as talented, and our resource base is at least as good. There is every reason to aspire towards a substantial improvement in our growth rate. The living standards of the poorest can only be raised if labour surpluses disappear and workers get the choice of moving into more productive occupations. Once growth exceeds the level at which new employment is simply accommodating the growing labour force, and labour begins to move to occupations with higher productivity, growth also begins to reduce poverty and improve income distribution. The process must, however, continue to be reinforced by special programmes aimed at providing direct support for income generation and employment among the poor and weaker sections of our society.

The availability of foreign exchange has again emerged as a dominant constraint on the growth of the economy. The analysis of the balance of payments crisis above led to the conclusion that the only long-term solution to the crisis lay in a rise in exports. The resources provided by the international institutions and friendly countries are in essence transitional. Foreign direct investment will play a role in improving the standards of technology and management. In comparison to domestic investment, however, the contribution of foreign investment is bound to remain minor. The balance of payments problem would have to be resolved largely with our own resources and ingenuity. This illustrates the general proposition that there is no alternative to self-reliance.

The analysis of inflation concluded that whilst a policy of demand restraint was unavoidable to control inflation in the short run, a more effective and durable way of stabilizing prices in the long run was to improve the supply response to price changes. This required the promotion of savings on the one hand, and the development of improved organizational structures in agriculture and industry on the other. These would make the producers more adaptable and innovative.

The current inflation has also highlighted the crucial role of agriculture in our economy. Inadequate growth of agricultural output has led not only to general inflation, but also to a relatively faster rise in agricultural than in industrial prices. With deteriorating terms of trade, relative profitability in the industrial sector has tended to decline. There has ensued an industrial recession in which industrial investment has slowed down. There will also be concomitant depressive effects on industrial profits and wages. Rapid industrial growth requires an acceleration in agricultural output.

On the basis of this analysis, seven major areas of policy reform emerge: fiscal policy, trade policy, industrial policy, financial policy, agricultural policy, poverty alleviation policy and human resource policy. The reforms have just begun, but the broad

outlines of a programme can even now be defined.

(a) **Fiscal policy:** The immediate aim of fiscal policy must be to improve the fiscal balance in order to eliminate the inflationary pressure emanating from the budget deficit. The other objectives of fiscal policy reform would be to stop further accumulation of public debt; to reduce the level of subsidies in the economy and eliminate open-ended cross-subsidization; to direct Government expenditure towards providing essential public services of a high quality, and finally to restore the Government's capacity to make strategic investments in infrastructure and human resources, guide the economy and look after the weak and the less privileged.

(b) **Trade policy:** Decades of growth under a balance of payments constraint and high protection levels have resulted in a dualistic production structure. Some sectors are globally competitive whilst others are inefficient and have high costs. By and large, agricultural goods are produced at costs which are comparable to international prices or below, whereas steel, metals and chemicals are produced at costs considerably above the international level. High costs in a few parts of the system make the entire economy uncompetitive. To counteract selective uncompetitiveness we developed a system of selective export subsidies and selective access for exporters to imported inputs. But these selective privileges expanded and became increasingly expensive in terms of budgetary and foreign exchange costs. The benefits from increased exports in relation to them became increasingly dubious. Hence a systemic change became necessary. It began in July 1991 with devaluation and the abolition of Cash Compensatory Support on the one hand, and the issue of Eximscrips and the abolition of certain types of import licences on the other. However, much remains to be done. Trade reforms must continue, and their end result must be a tariff system which, while providing reasonable protection to Indian industry, does not distort domestic relative prices. Import and exchange controls have to be drastically overhauled so as to enable Indian firms to plan their operations unfettered by bureaucratic interference. The final objective would be to achieve a degree of openness which would allow trade to balance domestic demand and supply and permit the full exploitation of the country's dynamic comparative advantage.

(c) **Industrial policy:** For decades, the most profitable activity in industry was import substitution. Blanket import substitution gave producers of new products a temporary monopoly which was eroded in some cases as more producers entered the market. However, monopoly positions in some industries and excessive entry in others prevented an adequate buildup of technological competence. It is necessary to adopt a concerted strategy to make Indian industry internationally competitive. Steady and continuous competitive pressures must be created by dismantling restraints on internal competition and by having a stable, moderately protective tariff structure. It was with this aim in view that industry was extensively delicensed in July 1991. Delicensing only removed an administrative obstacle to domestic competition.

Market structures will change only if new firms enter industries and chronically inefficient ones go out or are taken over. To achieve this, the attractiveness of different industries in terms of the rate of return on investment needs to be brought to the same level. The factors that discourage investment, including price and distribution controls, need to be dismantled. We also need to establish a credible safety net which would protect workers against the risks arising from firm failure, and make their compensation independent of the fortunes of the sick firms.

(d) **Financial policy :** The financial sector is at the centre of economic activity; its health affects the entire economy. Its performance was reviewed by the Narasimham Committee. The Committee's conclusions will be the starting point of financial reforms in the coming year. They will be directed towards improving the financial strength of the banks, and will cover directed credit, adequacy of reserves of banks and financial institutions, methods of prudential regulation and stock market reform. The variety of institutions in the financial sector has diversified in recent years; this diversity must be encouraged, and entry and exit should be eased. Similar diversification is in evidence in financial instruments, and deserves to be encouraged. Rates of return on various financial instruments and investments were centrally regulated till recently. This central control has begun to be relaxed, and should be further relaxed; ultimately, financial market prices and investment practices should be such as to direct funds efficiently and to harmonize the rates of return. Special arrangements will, however, continue to be necessary to ensure that funds flow to new, small or rural enterprises and investments of high social priority which may not be adequately served by the mainstream financial institutions.

(e) **Agricultural policy :** Our existing policy has elements which go back to the mid-sixties when the country was faced with a crisis of food availability in its urban centres. The country has achieved remarkable success in meeting the food needs of a growing population. The problems have, however, changed. Agriculture must supply growing requirements of food and raw materials using our limited resources of land and water. This calls for a continuous improvement in the technologies of production, storage and marketing. Special efforts have to be made to improve the productivity of dry-land agriculture. Systematic attention has to be paid to the control of land and water degradation. The various institutional and economic constraints on the fullest exploitation of the vast potential of agriculture in the Eastern region will have to be overcome. The agricultural credit system which has suffered greatly in the wake of the ill-thought loan waiver scheme of 1990 has to be revamped. Agricultural research and extension systems need to be modernized taking into account the challenges that lie ahead. Agriculture is the least protected sector of the economy; its access to world markets needs to be improved, and barriers to access need to be removed, so that it can make a more substantial contribution to exports. A credible system of food security must be maintained. The Government's capacity to invest in agricultural improvement and in rural

development has been eroded with its worsening fiscal situation in recent years. It must be revived; at the same time, the capacity of agriculture to grow, to use resources efficiently, to innovate and diversify needs to be nurtured.

(f) **Poverty alleviation policy**: It is the task of the Government to ensure that the people's basic needs are met and distress prevented. This task becomes more important at times of economic stress and change; that is when there is the greatest need for extending a safety net to the weak and the poor. The Government is committed to expanding the scope and coverage of direct poverty reduction programmes. The Public Distribution System has been extended, and supplies of essential commodities through it have been increased. The task ahead is to target the poverty alleviation programmes towards the worst affected sections of the people, to make them more responsive to felt needs and to improve their efficiency.

(g) **Human resource policy**: The people must be helped to enhance their own capabilities. They should have considerably better access to education and training, and opportunities to use them in productive work. Renewed efforts are necessary to expand health care and to improve its quality. Social and economic uplift of women must be given special emphasis. Not only is the potential of the women capable of being more fully exploited, but their advancement is essential for moderating population growth.

V CONCLUSION

When a country is in such a grave crisis, it is tempting for the Government to stave off collapse, to take short cuts, to live through the present and let the future take care of itself. The economic policies of the Government have been designed to tackle the immediate crisis, but they emanate from a vision of a future, from the promise of a better life for our people. The crisis has involved hardship for the people. The Government has tried to ameliorate it, but not enough. The resources of the Government are limited, and more needs to be done to ensure that they are used efficiently and for the benefit of the most deserving. But the immediate options are limited. It is important to broaden them, and that is where the vision comes in.

The basis of this vision is self-reliance. It has been the foundation of our economic policy for over four decades. Even if anyone wished to abandon self-reliance, India is too large a country for the rest of the world to look after. There is thus no alternative to self-reliance.

This means that our achievements depend on our own efforts. Our standards of living depend on our productivity; the only fruits we can enjoy are the fruits of our labour. Our hard work, creativity, enterprise and intelligence - they will decide how well our children live. We must build a society that cares for the people today and builds for their tomorrows.

But self-reliance does not mean isolation. We live in a world of great variety - of people, resources, of knowledge and behaviour. It is there for us to cooperate with, trade with, learn from and contribute to. It is there for us to measure ourselves against. From it we must derive our standards of excellence - standards to equal and surpass. To it we must contribute care - care for the weak and the unfortunate.

The Government has tried to expand the economic space in which the people can exercise their initiative and ingenuity. It hopes to do more to expand their opportunities, to enhance their potential. But what shape the economy takes ultimately depends on what the people make of it. In that sense, the future is in their hands.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1991-92

PART II SECTORAL DEVELOPMENTS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(ECONOMIC DIVISION)

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110064
AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-110054—1992.

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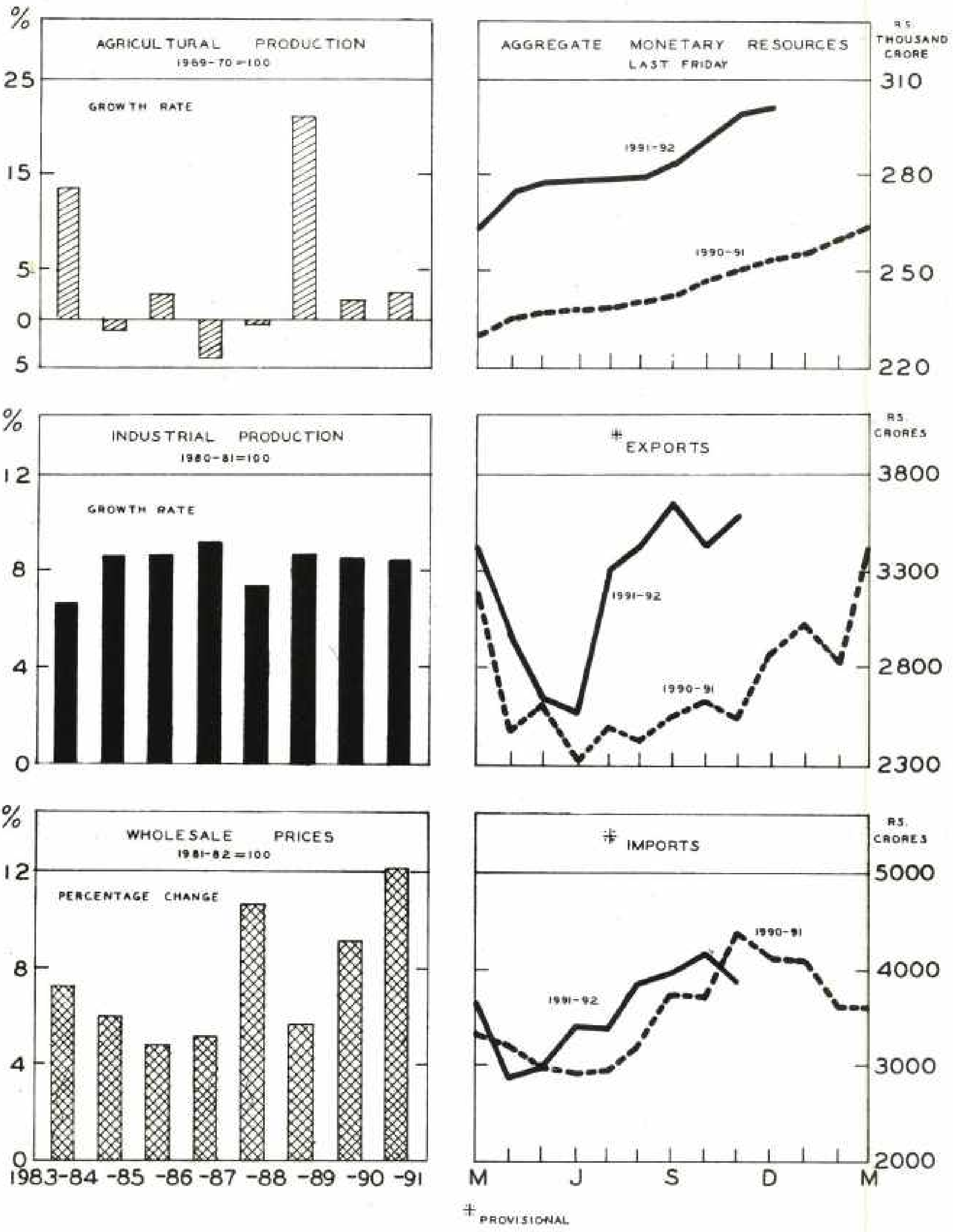

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This year's Economic Survey is divided into two parts. While Part 1 surveys the foremost macro-economic problems facing the country at the moment, Part II reviews developments in the various sectors of the economy during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Part II consists of nine chapters including this introduction, Chapter 2 deals with sources and uses of public finances and Central Government's budgetary and fiscal developments during 1991-92. Chapter 3 examines the trends in money supply and bank credit and reviews monetary and credit policies. Chapter 4 analyses the trends in prices, factors generating inflation and the various anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government. Chapter 5 deals with foreign trade, external assistance, the balance of payments and the recent reforms in trade sector. Chapter 6 reviews industrial growth and the structural reforms initiated recently by the Government to impart dynamism and efficiency to the industrial and public sectors. Chapter 7 takes a look at agricultural output and inputs. Chapter 8 deals with performance of the basic infrastructure sectors and Chapter 9 with performance in social sectors.

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CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC FINANCES

The fiscal situation, which was under strain throughout the 1980s, reached a critical situation in 1990-91 with a sharp deterioration in the revenue deficit. Fiscal deficits generate pressures on inflation as well as on the balance of payments. The gross fiscal deficit of the Central Government, which measures the total resource gap, has been more than 8 per cent of GDP since 1985-86, as compared with 6 per cent at the beginning of 1980s and 4 per cent in the mid-1970s. Such fiscal deficits are unsustainable and would lead the country into a debt-trap. The unabated growth of non-plan expenditure and poor returns from investments made in the public sector have been the main contributory factors in the fiscal crisis.

A particularly disquieting feature of the Centre's finances has been growing deficits on revenue account. The ratio of the revenue deficit to GDP reached 3.5 per cent in 1990-91 (provisional actuals) as compared with 1.5 per cent in 1980-81. There has been a steady decline in the share of capital formation in Central Government expenditure. The gross savings of the Government, which turned negative for the first time in 1984-85, continued to remain so. The fiscal imbalance also manifested in a sharp increase in internal debt and resultant increase in interest payments.

The regular Budget for 1991-92 presented on July 24, 1991, initiated a major effort towards correcting the fiscal imbalance. It envisaged a reduction in the fiscal deficit by nearly two percentage points of GDP, from 8.4 per cent in 1990-91 (RE) to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92 (based on projections of GDP at that time; the latest GDP estimate yields 6.2 per cent). It aimed at containing Government expenditure and augmenting revenues; reversing the downward trend in the share of direct taxes in total tax revenues; curbing conspicuous consumption; encouraging indigenous industry and improving competitiveness of the industrial sector, particularly export-oriented industries. The important policy initiatives comprised reduction in fertiliser subsidy, abolition of Cash Compensatory Support for exports, abolition of subsidy on sugar, divestment of 20 per cent of Government equity in selected public sector undertakings to mutual funds, a 20 per cent increase in the prices of motor spirit and adjustment of tax rates to yield an additional net revenue of Rs. 2005 crore to the Centre. The provision of non-plan expenditure, excluding interest payments, in the current year represents a reduction of 4.5 per cent compared with the provisional actuals for 1990-91.

Aggregate resources of the Central Government, including internal and extra-budgetary resources of Central public enterprises, were to be about 11.3 per cent higher in 1991-92 (BE) than the revised estimates for 1990-91. Aggregate disbursements were 8 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 1990-91. The containment of disbursements through various measures was aimed at limiting the budgetary deficit to Rs. 7719 crore. Aggregate receipts of the Centre, States and Union Territories, including internal and extra-budgetary resources of their enterprises, were budgeted to increase by 11.7 per cent over 1990-91 (RE) while aggregate expenditure was estimated to increase by 10.4 per cent.

The Annual Plan for 1991-92 provided for a total outlay of Rs. 72,317 crore for the Centre, States and Union Territories, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the revised estimates for 1990-91. The allocation for the Central Plan was Rs. 42,969 crore.

The working of both the departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings of States and Union Territories deteriorated in 1990-91.

Sustained corrective action on the part of the Centre and the State Governments over the next few years is required to correct the fiscal imbalance.

The fiscal situation, which had been under mounting pressure throughout 1980s, assumed crisis proportions by the beginning of the fiscal year 1991-92. The Gulf Crisis of 1990 exacerbated the already precarious fiscal situation. At a macro-economic level, fiscal deficits, besides contributing to inflationary pressures, have also been seriously spilling into balance of payments.

2.2 Throughout the eighties, all the important indicators of fiscal imbalance were on the rise. These are the conventional budgetary deficit, the revenue deficit, the monetised deficit and gross fiscal deficit. The conventional budgetary deficit is the difference between all receipts and expenditure, both revenue and capital. This difference is met by the net addition to the Treasury

Bills issued by the Central Government and draw-down of cash balances kept with the Reserve Bank of India. The revenue deficit denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. The monetised deficit is the increase in net RBI credit to the Central Government, which is the sum total of the net increase in the holdings of Treasury Bills of the RBI and its contribution to the market borrowings of the Government. These three measures do not fully reflect the structural imbalances in the fiscal operations of the Government and the full resource gap. They capture only a small part of the gap which is mainly financed by the issue of 91-day Treasury Bills. A larger portion of the gap in resources financed by market borrowings, small savings, provident funds, external borrowings, etc. does not get reflected in the conventional measures of fiscal imbalance.

2.3 A more complete measure of macro-economic imbalance used internationally is the concept of gross fiscal deficit, which reckons the total resource gap in terms of excess of total Government expenditure over revenue receipts and grants. This concept fully reflects the indebtedness of the Government. The trends in various indicators of fiscal imbalance over the eighties are given in Table-2.1. The gross fiscal deficit of the Central Government has been more than 8 per cent of GDP since 1985–86, as compared with 6 per cent at the beginning of 1980s and 4 per cent in the mid-1970s.

TABLE 2.1

Budget deficit, revenue deficit, monetised deficit and gross fiscal deficit of the Central Government

(per cent of GDP at current market prices)

	Budget Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Monetised Deficit	Gross Fiscal Deficit
1975-76 . .	0.5	1.1	0.3	4.1
1980-81 . .	1.9	1.5	2.6	6.2
1981-82 . .	0.9	0.2	2.0	5.4
1982-83 . .	0.9	0.7	1.9	6.0
1983-84 . .	0.7	1.2	1.9	6.3
1984-85 . .	1.6	1.8	2.6	7.5
Average Sixth Plan . .	1.2	1.1	2.2	6.3
1985-86 . .	2.0	2.2	2.4	8.3
1986-87 . .	2.8	2.7	2.4	9.0
1987-88 . .	1.7	2.7	2.0	8.1
1988-89 . .	1.4	2.7	1.6	7.8
1989-90 . .	2.4	2.6	3.1	7.9
Average Seventh Plan . .	2.1	2.6	2.3	8.2
1990-91 (R.E.) .	2.0	3.3	2.8	8.2
1990-91 (Prov. Act.)	2.1	3.5	2.8	8.4
1991-92 (B.E.) .	1.3	2.3	1.3	6.2

NOTE : GDP at current market prices is estimated to grow at 15 per cent in 1991-92.

2.4 Such a fiscal situation has become unsustainable. Interest payments on accumulated debts constitute about 24 per cent of total expenditure of the Central Government. Unless firmly dealt with by checking expenditure and raising revenues, such a situation would result in the absorption of an increasing proportion of Government resources necessitating higher borrowings simply to service the past debts, thus pushing the Government into a debt-trap. The unabated growth of Government expenditure, particularly non-plan expenditure, has been the main reason for the country falling into the present fiscal crisis. A comparison of the Seventh Plan projections of selected fiscal indicators as annualised in the Long-Term Fiscal Policy (LTFP) document with the actuals, reveals that throughout the Seventh Plan period, the balance from current revenue (BCR) remained negative and even deteriorated to (—)1.2 percent of GDP in 1989-90, the terminal year of Seventh Plan, as compared with the projection of a positive BCR of 0.2 per cent of GDP. The comparison also reveals that the performance of direct taxes has been lower than the targets. In financing the Seventh Plan, the shares of domestic borrowings and budgetary deficit far exceeded the targets. Causatively, non-plan revenue expenditure, particularly on defence, interest payments and food and fertiliser subsidies rose sharply and exceeded the targets. The process of fiscal adjustment cannot be postponed any further. In the present scenario, there are no soft options and no time to lose.

2.5 While the situation was bad enough in the first quarter of 1991 itself, the delay in the presentation of the regular budget for 1991-92 delayed the introduction of major adjustment policies. The Interim Budget presented to Parliament in March, 1991 did aim at a substantial reduction in the fiscal deficit, but because of its iterim nature, it did not contain major policies to ensure realisation of the projected reduction. Almost four crucial months were thus lost before the Government could present the regular Budget to Parliament on July 24, 1991.

2.6 The regular Budget for 1991-92 took a bold step in the direction of correcting the fiscal imbalance. It envisaged a reduction in the fiscal deficit by nearly two percentage points of GDP, from 8.4 per cent in 1990-91 (RE) to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92 (based on the projections of GDP at that time). This involved a fiscal correction of nearly Rs. 12,000 crore. This magnitude of fiscal correction can be considered unprecedented inasmuch as only 8 months of the current fiscal year remained to accomplish the task. The Budget laid stress on fiscal adjustment being supported by essential reforms in economic policy

and management. While it contained proposals for raising additional revenue, most of the reduction in fiscal deficit was sought to be achieved through reduction in non-plan expenditure. The important policy initiatives introduced in the Budget for correcting the fiscal imbalance are briefly listed below.

(i) Reduction in the fertiliser subsidy by increasing the average prices of fertilisers by 30 per cent (except for marginal and small farmers).

(ii) Abolition of Cash Compensatory Support for exports.

(iii) Abolition of subsidy on sugar distributed through the Public Distribution System by increasing the price by 85 paise per kg to Rs. 6.10 per kg.

(iv) Offering of upto 20 per cent of Government equity in selected public sector undertakings to mutual funds and investment institutions in the public sector. This is estimated to fetch the Government Rs. 2,500 crore.

(v) A 20 per cent increase in the prices of motor spirit, domestic LPG and aviation turbine fuel for domestic use.

(vi) Adjustment of tax rates to yield an additional net revenue of Rs. 2,005 crore to the Centre.

2.7 As a result of these adjustments, the provision for non-plan expenditure, excluding interest payments, in the current year represents a reduction of 4.9 per cent compared with the provisions in the revised estimates for 1990-91, and a reduction of almost 15 per cent in relation to what would have had to be provided, but for the specific correction.

2.8 As a part of the Government's policy to supplement fiscal adjustment by structural reforms in economic policy and management, the Government initiated steps after the presentation of the budget to prioritise the activities and schemes both on plan and non-plan side to identify those which could be eliminated or reduced in size. In September, 1991 the Government had also imposed a 5 per cent cut on the expenditure provisions contained in the sanctioned Budget estimates for 1991-92 of all Ministries/Departments. Only a few items of expenditure, such as, statutory grants to State Governments, block grants and loans for State Plan schemes, interest payments and pension payments were exempted from the expenditure cut.

2.9 The Finance Minister in his statement in Parliament on 16th December, 1991 had indicated that the fiscal correction would be continued further in 1992-93 and that the burden of achieving reduction in fiscal deficit would fall heavily on expenditure side.

Budgetary Developments in 1990-91

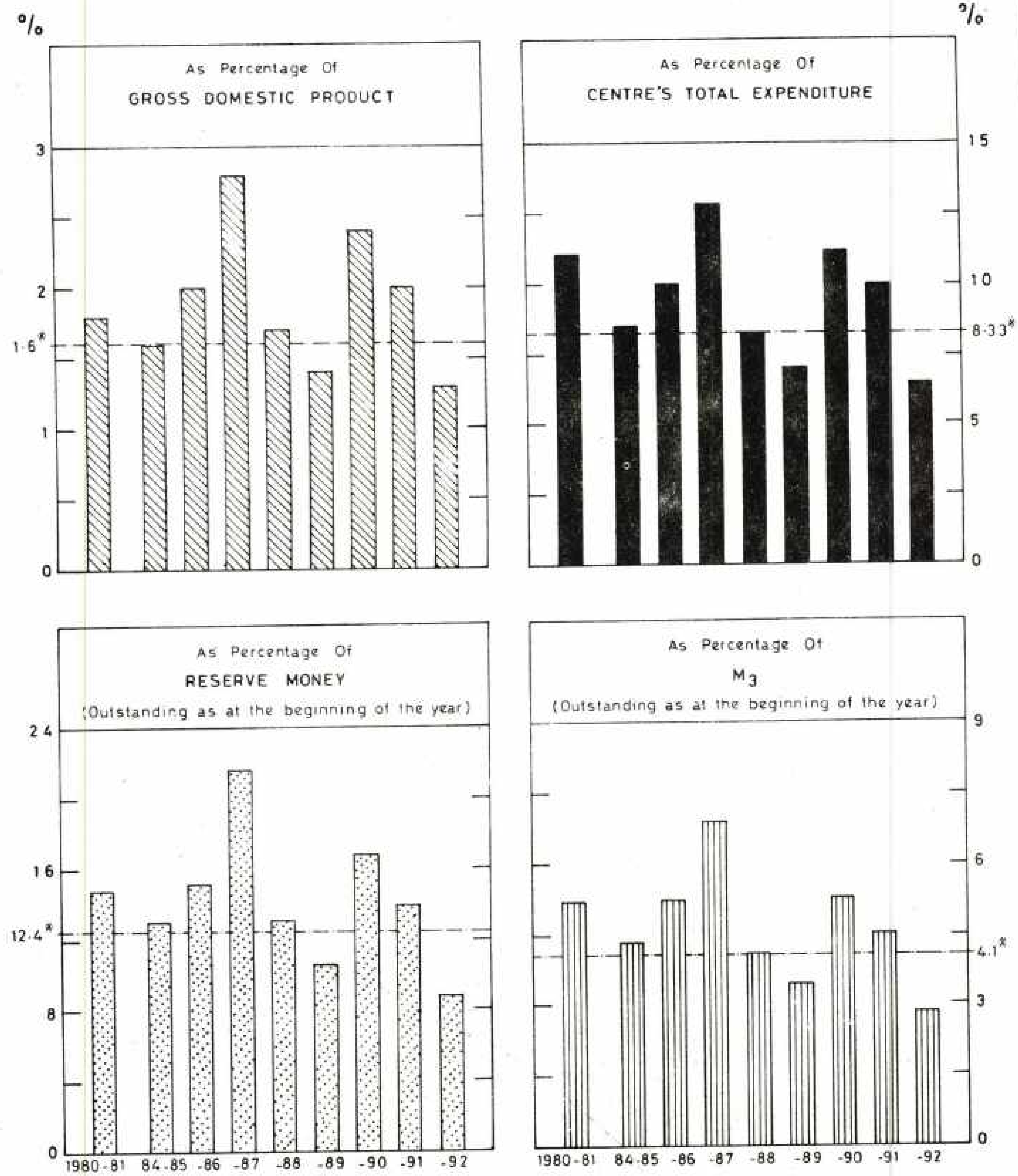
Centre and States Combined

2.10 The combined budgetary transactions of the Centre and the State Governments in 1990-91 (RE) revealed no marked departure from the deteriorating fiscal imbalance that had become characteristic of the entire period of the eighties, particularly the late eighties. The combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and the States was considerably higher than that envisaged at the time of formulation of the respective budgets. The growing budgetary deficit is mainly attributable to a near stagnant current revenue-GDP ratio and a continuous increase in the expenditure-GDP ratio. The gap in these ratios which was 9 per cent of GDP in 1980-81, reached the level of nearly 13 per cent in 1990-91 (RE). This gap broadly conforms to the concept of gross fiscal deficit used internationally.

2.11 The near stagnant current revenue–GDP ratio is mainly the result of stagnant direct tax-GDP ratio. While direct tax-GDP ratio increased from 2.4 per cent in 1980-81 to 2.5 per cent in 1990-91(RE), indirect tax-GDP ratio registered an increase from 12.2 per cent to 14.3 per cent in the same period. The phenomenal growth in the expenditure of the Centre and the States was the offshoot of the manner in which the gap in resources was being financed. Over 75 per cent of the resource gap of Rs. 67,170 crore was financed by domestic borrowings, 7 per cent from external assistance and 18 per cent from deficit financing. In the late eighties, the dependence on deficit financing had increased dramatically.

2.12 Continued dependence on domestic borrowings to meet the major portion of the gap in resources had resulted in a significant increase in interest payments. Interest payments, as a percentage of total expenditure of the Centre and States, increased from 7.6 per cent in 1984-85 to nearly 14 per cent in 1990-91 (RE). The burden of interest payments comes out more clearly when seen in relation to non-developmental expenditure. As a proportion of non-developmental expenditure, interest payments amounted to over 35 per cent in 1990-91. This is the major factor which has led to an increase in the proportion of non-developmental expenditure in total expenditure to nearly 40 per cent in 1990-91 (RE). One disconcerting feature of the finances of the Centre and the States in 1990-91 (RE) is a marked increase of 20 per cent in non-developmental expenditure over 1989-90 as compared to only 9.6 per cent increase in developmental expenditure (Table 2.2).

CENTRE'S BUDGETARY DEFICIT



* Average for the period 1980-81 — 91-92

TABLE 2.2

Budgetary Transactions of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories
(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for financing their Plans)

(Rs. Crore)

	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (BE)	1990-91 (RE)	1991-92 (BE)
I. Total Outlay	**36845**	72825	83961	**100790**	**112169**	**130048**	**158107**	**176191**	**179443**	**198160**
	27.1	31.5	32.0	34.4	33.7	33.0	35.1	33.3	33.9	32.5
(a) Developmental	24426	48085	53397	63778	68801	79548	98501	107993	107945	116726
(b) Non-Developmental	12419	24740	30564	37012	43368	50500	59606	68193	71498	81434
II. Current Revenue	**24563**	**47098**	56773	**64823**	**73485**	**85714**	**103115**	**117855**	**112273**	**132412**
	18.1	20.4	21.6	22.1	22.1	21.7	22.9	22.3	21.2	21.7
(a) Tax Revenue	19844	35813	43267	49540	56976	66925	77693	89183	89303	102896
	14.6	15.5	16.5	16.9	17.1	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.9	16.9
(i) Direct Taxes	3268	5329	6252	6890	7483	9757	11165	13047	13397	15338
(ii) Indirect Taxes	16576	30484	37015	42650	49493	57168	66528	76136	75906	87558
(b) Non-Tax Revenue	4719	11285	13506	15283	16509	18789	25422	28672	22970	29516
III. Gap (I—II)	**12282** 9.0	**25727** **11.1**	**27188** 10.4	**35967** **12.3**	38684 **11.6**	**44334** **11.2**	**54992** **12.2**	58336 **11.0**	**67170** **12.7**	**65748** **10.8**
Financed by :										
(i) Domestic Capital Receipts	7161	18765	21899	24439	29415	36172	40812	45010	50517	50424
(ii) Net External Assistance	1670	1857	1850	2378	3765	3060	3567	4327	4806	4378
(iii) Budgetary Deficit	3451	5105	3439	9150	5504	5102	10613	8999	11847	10946
	2.5	2.2	1.3	3.1	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.8

NOTES : (1) For clarification regarding the scope of some items in this table *see* foot-note to Table 2.2 in the Statistical Appendix.

(2) Figures in decimals are percentages to new series of GDP at current market prices released by CSO and, therefore, will differ from the figures given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

Centre

2.13 The 1990-91 was a difficult year for the Centre. The Gulf crisis gave a major jolt to the already precarious financial position. In addition to imposing an additional burden on foreign exchange, the Government had to spend Rs. 300 crore on repatriating Indians stranded in Kuwait. The recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission placed an additional burden in the form of providing debt relief to the States to the tune of Rs. 966 crore. Despite numerous additional resource mobilisation and economy measures initiated by the Government, 1990-91 represented a disquieting picture of shortfalls in revenue while expenditure continued to be incurred as budgeted. There was a shortfall of over Rs. 4,313 crore in current revenue, while expenditure exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 5,728 crore. As a result, the deficit exceeded the budget estimate of Rs. 7,206 crore by Rs. 3,566 crore.

2.14 Another disquieting feature of the Centre's finances is the phenomenon of growing deficits on the revenue account. While revenue receipts grew on an average by 16.6 per cent per annum during 1980-81 to 1990-91 (RE), the growth in revenue expenditure was 17.1 per cent. The revenue deficit-GDP ratio reached 3.3 per cent in 1990-91 (RE) as compared with 1.5 per cent in 1980-81 (Table 2.3).

TABLE 2.3

Centre's Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure
(As per cent of GDP)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1. Tax revenue (Net of States' share)	6.9	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6
2. Non-Tax revenue	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	2.8	2.9
3. Total current revenue (1+2)	9.4	9.9	10.5	11.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	12.0	11.2	11.5
4. Total current expenditure	10.9	11.1	12.3	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.5	13.8
(a) Interest payments	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5
(b) Subsidies	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.4
(c) Defence expenditure	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1
(d) Grants to States & UTs	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.5
(e) Others	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.2
5. Revenue Account surplus (+)/deficit (—) [3—4]	—1.5	—1.2	—1.8	—2.2	—2.7	—2.7	—2.7	—2.6	—3.3	—2.3

Note : Figures may not add up to total because of rounding.

2.15 Prudent fiscal management demands that revenue receipts should not only meet revenue expenditure but also leave a surplus for meeting capital expenditure. Contrary to this, there has been diversion of high cost borrowings to meet the deficit on revenue account without any return flow to service the borrowings.

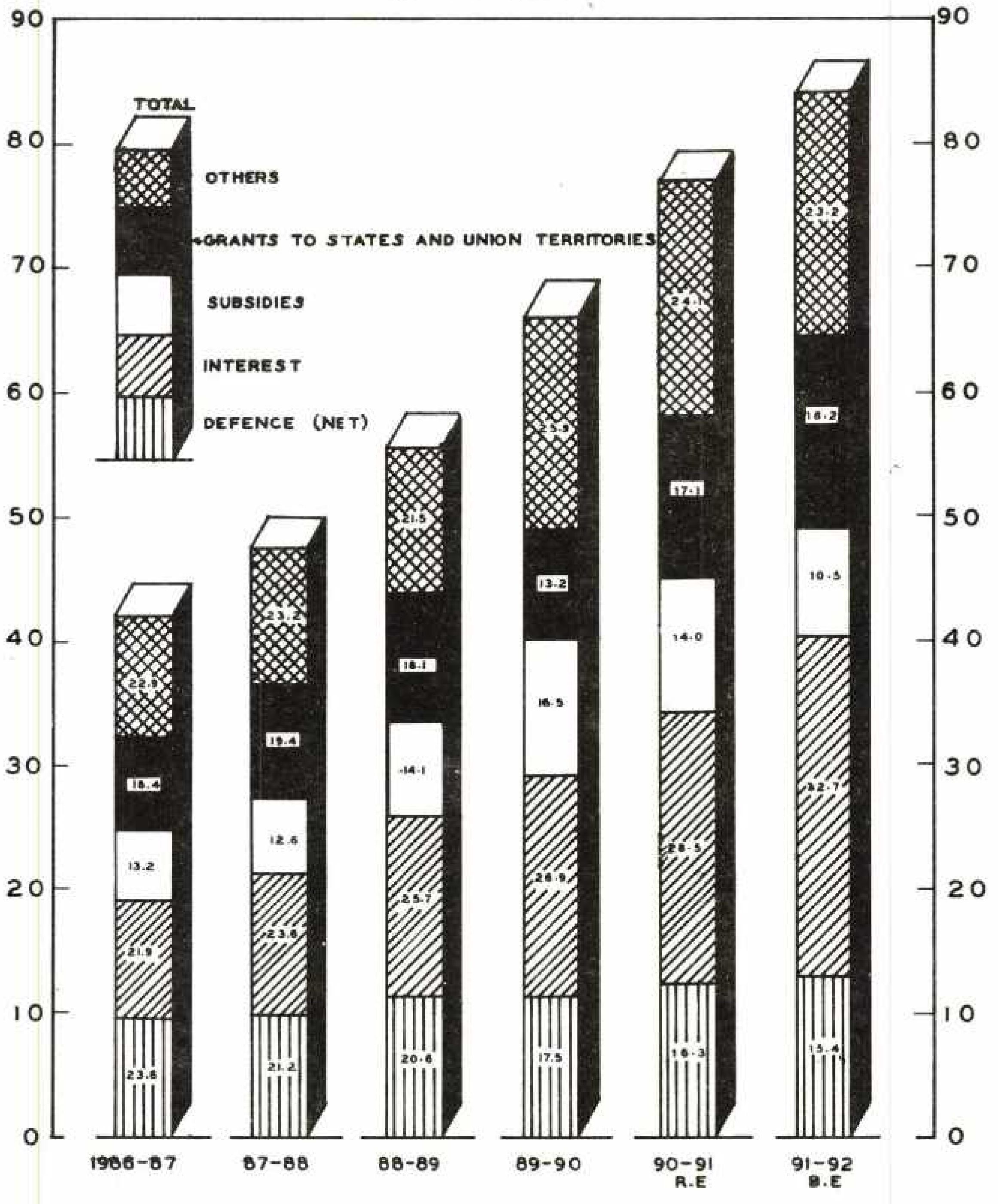
States and Union Territories

2.16 There was deterioration in the finances of the States and Union Territories with the budgetary deficit touching Rs. 1,076 crore in 1990-91 (RE) as compared with only Rs. 19 crore in 1989-90. There was an increase in current revenue as compared with the budget estimate, but this was entirely due to a substantial increase in the grants from the Centre. One disturbing feature of the State finances is the substantial deterioration in the internal generation of resources by State Public Undertakings. The internal generation of resources amounted to a negative Rs. 1,700 crore in 1990-91 (RE) as compared with a positive figure of Rs. 874 crore in 1989-90. While non-developmental expenditure increased by 24.5 per cent over 1989-90, developmental expenditure increased by 14.8 per cent.

CENTRE'S REVENUE EXPENDITURE

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

RS. THOUSAND CRORE



Central Government Budgetary and Fiscal Developments 1991-92

2.17 The thrust of fiscal management in 1991-92 was to meet the challenges posed by the unparalleled fiscal crisis being faced by the country. The Budget, *inter-alia*, aimed at expenditure reduction and increase in Government income. Measures in the field of direct taxes were targeted at reversing the declining trend in the share of these taxes in total tax revenues and as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product. The objectives of changes in indirect tax regime were : reducing excessive reliance on customs duties for additional resource mobilisation; ensuring price stability for essential commodities and goods; curbing conspicuous consumption; encouraging indigenous industry and improving the competitiveness of the industrial sector particularly, the export-oriented industries. Accordingly, the overall impact of the proposals in 1991-92 Budget relating to excise and customs duties was revenue-negative for the Central Government. The Government announced the Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Scheme to mobilise unaccounted money. To tackle the extraordinarily difficult situation in the balance of payments two schemes, viz., Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme 1991 and India Development Bonds Scheme 1991, were announced. The Budget also emphasised the need for rationalisation of the tax system including, reduction in the plethora of concessions, and also the need to bring the rates of income tax at various slabs of income to more appropriate levels.

Direct Taxes

2.18 In order to give tax evaders an opportunity, the Government announced a scheme under which any person could make a deposit with the National Housing Bank on or before the 30th November, 1991. To give effect to the scheme, necessary legislation was passed by Parliament. The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Act, 1991 provided that any person could make a deposit with the bank; the bank would credit 40 per cent of the amount of such deposit to a special fund for financing slum clearance and low cost housing for the poor and the depositor could utilise the rest of the deposit for any purpose specified by him. The amounts deposited would be provided complete immunity from enquiry and investigation. Subsequently, the operation of the scheme was extended to the end of January, 1991. In addition, suitable amendments were made to Section 273-A of the Income Tax Act to provide for those who had already availed of the facility of waiver of penalty and interest on the amount disclosed once in life time. To cut down delay in the disposal of applications by the Settlement Commission, the provision for objecting to the admission of applications was deleted. This will encourage persons to go to the Settlement Commission to declare undisclosed income and wealth. Further, to expedite the process, a time limit of 120 days was fixed within which the Commissioner of Income Tax has to furnish a report to the Settlement Commission.

2.19 To encourage investment in priority areas such as, low and middle income group housing, highways, roads and bridges, non-conventional energy, school buildings and supply of drinking water, suitable tax exemptions were announced in the Budget to assessees who reinvested their profits in these areas.

2.20 In recognition of the importance of education and social research and their role in development, the scope of tax concessions was expanded. Cent per cent deduction was allowed in respect of sums paid for research in these areas, whether related to business or not, to any university, college or other approved institution. To encourage publication of quality text books in various Indian languages, as also to encourage the publishing industry, the earlier provisions of allowing deduction of 20 per cent of profits from publication of books for a period of five years and a 25 per cent deduction from professional income of authors of text books were revived.

2.21 Off shore country funds are regarded as an important source of foreign institutional investment, particularly from non-resident Indians. To make them attractive, the rate of tax on dividend income received from such investment was reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent and tax on long-term capital gains to 10 per cent from the earlier effective rate of 45 per cent applicable to a majority of the cases.

2.22 Because of India's historical involvement with the struggle of the black majority in South Africa, donations made to AFRICA Fund were made eligible for 100 per cent deduction under the Income Tax Act. The deduction available under the Income Tax Act in income in respect of totally and partially blind or physically handicapped persons was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000.

2.23 For promotion of housing activity, a high priority sector, the benefit of tax rebate under Section 88 of the Income Tax Act was extended to contractual schemes floated by public housing corporations along the lines of the Home Loan Account Scheme of the National Housing Bank. Further, the tax rebate will also be available in respect of instalments/

repayments of loans towards cost of land and also in cases where the house was purchased or constructed before 1 April, 1987.

2.24 To increase the export potential, tax concessions available under Section 80 HHC were extended to software industry and also to processed minerals. The benefit of Section 80-O was also extended to non-corporate assessees on foreign exchange earned for export of professional services.

2.25 With a view to developing tourist infrastructure in hilly and remote areas, the Budget proposed to exempt from expenditure tax for a period of 10 years, expenditure incurred in new approved hotels set up in these areas. Further, these hotels were allowed a deduction of 50 per cent from their profit against the normal rate of 30 per cent.

2.26 To encourage the development of a healthy capital market, the basic deduction of Rs. 10,000 in respect of long-term capital gains was raised to Rs. 15,000. 5-2

2.27 As mentioned earlier, the share of direct taxes in the total tax revenue and as a proportion of GDP had witnessed a decline in recent years. Reversal of this trend is necessary for achieving a balance in our fiscal system besides restoring equity. With this end in view, a number of measures were announced in the Budget for 1991-92. The scheme of tax deduction at source was proposed to be extended to new areas, viz., payments made in the nature of commissions, interest paid by banks on time deposits and withdrawals from the National Savings Scheme. To avoid inconvenience to small depositors, tax deduction at source was limited to payments in excess of Rs.2,500 per annum. The existing provision for offsetting short-term capital losses was observed to have encouraged tax avoidance. It was therefore proposed that any loss on transfer of capital asset could be set off only against gains from transfer of another capital asset. The existing rules of valuation of assets aim at capturing the market value in case of assets held by an individual. On the other hand, the valuation of assets held by a group of individuals through an investment company, is based on book value. To remove this anomaly, the Budget provided the valuation of unquoted shares of an investment company and the determination of the break-up value of the share after revaluing the assets at their market value.

2.28 It has been observed that there has been a phenomenal growth in the output, value added and the profits of the corporate sector in recent years. In the normal course, it should have commensurately reflected in the tax-collection from the corporate sector. This has not happened and has been a matter of concern. The Budget provided for an increase of 5 percentage points in the tax rate both for the widely-held and closely-held companies. The distinction between trading companies and industrial companies for the purpose of corporate tax rate was also removed.

2.29 Despite relative labour abundance, the economy has shown a shift towards higher capital intensity. Fiscal incentives provided by the Government have indeed, helped in this capital bias. It is in this background that the Budget envisaged a reduction in the rates of depreciation for plant and machinery to 25 per cent from the existing 33.3 per cent and from 50 per cent to 40 per cent in the case of motor buses, motor taxies and other equipments. However, no change was proposed in the rate of 100 per cent depreciation for energy saving devices and renewable energy devices.

2.30 Tax exemption support which had been given to special institutions like the IDBI for their development was considered to be no longer necessary and was withdrawn. In order to mobilise additional resources, interest tax was also revived. To discourage conspicuous consumption the scope of the expenditure tax was extended to cover expenditure incurred on food and drinks in and from airconditioned restaurants.

Indirect Taxes

2.31 In recent years, there has been a growing reliance on indirect taxes for additional resource mobilisation. These measures are observed to escalate costs, fuel inflation and are sometimes regressive in impact. An attempt was made to break away from this trend in the 1991-92 Budget. The overall impact of the proposals relating to excise and customs duties was revenue-negative.

2.32 The need to rationalise and simplify the procedures, rules and regulations pertaining to indirect taxes, was recognised. It was, therefore, proposed to formulate concrete measures as a part of structural reforms in the tax system and an indication was given that a more broad-based effort may have to be evolved.

2.33 In the case of customs duties, major proposals related to (i) limiting the *ad-valorem* rates of customs duty (basic plus auxiliary) to a maximum of 150 per cent; (ii) rationalisation of auxiliary duties; (iii) reduction in duty rates on capital goods; and (iv) incentives for technology upgradation, export production, marine and leather industries.

2.34 To reduce extra-ordinarily high protection given to indigenous industries, the *ad-valorem* rate of basic plus auxiliary duties of customs were reduced to a maximum of 150 per cent, except on imported alcoholic beverages and passenger baggage.

2.35 As a measure to reverse the increases in auxiliary customs duties, with effect from 15 December, 1990 and to remove anomalies in the increases, a duty relief of 10 percentage points to almost every item which had earlier suffered from an increase of 20 percentage points was envisaged. Further, in case of items considered important from the points of view of environmental protection, export promotion and saving of foreign exchange, it was proposed to roll back these rates to the levels prevailing before 15th December, 1990. These include certain items of printing and the news paper industry, machinery for fuel injection equipment, waste paper, wood in the rough, jigat, ethylene etc.

2.36 In case of capital goods and components, import duty was reduced by 5 percentage points. For the promotion of technology, the list of items under the existing Technology Upgradation Scheme for import of capital equipment with fiscal relief was expanded.

2.37 For promotion of exports, excise duties on goods from 100 per cent export-oriented units, permitted to be sold in the domestic market was reduced to a level equivalent to half of import duty leviable on such goods subject, *inter-alia*, to the condition that the duty would not be less than the excise duty levied on similar items produced in the domestic tariff area.

2.38 To promote the growth of marine products, the list of specified industry machinery items, which were eligible for fiscal relief by way of customs duty concessions, was expanded by adding a few more items in the list. Specified yarns used for making fishnets were also fully exempted from excise duty. In order to encourage growth of the finished leather industry and also as a measure of export promotion, it was proposed to reduce basic and auxiliary duties of customs on polyurethane film and foil as well as polyols, isocyanates and leather preservatives (both TCMTB and PCMC). It was also proposed to extend the concessional customs duty, available to specified capital goods required by the leather industry to a few more items of such machinery. Customs duty on the import of raw materials for the manufacture of cubic zirconium was reduced in order to encourage its indigenous manufacture and employment. For promotion of tourism, it was proposed to reduce import duty on adventure sports equipment. In keeping with the exchange rate adjustments of the Rupee effected in early July, it was proposed to raise the baggage allowance including duty free limits for bonafide gifts. Standard newsprint was exempted from import duty and the monetary limit of duty free import of photographic goods by accredited cameramen of the Press was raised.

2.39 Major changes in respect of excise duties related to the promotion of agro-based industries, extension of MODVAT, curbing of conspicous consumption and tobacco and tobacco-based products and resource mobilisation. Some proposals were meant to provide a check on the increase in the prices of essential commodities.

2.40 A number of concessions in excise duty were proposed to promote agro-based industries and to control prices of agro-based industrial products. These include the exemption of a large number of agro-based products from central excise duty, relief to agro-based jute industry in the form of lower excise duty on products which contain a minimum of 35 per cent jute fibre, extension of excise duty concessions to a few more bulk pesticides and pesticide intermediaries, increase in 'money credit' in case of rice bran oil used in the manufacture of soap, and inclusion of more non-conventional oils and solvent extracted oils in the 'money credit' scheme.

2.41 Keeping in view the general demand for extension of MODVAT scheme, it was proposed to re-introduce the scheme in respect of aerated water and also to extend it to cover man-made fibres and filament yarn in respect of their inputs. It was also proposed to adjust duty rates on those fibres and yarns, whose duties were not raised in December, 1990, in order to retain collection from excise duties at the earlier level.

2.42 Keeping in view the objective that indirect taxes do not unduly contribute to the price rise of essential commodities, edible oils, electric bulbs, and energy efficient chullas were exempted from excise duties. The total exemption from excise duty earlier available to utensils made of aluminium, copper and stainless steel was extended to certain other household items e.g. tiffin boxes. Besides, excise duty was reduced on two wheelers of engine capacity exceeding 50 CC but not exceeding 75 CC. Khandsari sugar was excluded from the list of items, chargeable to additional excise duty. Excise duty on specified tableware produced by semi-automatic process and glassware by mouth blown process was also reduced.

2.43 In order to encourage the substitution of aluminium for wood in construction, aluminium doors, windows and their frames were fully exempted from excise duty. Various components containing more than 25 per cent of fly ash or phosphogypsum were fully exempted from excise duty. Excise duty on phosphogypsum was exempted to promote its use by farmers.

2.44 Duty rates on refrigerators, air-conditioners including compressors, motor cars, audio & video cassette tapes, picture tubes, colour television sets, VCRs and VCPs were raised to curb conspicuous consumption.

2.45 Excise duties on cigarette and biris were raised to curb smoking in view of adverse effect on health. Excise duty on pan massala was also raised. On health considerations, five specified anti-pileptic formulations were fully exempted from excise duty.

2.46 For revenue mobilisation, special excise duty was raised from 5 to 10 percent of the basic excise duty. Mass consumption items, like tea, coffee, sugar, kerosene, matches, vanaspati, diesel and two wheelers were exempted from this hike. Excise duty on polypropylene, monofilament and multifilament yarns was also raised. Additional excise duty on cotton fabrics containing 40 per cent or less of polyester was increased to the same rate as applicable to cotton fabrics containing more than 40 per cent of polyester. Excise duty on free sale sugar was raised as the duty on specific rate basis had remained unchanged over a long period. Excise duty on molasses was raised as it was found to be used largely by the alcohol industry.

2.47 While moving for the consideration of the Finance Bill, the Finance Minister proposed several amendments to direct and indirect budgetary tax proposals. A concession of Rs. 20 crore was proposed to the film industry by reducing customs duty on imported jumbo colour film. Duty reliefs were also provided to fruits, pulp-based beverages, soups, broths and powders of fruits and vegetables, soaps, drugs and pharmaceuticals, polyethylene terephthalate (PTA) chips users, and television and fuel injection equipment manufacturers. The revenue loss on accouut of these was estimated at about Rs. 30 crore.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

2.48 The additional resource mobilisation (ARM) measures undertaken in the 1991-92 Budget were estimated to yield Rs. 2,617 crore. A distinct feature of this year's additional resource mobilisation effort is the greater reliance on direct taxes, particularly corporation tax as compared with indirect taxes. In customs duties, there is a net loss of revenue on account of concessions announced in the Budget. Details are given in Table 2.4.

TABLE 2.4

Additional Resource Mobilisation through Central and Railway Budgets for 1991-92

(Rs. Crore)

	Centre's share	States' share	Total
I. Taxes	2005	612	2617
(a) Direct Taxes	1332	97	1429
(i) Corporation Tax	1304	—	1304
(ii) Income Tax	28	97	125
(b) Indirect Taxes	673	515	1188
(i) Customs duties	—510	—	—510
(ii) Union Excise duties	473	515	988
(iii) Other Taxes and duties	710	—	710
II. Revision in the Postal & Telecommunications Tariffs and Railway Fares and Freights	584	—	584
(a) Railways	584	—	584
(b) Post and Telecommunications	—	—	—
III. Total (I+II)	2589	612	3201

2.49 The Railway Budget for 1991-92 proposed increases in the rates of goods traffic, passenger fares, parcel and luggage rates. These proposals were estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 584 crore to the Railways. The total additional revenue through revisions in tax rates and revisions in railway fares and freights was thus estimated at Rs. 3,201 crore in 1991-92.

Budgetary Developments 1991-92

Centre

2.50 As mentioned earlier, the fiscal situation had assumed a crisis proportion by the beginning of the fiscal year 1991-92. The Budget of the Central Government presented in July, 1991 initiated major correctives to put it on an even keel. The Budget envisaged a reduction in the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 (RE) to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 1991-92. The budgetary deficit is sought to be reduced from 2.0 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 (RE) to 1.3 per cent of GDP. The policy initiatives taken by the Government towards this end have been enumerated in para 2.6.

2.51 Aggregate resources of the Central Government, including net receipts of Rs. 2,005 crore from additional resource mobilisation and Rs. 15,984 crore from internal and extra-budgetary resources of public sector were estimated at Rs. 1,31,402 crore, about 11.3 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 1990-91. Aggregate disbursements were estimated at Rs. 1,39,121 crore, 8 per cent higher than the revised estimates for 1990-91. The containment of disbursements through a series of policy measures is

expected to result in a lower budgetary deficit of Rs. 7,719 crore. The overall gap in resources of the Centre and its public enterprises was estimated at Rs. 56,442 crore. While tax revenue was estimated to grow by 18.5 per cent, non-tax revenue was estimated to show a higher increase of 20.1 per cent as compared with 1990-91 revised estimates. The targeted increases in both tax and non-tax revenue are considerably higher than the increase of 15.6 per cent and 4.6 per cent, respectively, attained in 1990-91 (RE). A noteworthy feature of the Budget is the modest increase of 8.0 per cent in total expenditure as compared with 1990-91 (RE).

2.52 The Central Plan outlay for 1991-92 (BE) was stepped up by 12.9 per cent to Rs. 42,969 crore, over the outlay of Rs. 38,053 crore in 1990-91 (RE). The budgetary support for the Central Plan outlay had been reduced to 44.3 per cent from 46.2 per cent in 1990-91 (RE). Over the years, there had been a gradual reduction in the budgetary support. In 1985-86, the budgetary support to the Central Plan was 65.8 per cent. This is in keeping with the policy of the Government to bring accountability and self reliance in the working of public enterprises. In terms of sectoral allocation, the emphasis remains on the development of agriculture, energy, industry and other infrastructural facilities. The outlays on science, technology and environment and social services were stepped up significantly by 28.1 per cent and 37.1 per cent, respectively, over revised estimates for 1990-91.

Savings and Capital Formation

2.53 The Economic and Functional Classification of the Central Government's Budget reveals a steady decline in the proportion of expenditure on capital formation (Table 2.5). Gross capital formation of the Central Government which was over 40 per cent of the total expenditure in the first half of the 1980s started declining from 1986-87 onwards. This trend continues in 1991-92. It is mainly on account of an increase in the proportion of transfer payments, particularly interest payments. In contrast, the share of consumption expenditure remained fairly stable. A welcome feature of the trends in consumption expenditure is the marginal fall in the share of consumption expenditure in 1991-92 (BE) by 0.6 per cent, to 20.8 per cent. This may be attributed to the marginal fall in defence consumption expenditure, which accounts for bulk of this category of expenditure.

TABLE 2.5

Economic Classification of Total Expenditure in Central Budget

(Rs. Crore)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1. Consumption Expenditure	**5174** **23.0**	**8130** **22.6**	**9428** **21.5**	**11210** **21.1**	**14665** **22.9**	**16551** **23.5**	**18763** **23.0**	**20784** **21.9**	**23102** **21.4**	**24655** **20.8**
(a) Defence	3571 15.9	5823 16.2	6647 15.1	7962 15.0	10439 16.3	11875 16.9	13237 16.3	14298 15.0	15643 14.5	16227 13.7
(b) Other Government Administration	1603 7.1	2307 6.4	2781 6.3	3248 6.1	4226 6.6	4676 6.7	5526 6.8	6486 6.8	7459 6.9	8428 7.1
2. Transfer Payments (Current)	**6912** **30.7**	**11436** **31.8**	**14938** **34.0**	**18347** **34.5**	**21243** **33.2**	**25380** **36.1**	**31399** **38.6**	**37877** **39.8**	**46177** **42.8**	**51207** **43.2**
(a) Interest Payments	2253 10.0	4450 12.4	5646 12.9	7090 13.3	8648 13.5	10702 15.2	13347 16.4	16525 17.4	20316 18.8	25835 21.8
(b) Subsidies	1912 8.5	2886 8.0	4484 10.2	5070 9.5	5542 8.7	5976 8.5	7859 9.7	10862 11.4	10722 9.9	8789 7.4
(c) Grants to States & UTs (including local bodies)	1810 8.0	2526 7.0	2863 6.5	3922 7.4	4205 6.6	4962 7.1	5831 7.2	5725 6.0	7997 7.4	8883 7.5
(d) Others	937 4.2	1574 4.4	1945 4.4	2265 4.3	2848 4.4	3740 5.3	4362 5.4	4765 5.0	7142 6.6	7700 6.5
3. Gross Capital Formation Out of Budgetary Resources	**9012** **40.1**	**14702** **40.9**	**17551** **40.0**	**21477** **40.4**	**24320** **38.0**	**25770** **36.7**	**28977** **35.6**	**33012** **34.7**	**35727** **33.1**	**37414** **31.6**
(a) Physical Assets	1907 8.5	3356 9.3	4123 9.4	4558 8.6	5905 9.2	5961 8.5	7056 8.7	8136 8.6	8683 8.0	9750 8.2
(b) Financial Assets	7105 31.6	11346 31.5	13428 30.6	16919 31.9	18415 28.8	19809 28.2	21921 26.9	24876 26.2	27044 25.1	27664 23.3
4. Others	**1397** **6.2**	**1720** **4.8**	**1962** **4.5**	**2078** **3.9**	**3795** **5.9**	**2603** **3.7**	**2263** **2.8**	**3376** **3.6**	**2923** **2.7**	**5225** **4.4**
5. Total Expenditure	**22495**	**35988**	**43879**	**53112**	**64023**	**70304**	**81402**	**95049**	**107929**	**118501**

Note : figures in decimals are percentages to respective total expenditures.

2.54 Details regarding capital formation and savings out of budgetary transactions of the Central Government are given in Table 2.6. Gross capital formation, which had shown an average increase of 18.8 per cent per annum during 1982-83 to 1985-86 started declining from 1986-87 and reached an all time low of 4.7 per cent in 1991-92 (BE). The gross savings of the Government, which turned negative for the first time in 1984-85, continue to remain so. However, an encouraging feature is the substantial reduction in gross dissavings by over Rs. 4000 crore in 1991-92 (BE). As a result of this, there is a break in the growing trend witnessed during the eighties in the gap between capital formation and savings of the Central Government. The gap is mostly financed by domestic capital receipts, followed by budgetary deficit and draft on foreign savings, in that order.

TABLE 2.6

Capital Formation by the Central Government and its Financing

(Rs. Crore)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (RE)	1991-92 (BE)
I. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of Central Govt.	**9012** **24.7**	**14702** **18.5**	**17551** **19.4**	**21477** **22.4**	**24320** **13.2**	**25770** **6.0**	**28977** **12.4**	**33012** **13.9**	**35727** **8.2**	**37414** **4.7**
As per cent of gross domestic product at current market prices (new series)	6.6	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.1
(i) Gross capital formation by the Central Government	1907	3356	4123	4558	5905	5961	7056	8136	8683	9750
(ii) Financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy	7105	11346	13428	16919	18415	19809	21921	24876	27044	27664
II. Gross Savings of the Central Govt.	**3**	**313**	**—963**	**—1441**	**—2852**	**—4294**	**—5722**	**—5142**	**—10092**	**—6065**
III. Gap (I—II)	**9009** **6.6**	**14389** **6.9**	**18514** **8.0**	**22918** **8.7**	**27172** **9.3**	**30064** **9.0**	**34699** **8.8**	**38154** **8.5**	**45819** **8.7**	**43479** **7.1**
Financed by										
IV. Draft on other sectors of domestic economy	**7339**	**12778**	**16657**	**21068**	**24794**	**26299**	**31639**	**34831**	**41013**	**39101**
(i) Domestic capital receipts	4762	11361	12912	16131	16533	20483	25997	24239	30241	31382
(ii) Budgetary deficit	2577	1417	3745	4937	8261	5816	5642	10592	10772	7719
V. Draft on foreign savings.	**1670**	**1611**	**1857**	**1850**	**2378**	**3765**	**3060**	**3323**	**4806**	**4378**

NOTES : (i) Gross capital formation in this Table includes loans given for capital formation on a gross basis. Consequently, domestic capital receipts include loan repayments to the Central Government.

(ii) Figures in decimals in row 2 are percentage increase over the preceding year.

(iii) Figures in decimals in row 8 indicate the gap as percent of GDP. Because of the revision in the series of GDP, the ratios given here will differ from those given in the earlier issues of Economic Survey.

Central Government Liabilities

2.55 Against the backdrop of the massive fiscal adjustment undertaken by the Government, it would be relevant to briefly review Government's debt position. Table 2.7 summarises the position in regard to internal debt, external debt and total liabilities of the Central Government. Internal debt consists of market borrowings, treasury bills, special securities issued to the Reserve Bank and special bearer bonds. Other internal liabilities include small savings collections, provident funds, reserve funds and deposits.

TABLE 2.7

Outstanding Liabilities of the Central Government and Payments of Interest

(Rs. Crore)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (RE)	1991-92 (BE)
1. Internal Liabilities (Outstanding)	**48451** **35.6**	**80141** **38.6**	**96804** **41.8**	**119331** **45.5**	**146247** **49.9**	**172338** **51.7**	**204025** **51.7**	**239849** **53.2**	**279528** **52.8**	**318074** **52.2**
(a) Internal Debt	30864	50264	58537	71039	86312	98646	114498	133193	151352	169584
(i) Market Borrowings	15676	26394	30470	35352	40880	46743	55161	62565	70565	78065
(ii) Others	15188	23870	28067	35687	45432	51903	59337	70628	80787	91519
(b) Other Internal Liabilities	17587 12.9	29877 14.4	38267 16.5	48292 18.4	59935 20.5	73692 22.1	89527 22.7	106656 23.7	128176 24.2	148490 24.4
2. External Debt (Outstanding)*	**11298** **8.3**	**15120** **7.3**	**16637** **7.2**	**18153** **6.9**	**20299** **6.9**	**23223** **7.0**	**25746** **6.5**	**28343** **6.3**	**31831** **6.0**	**35122** **5.8**
3. Total Outstanding Liabilities (1+2)	**59749** **43.9**	**95261** **45.9**	**113441** **49.0**	**137484** **52.4**	**166546** **56.9**	**195561** **58.7**	**229771** **58.3**	**268192** **59.5**	**311359** **58.8**	**353196** **58.0**
4. Gross Interest Payments	2604	4795	5749	7512	9246	11252	14278	17735	28150	27450
5. Net Interest Payments	809	2127	1786	2917	3893	5497	7297	9269	12277	16441
6. Gross Interest Payment as % of Total Expenditure	11.6	13.3	13.1	14.1	14.4	16.0	17.5	18.7	20.2	23.2
7. Net Interest Payment as % of Total Expenditure	3.6	5.9	4.1	5.5	6.1	7.8	9.0	9.8	11.4	13.9
Memorandum items										
External Debt (Outstanding) (Converted at year end exchange rates)	13479 9.9	20214 9.7	24004 10.4	26638 10.2	32312 11.0	36578 11.0	46838 11.9	54100 12.0	66017 12.9	N.A.

*External debt figures represent borrowings by Central Government from external resources and are based upon historical rates of exchange.

NOTE : 1. Figures in decimals are percentages to respective GDPs.

2. GDP (at current prices) for 1991-92 is estimated to grow by 15.0 per cent.

2.56 Outstanding internal liabilities, as a whole, registered a sharp increase in the eighties, from 35.6 per cent of GDP in 1980-81 to 52.2 per cent in 1991-92 (BE). The bulk of this increase was on account of a sharp increase in other internal liabilities (small savings, provident funds etc.) vis-a-vis market borrowings. The share of this category in total internal liabilities increased from 36.3 per cent in 1980-81 to 46.7 per cent in 1991-92 (BE). As the internal liabilities carry higher interest rates, this has also contributed in growing interest liabilities.

2.57 The outstanding external liabilities (at historical exchange rates) as a ratio of GDP started declining in the late eighties. The estimated outstanding external liabilities at the end of 1991-92 stood at 5.8 per cent of GDP compared with 8.3 per cent in 1980-81. However, this trend becomes worrisome when the outstanding external liabilities are expressed in terms of year-end exchange rates. The ratio of external liability of Central Government at year end exchange rates to GDP, increased from 9.9 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to 12.9 per cent at the end of 1990-91.

2.58 An offshoot of the growth in internal and external liabilities is the mounting burden of interest payments. While gross interest payments as a ratio of total government expenditure more than doubled between 1980-81 and 1991-92 to 23.2 per cent, net interest payments increased by four times, to 13.9 per cent, during the same period. As a result of the fiscal correction measures introduced by the Government, the outstanding internal and external liabilities in 1991-92 as ratio of GDP have shown a maginal fall to 58.0 per cent from 58.8 per cent in the previous year. However, this has not helped in reducing the net interest liability on accumulated debt. In 1991-92, it increased by over 2 percentage points of total expenditure. It would, indeed, take a few years before the reduced level of borrowing has a perceptible impact on the growing interest burden of the Government. It is imperative that the Government should pursue the policy of fiscal correction more vigorously in the coming years.

2.59 At the beginning of 1980s, assets and liabilities of the Central Government stood at around 44 per cent of GDP each. Since then, there has been a growing divergence between the two—the liabilities overtaking the assets. This gap, which relects deficit on revenue account, is estimated to reach a level of Rs. 90,299 crore at the end of 1991-92 (BE).

Finances of States and Union Territories

2.60 The overall budgetary deficit of the States and Union Territories taken together was estimated at Rs. 3,227 crore, nearly double the amount of deficit of Rs. 1,076 crore in 1990-91 (RE). There was a significant shortfall in additional resource mobilisation by the States as their budget proposals on the whole, fell short, of the amount indicated at the time of formulation of the annual plan. Their budgeted additional resource mobilisation amounted to just about Rs. 300 crore. An encourgaging feature, however, is the increase of 77.4 per cent in non-tax revenue over 1990-91 (RE).

2.61 Current revenue of the States, including internal generation of resources by their enterprises were estimated to increase by 16.3 per cent, to Rs. 72,271 crore, while aggregate disbursements were to rise by 14.6 per cent, to Rs. 96,111 crore. The resultant resource gap was thus estimated at Rs. 23,840 crore, or 3.9 per cent of GDP. More than 47 per cent of the gap was to be financed by loans from the Centre, 17.6 per cent from market loans, 8.9 per cent from provident funds and the remaining from other capital receipts.

2.62 The composition of aggregate expenditure of States and Union Territories in 1991-92 indicates a disquieting picture of the budgeted non-developmental expenditure to increase by 19.6 per cent against a 12.3 per cent increase in developmental expenditure over 1990-91 (RE). The ratio of developmental to aggregate expenditure dropped gradually to 67 per cent in 1991-92, from 74 per cent in 1983-84.

Centre and State Governments—Combined

2.63 The overall budgetary deficit of the Centre, States and Union Territories in 1991-92 (BE) was placed at Rs. 10,946 crore, lower by 7.6 per cent compared with the 1990-91 revised estimates. Aggregate receipts including borrowings were budgeted to increase by 11.7 per cent over 1990-91 (RE), to Rs. 1,87,214 crore while aggregate expenditure was estimated to increase by 10.4 per cent to Rs. 1,98,160 crore. Developmental expenditure was projected to rise by about 8.1 per cent and non-developmental expenditure by a larger 13.9 per cent.

2.64 The current revenue was estimated to increase by 17.9 per cent over 1990-91 (RE) to Rs. 1,32,412 crore. The gap between current revenue and disbursement, which denotes the total gap in the resources of the States and the Centre was estimated at Rs. 65,748 crore or 10.8 per cent of GDP.

Annual Plan 1991-92

2.65 The Annual Plan for 1991-92 provided for a total outlay of Rs.72,317 crore for the Centre, States and Union Territo ries, which is 17.6 per cent higher than the outlay in 1990-91(RE). The allocation for the Central Plan was Rs. 42,969 crore compared with Rs.38,052 crore in 1990-91(RE). The allocation for the States and Union Territory plan at Rs. 29,348 crore works out to 40.6 per cent of the total outlay. Details are given in Table 2.8.

TABLE 2.8

Annual Plan Outlay : Centre, States and Union Territories.

(Rs. crore)

Heads of Development	Annual Plan 1990-91(RE)		Annual Plan 1991-92	
	Amount	Percentage to total	Amount	Percentage to total
1. Agriculture and Allied Activities	3396	5.5	4473	6.2
2. Rural Development	4121	6.7	4442	6.1
3. Special Area Programmes	1027	1.7	1143	1.6
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	3837	6.2	4699	6.5
5. Energy	17999	29.3	21302	29.5
6. Industry and Minerals	8240	13.4	8618	11.9
7. Transport	8696	14.1	9916	13.7
8. Communications	3040	4.9	3385	4.7
9. Science, Technology and Environment	787	1.3	1018	1.4
10. General Economic Services	1032	1.7	1266	1.8
11. Social Services	9104	14.8	11790	16.3
12. General Services	239	0.4	265	0.3
Total	61518	100.0	72317	100.0

2.66 In the pattern of financing of the Annual Plan 1991-92, it was envisaged that domestic resources would finance 80.5 per cent of the outlay and that net inflow from abroad would contribute another 8.8 per cent. The remaining 10.7 per cent was estimated to be met through budgetary deficit. The contribution of the balance from current revenue at current rates of taxation was estimated to be a negative amount of Rs. 1412 crore but the contribution of public enterprises by way of generation of internal resources and through issue of bonds was estimated at Rs. 20,825 crore. The contribution from balance from current revenue being negative, a large proportion of domestic resources was estimated to come from borrowings. Details are given in Appendix Table 2.7.

Post Budget Developments

Supplementary Demands for Grants

2.67. A set of supplementary demands for grants was presented so far to Parliament in December, 1991. These were technical supplementary grants for Rs. 304.04 crore—Rs. 33.00 crore on plan side and Rs. 271.04 crore on non-plan side, matched by additional receipt or corresponding savings of the Departments concerned or by the lumpsum provision made in the grant of the Department of Expenditure for new programmes. Thus, the supplementary demands involved no cash outgo. The main itmes of expenditure on the plan side was establishment of a corporation for the welfare of backward classes (Rs. 25 crore) and that on the non-plan side was the fertiliser subsidy (Rs. 250 crore).

2.68 In addition to supplementary demands for grants, token grant of Rs.1 lakh each was proposed to be taken in respect of 9 demands, the expenditure of which would be met from savings within the concerned grant. Four advances, aggregating Rs. 9.06 crore, which were made out of the Contingency Fund earlier, were proposed to be recouped.

Revenue Collections

2.69 The Centre's collection from major taxes during the period April—December, 1991 has not compared favourably with the projected levels on prorata basis. Compared to last year, the percentage of collections from custom duties during the period is lower. Collections under excise duties upto December, 1991 are, as projected. At this point of time, however, it would be a little difficult to anticipate the likely level of collection under excise. In so far as personal income tax and corporation tax are concerned, the collections reported upto the end of December, 1991 are quite good. Special efforts are also made by the tax authorities at the field level to realise the arrears and also to expedite the collection of corporation tax. The collection levels under income and corporate taxes, therefore, are likely to be satisfactory in the remaining part of the year.

2.70 Collections from major taxes during April—December, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given in the table below.

TABLE 2.9

**Centre's collection from major taxes during the period 1991-92*

Sr. No.	Taxes/ Duties	April—December 1991-92 (Rs. crores)	April—December 1990-91 (Rs. crores)	Percentage Increase 1991-92/ 1990-91	As percentage of 1991-92 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Personal Income Tax .	3,781	3,020	25.2	61.4 (55.6)
2.	Corporation Tax . .	3,861	2,180	77.1	57.6 (35.8)
3.	Excise** .	19,260	16,988	13.4	70.6 (69.8)
4.	Customs .	14,442	14,238	1.4	55.8 (69.2)
5.	TOTAL .	41,344	36,426	13.5	62.6 (64.5)

(Figures in brackets in Col. 6 indicate percentage of collection in 1990-91.)

*As per departmental records.

**Excise figures are exclusive of cesses not collected by Department of Revenue.

It may be seen that collections of corporation tax and income tax have increased by 77.12 per cent and 25.15 per cent, respectively. It is expected that collections under both the heads will exceed the budget estimates for the whole year. The collections from customs duties are lower than expected due to import compression measures.

2.71 As announced in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, two separate Bills, one relating to the Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds and the other concerning the Voluntary Deposits with the National Housing Bank, were presented and approved by Parliament. The broad details of the schemes are :

(a) *The Remittances of Foreign Exchange and Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Schemes* :

(i) No recipient shall be required to disclose, for any purpose, whatsoever, the nature and source of remittances made to him. It has been further clarified that no inquiry or investigation would commence under any law against the person in receipt of any remittances in foreign exchange in accordance with the scheme notified;

(ii) the fact that the recipient has received a remittance shall not be taken into account and shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding relating to any offence or the imposition of any penalty under any such law; and,

(iii) any remittance received under the scheme shall not form part of the assets of any assessee for the purpose of computing his net wealth in relation to any assessment year before the 1st day of April, 1992. No tax authority would contend at any time that the remittance was a gift and initiate proceedings under the Gift-Tax Act.

(b) *Investment in Foreign Exchange Bonds* :

(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Wealth-Tax Act, the Gift-Tax Act, the Income Tax Act, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the Foreign Contribution Act, no non-resident Indian or overseas corporate body who or which owns the Foreign Exchange Bonds or any person resident in India to whom a gift of such Bonds has been made by such non-resident Indian or overseas corporate body, shall be required to disclose, for any purpose whatsoever, the nature and source of investment in such Bonds;

(ii) no inquiry shall be commenced against any of the persons referred to in (i) above under any of the said Acts on the ground that such persons own such Bonds; and,

(iii) the fact that any of the persons referred to in (i) above owns such Bonds shall not be taken into account and shall be inadmissible as evidence in any proceedings relating to any offence or the imposition of any penalty under any of the said Acts. It has also been clarified that the non-resident Indians or the overseas corporate body owning the Bonds as well as the persons resident in India to whom a gift of such Bonds is made, will not be required to disclose the source of investment in such Bonds.

(c) *The Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemptions) Scheme* :

(i) Any person could make deposit with the National Housing Bank/designated bank;

(ii) such bank would credit forty percent of the amount of such deposit to a special fund created for financing slum clearance and low cost housing foı the poor;

(iii) the depositor could utilize the net deposit for any purpose specified by him;

(iv) no person, who has made a deposit with the National Housing Bank in accordance with the scheme, shall be required to disclose, for any purpose whatsoever, the nature and source of deposit;

(v) no inquiry or investigation shall commence against any person under any such law on the ground that he has made the deposit; and

(vi) the deposit shall not be taken into account and shall be inadmissible as evidence in any offence or the imposition of any penalty under any such law.

2.72 As a follow up of the Budget announcement that Government would set up a National Committee of eminent persons to identify areas and recommend specific projects for the promotion of socio-economic welfare and uplift of the public, a high level Committee consisting of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Justice P. N. Bhagawati, former Chief Justice of India has been set up. The rules for approving associations and institutions and for recommending projects and schemes for tax exemption in respect of reinvestment of profits have been notified.

2.73 Further adjustments were brought about after the Budget in regard to indirect taxes in the light of various representations received, as well as from considerations of production, demand and balance of payments situation.

2.74 Imports of raw materials and components required for the manufacture of capital goods to be supplied to the fertilizer plants when these are construed as deemed exports in line with the Import & Export Policy (1990—93) of the Government of India, were exempted from the whole of customs duty subject to specific conditions. A total customs duty exemption was announced on specified goods, when imported for the purpose of development of software for export by software development units in the Software Technology Park Complex under the hundred per cent export oriented scheme and approved by the Interministerial Standing Committee on Mini-computer/Macro-computer based items and computer software.

2.75 Excise duty concessions were announced in regard to jumbo rolls for photo films as well as some plastic products. In the case of certain soft drinks full exemption from excise duty was allowed in line with exemptions provided to agro-based products, in the 1991-92 Budget.

2.76 The information, intelligence and enforcement measures were further intensified to improve tax collection and curb evasion. A sustained and multi- pronged drive was launched against suspected offenders. The drive for bringing the maximum number of new assessees into the tax net was continued. During April-December, 1991-92, 2,80,716 new assessees were brought into the tax net as against 3,03,644 new assessees brought into the tax net during the corresponding period of 1990-91. The total number of premises surveyed during April-December, 1991-92 was 5,28,291 as against 4,85,751 premises surveyed during the corresponding period of 1990-91.

2.77 The drive against smuggling activities was also intensified during the year and the efforts in this direction resulted in seizures of goods valued at Rs.513.94 crore in 39,376 cases between April to December, 1991 as against seizures of goods worth Rs.478.18 crore in 44,883 cases druring the corresponding period in 1990. 524 persons were detained under COFEPOSA during this period (April to December, 1991).

2.78 As a follow up to announcements made in Parliament while presenting the 1991-92 Budget, the Government constituted a High Level Committee of

Experts to examine the structure of direct and indirect taxes and to make recommendations, *inter-alia*, for making the tax system more elastic, broad based and also to suggest measures required for simplifying the existing laws and regulations to facilitate better enforcement and compliance.

2.79 Similarly, in pursuance of the statement on trade policy made in the Lok Sabha on 13th August, 1991, a High Level Committee on Trade Policy Reforms was constituted to work out the modalities of achieving transition from licensing and quntitative restrictions keeping in view the Balance of Payment position and the need to rationalise and reduce tariffs progressively to provide Indian industry with an appropriate environment to develop international competitiveness.

Eighth Five Year Plan

2.80 The Eighth Five Year Plan, which was to commence from 1990-91, could not keep the schedule on account of political changes in the last two years. The policy of fiscal correction initiated by the Government and the momentous changes taking place in the world necessitated a reorientation in the planning process. The Eighth Five Year Plan is now being formulated in this background. The National Development Council (NDC) approved the objectives and the document on Thrusts and Macro-Economic Dimensions of the Eighth Plan at its meeting held on December 23 & 24, 1991. The Plan will commence from April 1, 1992.

2.81 The Plan will give priority to the following objectives :

(i) Generating adequate employment to achieve near full employment by the turn of the century;

(ii) Containing population growth through people's active cooperation and an effective scheme of incentives and disincentives;

(iii) Universalisation of elementary education and complete eradication of illiteracy among people in the age group 15 to 35 years;

(iv) Provision of safe drinking water and primary health care accessible to all villages and entire population and complete elimination of scavenging.

(v) Growth and diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food and generate surplus for exports; and

(vi) Strengthening of infrastructure (energy, transport, communication, irrigation) in order to support growth process on a sustainable basis.

2.82 The Eighth Plan will focus on these objectives keeping in view the need for (a) continued reliance on domestic resources for financing investment, (b) increasing technical capabilities for the development of science and technology, and (c) modernisation and competitive efficiency so that the Indian economy can keep pace with and take advantage of global developments.

2.83 Human resource development will be the main focus of the Eighth Plan. It is towards this ultimate goal that employment generation, population control, literacy, education, health, drinking water and provision of adequate food and basic infrastructure are considered as the priorities of the Plan. Provision of the basic elements which help development of human capital will remain the primary responsibility of the Government.

2.84 The Eighth Plan aims at an average growth of 5.6 percent per annum and Incremental Capital-output Ratio (ICOR) is assumed to remain more or less at the same level as in the Seventh Plan (4.1). For achieving the targeted growth, the average rate of domestic savings required during the Eighth Plan will be 21.6 per cent of GDP. The corresponding investment rate will be 23 per cent of GDP. A total investment of Rs. 7,92,000 crore at 1991-92 prices is envisaged for the Eighth Plan out of which the share of public sector investment will amount to Rs. 3,42,000 crore or 43.2 per cent of the total investment as compared with 45.7 per cent realised in the Seventh Plan. This allows a larger scope for the private sector than that given hitherto. Public Sector outlay is Rs. 4,00,000 crore inclusive of the current outlay component. The Plan envisages a perceptible change in the manner of financing practised so far, which was neither envisaged nor healthy for the economy. Draft on foreign savings is estimated at 1.4 per cent of GDP amounting to Rs. 49,000 crore. The public sector investment will be financed to the extent of 70 per cent from household savings, 20 per cent from own savings and 10 per cent from the rest of the world. Determined efforts are called for on the part of the Central and State Governments and their enterprises to make their respective contributions to savings, so that the projected public sector outlay of Rs. 4,00,000 crore is realised.

2.85 It is also considered necessary to reorient the process of planning so as to :

(a) weed out projects which are not economically sound;

(b) rationalise plan expenditure by a process of consolidation and coordination of schemes;

(c) generate net additional resources to the extent possible through non-inflationary measures, particularly in the sectors which claim higher outlays; and

(d) divert some funds from the sectors which have surpluses largely due to the Government policies (administered prices), to the needy sectors, which cannot raise resources out of their own activities.

Role of Public Sector

2.86 The public sector will continue to perform an important role in the coming years.

(i) The role envisaged for it would mainly be in areas where investment is of an infrastructural nature and where private participation is not forthcoming to an adequate extent within a reasonable time. Thus, the public sector will continue to play a dominant role in areas like energy, transport, communications and irrigation. However, if private initiative comes forward to participate in creating such infrastructure on reasonable terms, including full protection of people's interests, such initiatives would be encouraged.

(ii) The public sector would play a useful role in augmenting basic resources of the country like land, forest, water, ecology and science & technology. The public sector will have responsibility for meeting social needs and for regulation of long-term interests of the society like population control, health, education, etc.

(iii) In large parts of its operations where commodities or services are produced and distributed, the principle of market would be applied as basic operating guideline, unless it is necessary to protect the interests of the poorest in the society. This implies recovery of costs and efficiency in operations.

Performance of Departmental and Public Enterprises.

Railways

2.87 The year 1990-91 was a difficult year for the Railways. Numerous bandhs, extensive civil disturbances, power shortage in the eastern sector and a devastating cyclone on the east coast affected its performance. There was a shortfall of 7 million tonnes in the revenue earning freight traffic. The increase in prices of petroleum products in March, 1990, the Gulf surcharge in October, 1990 and the general increase in the cost of inputs exerted considerable pressure on the working expenses. Despite an improvement in gross traffic receipts from Rs. 10,739 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 12,038 crore in 1990-91 (RE), the surplus generation in 1990-91 (RE) is lower than that achieved in 1989-90.

2.88 The Railway Budget for 1991-92 envisaged a substantial increase in the net surplus. The net surplus as a percentage of capital at charge is estimated to reach 1.3 in 1991-92. This is in sharp contrast to the negative ratios witnessed during the early eighties. Details regarding the performance of Railways are given in Appendix Table 2.7. The Railway Budget proposed hikes in tariffs and freight rates to fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 584 crore in the current year. The highlights are given below :

— The freight rates except for certain essential commodities were increased by 10 per cent.

— The rates for parcels and luggage were increased by 10 per cent.

— The fares for upper classes, namely, AC first class, AC chair car were increase by 20 percent for distance upto 800 Kms and by 15 per cent for distances beyond 800 Kms.

— The fares for second class ordinary were increased by Re. 1.00 at the lowest slab, rising progressively to a maximum of Rs. 5.00 for distance beyond 400 Kms with some marginal adjustments in the fares in the distance zones 11 Kms to 60 Kms.

— The fares for second class mail/express were increased by Re. 1.00 per ticket at the lowest slab, rising progressively to a maximum of Rs. 20.00 per ticket for distances beyond 1300 Kms.

— For second class ordinary monthly season tickets, the increase varied from Rs. 4.00 to Rs. 16.00 according to the distance travelled.

2.89 The outlay for the Railway Plan, 1991-92 was fixed at Rs. 5,325 crore. This represents a very modest increase over the allocation of Rs. 5000 crore for the previous year. Priority continued to be accorded to improvement of rolling stock, traffic facilities and renewal of track and other overaged assets.

Post and Telecommunications

2.90 There was a fall in the deficit of postal services during 1990-91 mainly as a result of revision of rates of certain postal stationery items with effect from June 11, 1990. The deficit was Rs. 192 crore in 1990-91 (RE) as compared with Rs. 263 crore in 1989-90. Postal services are expected to result in a deficit of Rs. 225 crore in 1991-92 (BE). According

to present indications the deficit is likely to exceed the budget estimate somewhat. As in the previous years, no dividend was proposed to be paid to General Revenues.

2.91 An increase in tariffs enabled the telecommunications to earn a surplus of Rs. 1328 crore in 1990-91 (RE). The surplus in 1991-92 is estimated at Rs. 1431 crore. Dividend to be paid to General Revenues is estimated at Rs. 204 crore in 1991-92. There has been a substantial improvement in the performance of telecommunications in terms of surplus generation and dividend paid to the General Revenues particularly from the late eighties as compared with the performance in the early eighties. Details are given in Appendix Table 2.8.

Central Government Public Enterprises

2.92 There were 246 Central Government public enterprises as on March 31, 1991, out of which 236 enterprises were in operation. Net profits of these enterprises declined from Rs. 3,789 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 2,368 crore in 1990-91 (Table 2.10). The rate of return, as measured by the ratio of net profits to capital employed, declined from 4.5 per cent in 1989-90 to 2.3 per cent in 1990-91, the lowest since 1984-85. As in the previous years, the petroleum sector accounted for the bulk of the net profit—Rs. 2,299 crore out of the total of Rs. 2,368 crore. However, there was a decline in the net profits of both petroleum and non-petroleum sectors. The fall in the net profit during 1990-91 is marked in the case of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 576 crore), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (Rs. 148 crore), Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Rs. 141 crore) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (Rs. 96 crore). Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. had incurred a net loss of Rs. 478 crore in 1990-91, the very first year of its operation. National Thermal Power Corporation and Indian Railway Finance Corporation had improved their net profits by Rs. 164 crore and Rs. 98 crore respectively in 1990-91. During the year 1990-91, 146 Central public enterprises generated gross internal resources to the extent of Rs. 11,372 crore.

TABLE 2.10

Profile of Centre's Public Enterprises

	Units	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Number of running Public Enterprises . . .	Number	163	201	207	211	214	221	226	233	236
2. Capital Employed	Rs. Crore	18207	29851	36382	42965	51835	55554	67629	84869	101797
3. Turnover . .	Rs. Crore	28635	47272	54784	62360	69088	81271	93137	106069	118355
4. Gross Margin (Profit before depreciation, interest and tax).	Rs. Crore	2401	5771	7386	8230	9897	11134	13438	16412	18510
5. Depreciation * .	Rs. Crore	983	2205	2758	2983	3376	4150	4866	5790	7151
6. Gross profit before interest and tax	Rs. Crore	1418	3565	4628	5287	6521	6984	8572	10622	11359
7. Interest . .	Rs. Crore	1399	2086	2529	3115	3420	3595	4167	5329	7539
8. Net Profit before tax . . .	Rs. Crore	19	1480	2099	2172	3101	3389	4405	5293	3820
9. Tax	Rs. Crore	222	1239	1190	1000	1330	1329	1411	1504	1452
10. Net Profit after tax . . .	Rs. Crore	—203	240	909	1172	1771	2060	2994	3789	2368
11. Internal Resources generated (Gross)	Rs. Crore	1225	3278	4251	5068	6014	6947	8915	10774	11372
12. Net Profit (after tax) to capital employed . .	Percent	—1.1	0.8	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.5	2.3

*Includes deferred revenue expenditure.

2.93 As on March 31, 1991, 23.05 lakh people including about 88,000 casual/daily rated workers were employed in 246 Central public enterprises. The total number of regular employees of public enterprises had gone up from 17.03 lakh in 1978-79 to 22.2 lakh in 1990-91.

State Governments' Commercial Undertakings

2.94 The working results of departmentally run commercial undertakings of States and Union Territories have continued to be poor. Of all departmentally run enterprises, only forest and mines have been generating net surpluses. While the profits from forest and mines registered a modest increase between 1985-86 and 1991-92, the losses of non-profit making enterprises more than doubled during this period. On the whole, the losses of departmentally run enterprises are estimated at a staggering level of Rs. 1827 crore during 1991-92. The unsustainable nature of the operations of these enterprises is mainly attributable to uneconomic pricing. In the context of the on-going process of fiscal adjustments, it is essential that urgent measures are taken to improve the performance of State-run enterprises. Economic pricing, coupled with increase in productivity, could be a starting point (Table 2.11).

TABLE 2.11

Financial Results of Departmental Commercial Undertakings of States & UTs
[Profit (+)/Loss (—)]

(Rs. Crore)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (R.E.)	1991-92 (B.E.)
1. Depart. Comm. Undertakings*							
(i) Forest	497.70	516.21	543.69	414.35	540.24	372.46	528.33
(ii) Power projects	—75.04	—93.81	—116.40	—84.19	—34.83	—54.56	—42.98
(iii) Road & Water Tpt. Services	—25.65	—36.59	— 110.76	— 56.51	—93.21	—75.78	—64.10
(iv) Dairy Development	—99.29	—40.45	—43.91	—52.38	—106.99	—72.23	—77.18
(v) Industries	—14.10	—16.46	—20.51	—10.09	—159.66	—112.91	—40.04
(vi) Mines & Minerals	40.06	35.05	27.02	51.83	60.62	60.43	75.26
(vii) Irrigation Projects (Commercial) (viii) Multipurpose River Projects	—871.60	—1225.95	—1344.50	—1840.79	—1916.85	—2002.63	—2206.66
2. Profit of Profit making Undertakings	**537.76**	**551.26**	**570.71**	**466.18**	**600.86**	**432.89**	**603.59**
3. Loss of Loss making Undertakings	**—1085.68**	**—1413.26**	**—1636.08**	**—2043.96**	**—2311.54**	**—2318.11**	**—2430.96**
4. Net Financial Results of Departmental Undertakings	**—547.92**	**—862.00**	**—1065.37**	**—1577.78**	**—1710.68**	**—1885.22**	**—1827.37**

* These donot include State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations.

2.95 The two major non-departmental undertakings, *viz.*, the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and the State Road Transport Corporations (SRTCs) continued to incur substantial losses in their operations. The commercial losses of all SEBs taken together amounted to Rs. 4104 crore in 1989-90 and Rs. 4169 crore in 1990-91. These are estimated to increase to Rs. 4858 crore in 1991-92. The performance in terms of rate of return on capital (after depreciation and interest) was negative, being (—)16.4 per cent in 1989-90 and (—) 13.8 per cent in 1990-91. The rate of return is estimated to deteriorate to (—)14.8 per cent in 1991-92. The Electricity Supply Act, 1948 enjoins on the SEBs to earn a return of not less than 3 per cent by way of net surplus after providing for depreciation and interest. An important factor contributing to the high level of commercial losses of SEBs is the requirement to supply electricity to the rural/agricultural sector at lower tariff. The losses of SEBs shown above do not take into account the claims of SEBs for subsidies for rural electrification from the State Governments.

2.96 The performance of SRTCs was equally unsatisfactory. The commercial losses at Rs. 470 crore in 1990-91 (RE) were higher as compared with Rs. 359 crore in 1989-90. The losses are estimated at Rs. 362 crore for 1991-92. At the time of the formulation of Seventh Plan, it was envisaged that State Road Transport Corporations would generate internal resources of the order of Rs. 1789 crore after taking into account the gross yield of Rs. 2200 crore from fare revisions. Though the yield from fare revisions was around Rs. 2213 crore, which marginally exceeded the Seventh Plan target, the internal resources amounted to only Rs. 60 crore. This was mainly due to sharp increase in operational expenses.

Outlook

2.97 The fiscal situation which was on the verge of collapse by the middle of 1991, was sought to be put back on the rails through policy initiatives taken by the Government in the July, 1991 Budget. The deficits multiplied over several years cannot be eliminated in a single year. Hence, the need to continue with the policy of fiscal consolidation cannot be over-emphasised. The process to restore macro-economic balance has been launched. Government intend to continue fiscal stablisation and the Finance Minister has announced the intention to further reduce the fiscal deficit of the Central Government. This would imply a substantial decline in the government's net transfer to the rest of the public sector, most notably to Central public enterprises.

2.98 For the realisation of the above goal, it is imperative that the State Governments should also embark upon a policy of fiscal correction. Unless restraint is brought on to bear on the States' expenditure, not much progress can be made in the policy of fiscal correction.

2.99 As the proposed reduction in fiscal deficit involves a substantial cut in the budgetary support, it is necessary that public enterprises are able to generate internal surpluses, on a substential scale. Fiscal discipline is, therefore, necessary on the part of State and Central public undertakings to hasten the process of fiscal correction. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) approved by the National Development Council in December, 1991 lays emphasis on the need for reorienting the process of planning so as to weed out projects which are economically unsound and to rationalise plan expenditure by a process of consolidation and coordination of schemes. The Eighth Plan also laid emphasis that the principle of market should be applied in the operations of the public sector, unless it is necessary to protect the interests of the poorest of the poor in the society.

CHAPTER 3

MONEY AND CREDIT

Money supply growth during the current financial year has been faster than in the previous year, even though both the net Reserve Bank credit to the Central Government and bank credit to the commercial sector have expanded at a lower rate. This is primarily because of the substantial build up in foreign exchange reserves.

The stance of the monetary policy in 1991-92 was restrictive to contain the growth of aggregate demand to fight the twin problems of high inflation and adverse balance of payments. Quarterly targets have been set for net domestic assets of RBI, net RBI credit to the Central Government and gross fiscal deficit as also the floor for net official foreign exchange reserves. In addition, indicative targets have been set for broad money (M3) growth and bank credit to Government.

The current financial year is marked by several important changes in monetary policy. The Bank Rate was revised twice and raised from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Interest rates on term deposits (particularly short-term deposits) were also raised significantly in order to ensure their competitiveness in the market. Interest rates on bank advances of all categories, therefore, underwent upward revision both in keeping with these changes and as an anti-inflationary measure. Higher interest rates on export credit and larger export credit refinance facilities were introduced to encourage banks in their credit support to exporters.

Among other measures of credit control introduced in 1991-92 are (a) 10 per cent Incremental Cash Reserve Ratio on the increase in net demand and time liabilities of the scheduled commercial banks over May 3, 1991 level; (b) withdrawal of all refinance facilities (except export credit refinance facility, by RBI; (c) imposition of a ceiling on the effective drawing power of big borrowers with aggregate credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above from May 9 to September 30, 1991 and (d) extension/tightening of selective credit controls on bank advances against price-sensitive essential commodities like wheat, rice/paddy, cotton and kapas and pulses. The higher minimum cash margin imposed on bank finance for imports in March-April, 1991 came to be reduced in stages with gradual improvement in foreig exchange reserves and also to help exporters in making necessary imports.

The uptrend in the credit sanctioned and disbursed by term lending financial institutions continued in the current financial year. A floor rate of 15 per cent came to replace their fixed lending rate of 14 per cent. Orderly growth of the secondary money market continued to be the concern of the Reserve Bank of India which also took measures to reduce the volatility of call money rates and liberalised the guidelines for issue of commercial paper (CP) and certificate of deposits (CD). The Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI) had large turnover in each major money market instrument. Home Loan Accounts Scheme of National Housing Bank (NHB) was extended to select Housing Finance companies (HFCs). NHB also launched National Housing (Voluntary Deposits) scheme to attract black money to social housing schemes.

The Committee on the Financial system (Chairman: Shri M. Narasimham) has submitted the report and has made far-reaching recommendations for reform in the organisation, operations and policies in the financial sector. The Goiporia Committee in its report has also suggested various measures for improvement in the customer services of the banks. Recommdations of both these committees are now under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government.

Introduction

3.1 Broad money (M3) growth turned out to be lower at 14.9 per cent in 1990-91 than the 19.4 per cent growth in the preceding year, mainly due to a large draw-down of foreign exchange reserves because of worsening in balance of payments in 1990-91. However, there existed a large liquidity hang-over in the economy because of near 17 per cent average rate of money supply expansion in the last four to five years. The deteriorating fiscal situation at home and the critical payments problem in the external sector made the situation serious.

3.2 The economic realities dictated the adoption of a restrictive monetary policy almost from the beginning of the current financial year. Adjustments were effected in July 1991 in the exchange rate of the Rupee to make it credible and to ensure competitiveness of exports without the need for large and discretionary export subsidies. Major changes were introduced, at the same time, in trade, investment and the industrial policies to promote competitiveness, enterprize and efficiency on the fiscal front. The Central Government's Budget for 1991-92 seeks to reduce fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in RE

1990-91 to no more than 6.5 per cent in 1991-92 (based on projections of GDP at that time; the latest GDP estimate yields 6.2 per cent) through substantial efforts at expenditure reduction and mobilisation of resources.

3.3 To support these measures, monetary policy was also tightened. This reflected the urgent need to restrain aggregate demand in general and import demand in particular, in order to fight the twin problems of inflation and unfavourable balance of payments. Broad money (M3) growth of 13 per cent has been targeted consistent with output and inflation targets. Correspondingly reserve money has also been targeted to grow by 15.5 per cent after taking into account the Incremental Cash Reserve Requirement of 10 per cent imposed on May 4, 1991. The monetary programme for 1991-92 also specifies quarterly ceilings on the net domestic assets of the Reasve Bank of India as well as net RBI credit to the Central Government and floors for net official foreign exchange reserves (in US Dollars).

TABLE 3.1

Sources of changes in Money Stock

(Rs. crore)

	Variations during $			
	1989-90 March 31 to March 31	1990-91 March 31 to March 31 (P)	1990-91 March 31 to Jan. 11, 1991 (P)	1991-92 March 31 to Jan. 10, 1992 (P)
I. M1 (Money supply with the public)	14,274 (21.4)	11,710 (14.4)	8,950 (11.0)	18,991 (20.5)
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources)	37,457 (19.4)	34,486 (14.9)	26,010 (11.3)	39,653 (14.9)
(i) Currency with the public	7,971 (20.8)	6,787 (14.7)	5,423 (11.7)	7,682 (14.5)
(ii) Demand deposits with banks	6,399 (23.1)	4,863 (14.2)	2,457 (7.2)	9,953 (25.5)
(iii) Time deposit with banks	23,183 (18.3)	22,776 (15.2)	17,060 (11.4)	20,662 (12.0)
(iv) Other deposits with RBI	—96	60	1,070	1,356
III. Sources of changes in money stock (M3) (1+2+3+4—5)				
1. Net bank credit to Government (a+b)	20,676 (21.4)	23,048 (19.7)	20,644 (17.6)	23,914 (17.1)
(a) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii) £	14,068	15,165 (a)	13,577 (b)	13,022
(i) to Central Government	13,813	14,745	15,054	14,980
(ii) to State Governments	255	420	—1,477	—1,958
(b) Other banks' credit to Government	6,608	7,883	7,067	10,892
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (a+b)	23,822 (18.6)	21,443 (14.1)	11,898 (7.8)	8,378 (4.8)
(a) RBI's credit to commercial sector*	825	—7	—873	—821
(b) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	22,997	21,450	12,771	9,199
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector	—149 (—2.2)	1,915 † (28.8)	1,737 † (26.1) (—4567)+b (—68.7)+b	6,198 † (72.4) (4033)+a (47.1)+a
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public	80 (5.4)	52 (3.3)	17 (1.1)	41 (2.6)
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time deposits (a+b)	6,972 (17.8)	11,972 (26.0)	8,286 (18.0) (1,982)+b	—1,122 (—1.9) (—3,287)+a
(a) Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	600	9,502 †	8,600 † (2,296)+b	1,668 † (—497)+a
(b) Net non-monetary liabilities of other banks	6,372	2,470	—314	—2,790

P — Provisional.

* — Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.

£ — Includes an amount of (a) Rs. 722 crore/(b) Rs. 325 crore representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the Fund.

$ — While variations in respect of scheduled commercial banks are worked out on the basis of their data for the last reporting Friday of March, *i.e.* March 24, 1989, March 23, 1990, and March 22, 1991, those for the RBI an others are based on the data for March 31, 1989 and March 31, 1990 and March 31, 1991.

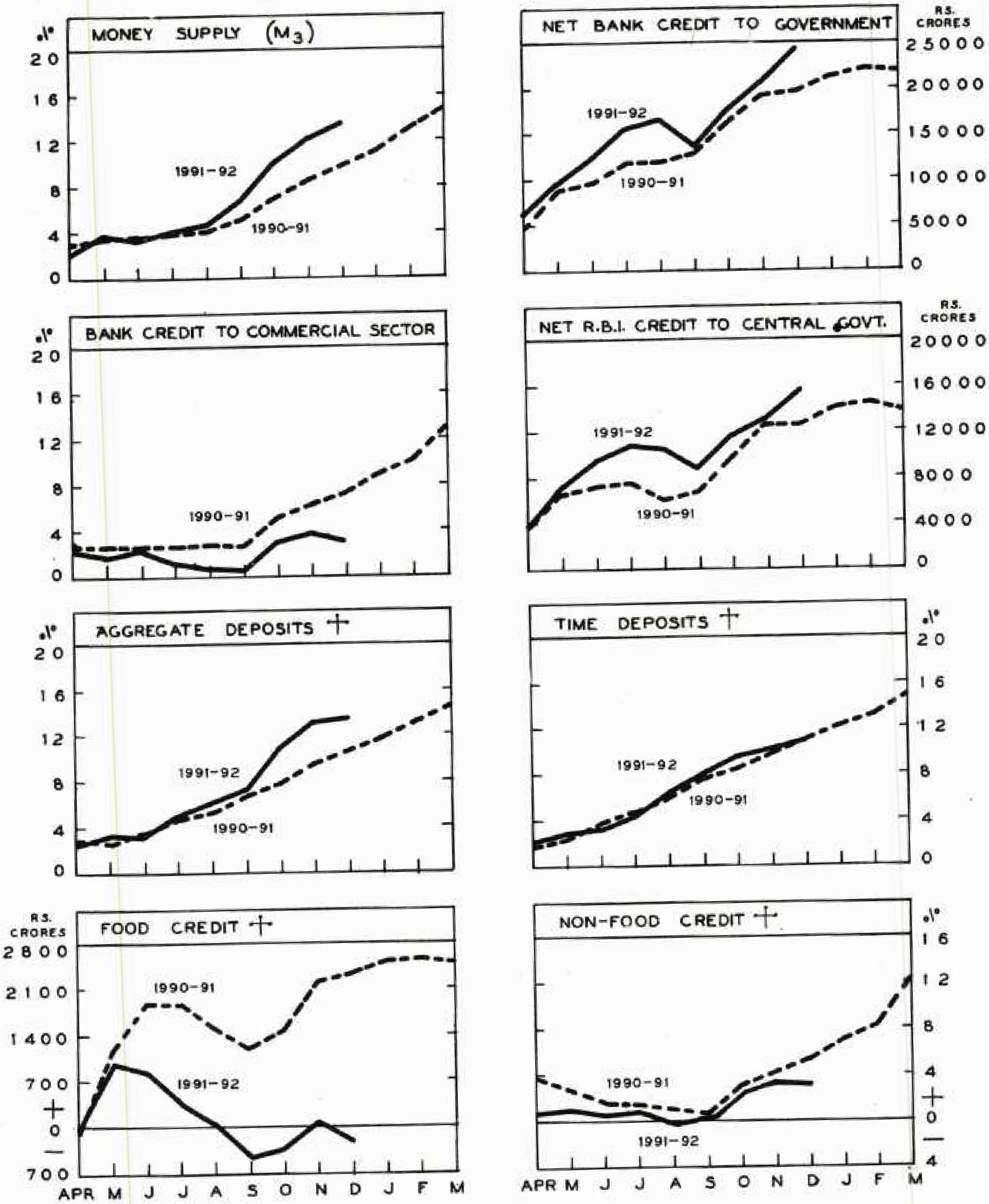
† — Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to international market price since October 17, 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on a RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.

+ — Excluding revaluation of gold amounting to (a) Rs. 2165 crore (b) Rs. 6304 crore.

NOTES :
1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures in brackets are percentage variations.
3. Reserve Bank data are on the basis of closure of Government accounts.

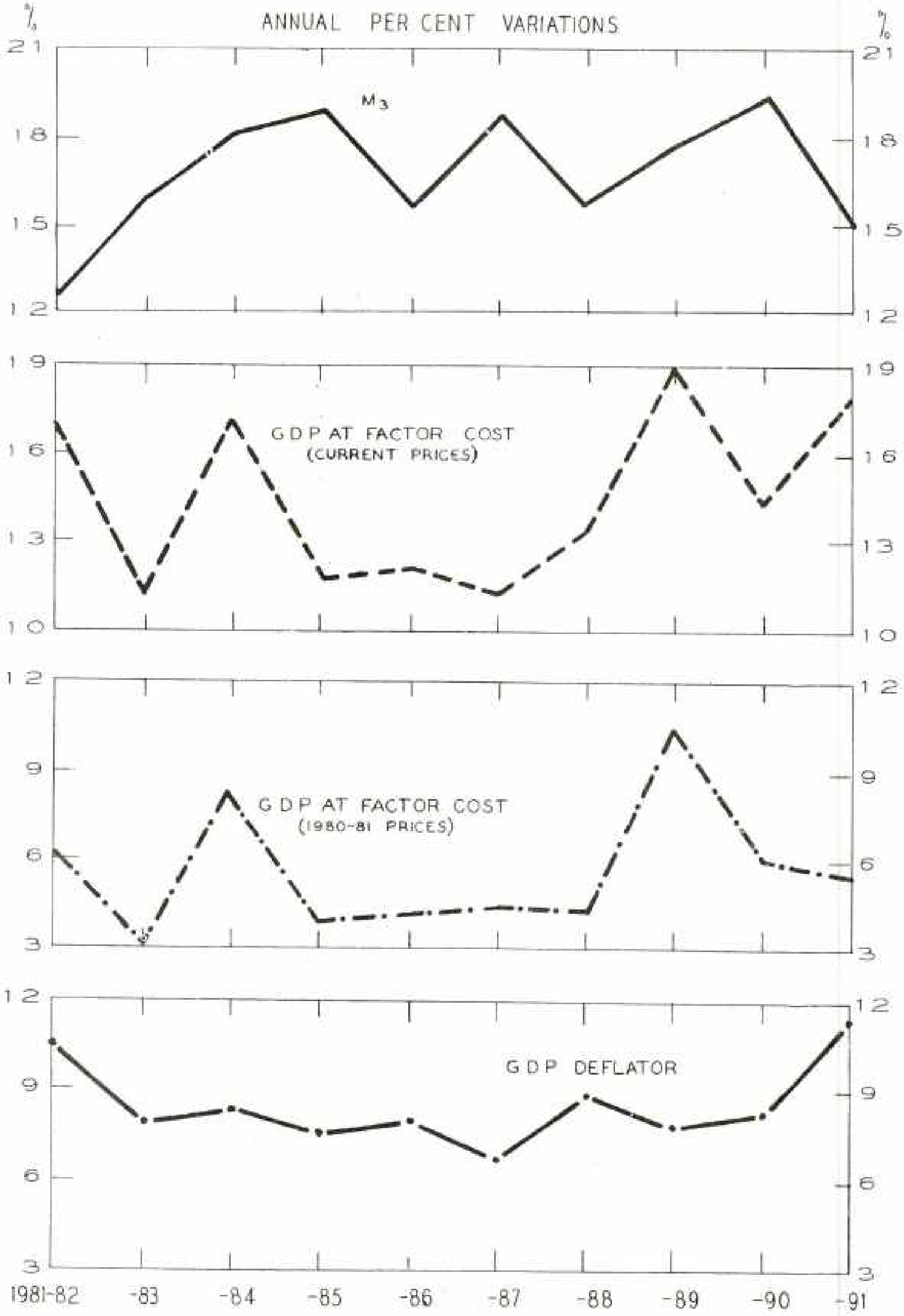
GROWTH IN SELECTED MONETARY INDICATORS

LAST FRIDAY DATA [PROVISIONAL]



† DATA RELATE TO SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

MONEY OUTPUT AND PRICES



3.4 The data on the movement of money supply and its associated monetary variables in the current financial year 1991-92 are available up to the fortnight ending January 10, 1992. Table 3.1 presents component and sourcewise position of the growth of money supply for the full financial year 1989-90, 1990-91 as also for the current financial year 1991-92 up to January 10, 1992, compared with the corresponding period of the financial year 1990-91 (i.e. up to January 11, 1991). The data shows that both narrow money (M1) and broad money (M3) have recorded higher growth rates in this year up to January 10, 1992 than those recorded in the corresponding period of 1990-91. The growth rate of M1 has been higher in this financial year than that of M3 because of a much larger rise (25.5 per cent) in demand deposits with banks than that in time deposits with banks (12.0 per cent). The currency growth at 14.5 per cent has also been much higher than the growth in time deposits. The latter is, in fact, marginally higher than its rate of growth (11.4 per cent) in the corresponding period of 1990-91. The accelerated growth in demand deposits with banks is attributable to an extraordinary factor, namely, the holding of additional cash margins and the money kept by the canalising agencies with banks mainly linked to POL transactions.

3.5 Net bank credit to Government and bank credit to the commercial sector, recorded lower growth of 17.1 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively, during 1991-92 (up to January 10, 1992) as against 17.6 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1990-91. The net increase in RBI credit to Central Government has been of a lower order in the current financial year than that in the last financial year. The higher growth rate in M3 can, therefore, be appropriately explained by expansion in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector. Available monetary data show that money supply (M3) has been growing above its 13 per cent annual growth path since the fortnight ending August 9, 1991. However, NRCCG has remained within the ceilings fixed for end-October and end-December, 1991.

Reserve Money

3.6 The higher growth rate of broad money up to January 10, 1992 can be traced to faster expansion in reserve money (14.9 per cent) than in 1990-91 (7.8 per cent), essentially supported by larger foreign exchange accruals [Table 3.2].

TABLE 3.2

Sources of Changes in Reserve Money

(Rs. crore)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1989	Variations during†			
		1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
		March 31, 1989 to March 31, 1990	March 31, 1990 to March 31, 1991 (P)	March 31, 1990 to Jan. 11, 1991 (P)	March 31, 1991 to Jan. 10, 1992 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Net RBI credit to Government £	59615	14068(a) (23.6)	15165(b) (20.6)	13577(b) (18.4)	13022 (14.7)
2. RBI credit to banks @	7080	392 (5.5)	2535 (33.9)	303 (4.1)	—3612 (– 36.1)
3. RBI credit to commercial sector*	5524	825 (14.9)	—7 (—0.1)	—873 (—13.8)	—821 (—12.9)
4. Net foreign exchange assets of RBI	6201	—133 (—2.1)	1915** (31.6)	1631** (26.9)	6092** (76.3)
5. Government's currency liabilities to the public	1475	80 (5.4)	52 (3.3)	17 (1.1)	41 (2.6)
6. Net non-monetary liabilities of RBI	16936	600 (3.5)	9502** (54.2)	8600** (49.0)	1668** (6.2)
7. Reserve money (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 —6)	62958	14633 (23.2)	10158 (13.1)	6055 (7.8)	13054 (14.9)

† Variations are worked out on the basis of March 31 data, after closure of Government accounts.
P Provisional
@ Includes claims on NABARD
* Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD, its refinance to banks.
£ Includes an amount of (a) Rs. 722 crore (b) Rs. 325 crore representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the Fund.
** Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to the international market price since October 17, 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.

3.7 Net RBI credit to Government (NRCG) accounts for the lion's share of the increase in reserve money. In 1990-91 increase in NRCG was more than double the increase in reserve money. Only large increase in net non-monetary liabilities of RBI could moderate the growth of reserve money in that year. The increase in net RBI credit to Government (central and state governments) is due mainly to the increase in net RBI credit to Central Government accounting for nearly 96 per cent of the former. The latter, in turn, depends very largely on the Centre's budget deficit which it has to finance fully. In 1990-91 Centre's budget deficit accounted for 77.5 per cent of increase in NRCCG. One important trend in the growth of NRCCG, which is also logically found in the budget deficit as well, that it is not very orderly through the fortnights, The rise in NRCCG at the end of several fortnights exceeds even the annual rise (see chart). Given the divergent patterns of inflows of receipts and outflows of expenditure some mid-year fluctuations in budget deficit are unavoidable but it is equally important to note that volatile increases in NRCCG caused by peaks in budget deficit create avoidable expansion in reserve money and consequent monetary expansion with inflationary consequences.

Scheduled Commercial Banks

3.8 Table 3.3 presents some selected indicators of the operations of the scheduled commercial banks during 1989-90, 1990-91 and up to January 10, 1992. The demand deposits recorded much larger expansion than time deposits in the present financial year, relative to their expansion in the last financial year. Non-food credit to deposit ratio stood at 52.6 per cent on January 10, 1992 as against 57.7 per cent on January 11, 1991. Net balances of these banks with RBI improved significantly in the current financial year so far, mainly due to very large increases in their balances with RBI compared to that in 1990-91.

TABLE 3.3

Scheduled Commercial Banks—Variations in Selected Indicators

(Rs. crore)

Items	Variations during			
	1989-90 March 24, 1989 to March 23, 1990	1990-91 March 23, 1990 to March 22, 1991	1990-91 March 23, 1990 to Jan. 11, 1991(P)	1991-92 March 22, 1991 to Jan. 10, 1992 (P)
1. Aggregate deposits (a + b)	26809	25583	18184	28384
(a) Demand deposits	5514	4337	2367	9193
(b) Time deposits	21295	21246	15817	19191
2. Borrowings from R.B.I.	—1128	1069	1621	—1346
3. Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I.	2291	554	4006	11047
(a) Cash in hand	204	156	176	174
(b) Balances with R.B.I.	2087	398	3830	10873
4. Net balances with R.B.I. [3 (b) — 2]	3215	—671	2209	12219
5. Money at call and short notice	—1172	—489	—443	863
6. Bank credit (a + b)	16734	14848	9721	4422
(a) Public food procurement credit	1237	2500	2398	29
(b) Non-food bank credit	15497	12348	7323	4393
of which : to Priority Sector*	6164	2497	..	..
7. Investments in Government and other approved securities	9707	10696	9278	12080
(a) Government securities	6477	7706	6901	10740
(b) Other approved securities	3230	2990	2377	1340
8. Balances with other banks in current account	247	276	125	479
9. Credit-deposit ratio †	60.8	60.4	60.0	54.6
10. Non-food credit-deposit ratio †	59.6	58.1	57.7	52.6
11. Investment-deposit ratio †	38.6	39.0	39.8	39.4

P- Provisional.

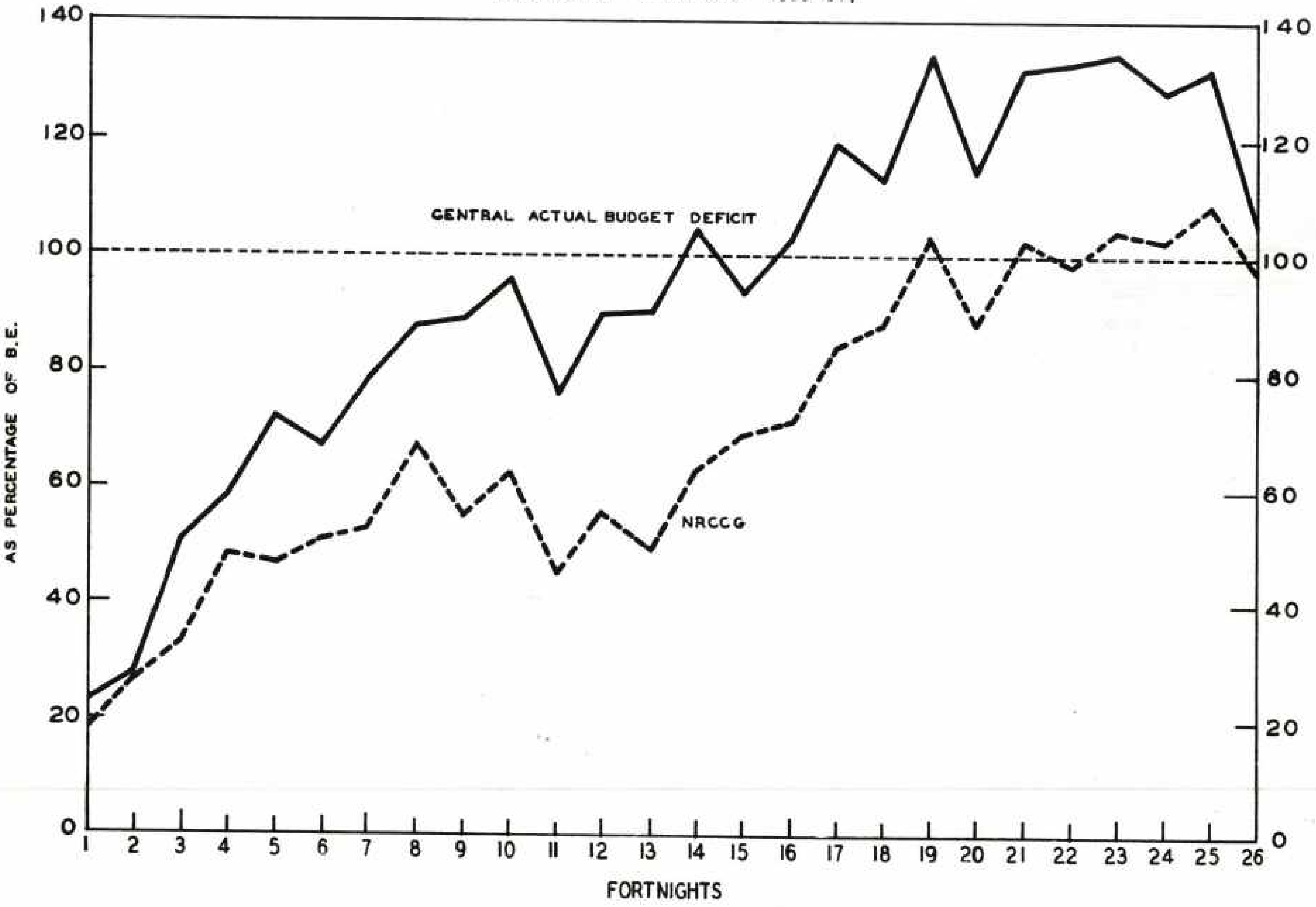
.. Not available.

† Percentage at the end of the period.

* Data relate to 50 banks (49 from March 1990 and 48 from August 1990 due to merger) which account for 95 per cent of bank credit, and variations are based on last reporting Fridays of March,

INCREASE IN NRCCG AND CENTRAL BUDGETARY DEFICIT

(FORTNIGHTLY DEVIATIONS 1990-91)



3.9 The sectoral distribution of bank credit by scheduled commercial banks is set out in Table 3.4. During 1990-91 (March 23, 1990 to March 22, 1991) growth in gross bank credit was smaller than in 1989-90, though expansion in public food procurement credit was higher. Share of priority sector advances in net bank credit at the end of March, 1991 was also smaller at 39.2 per cent (target being 40 per cent). Among priority sectors, deceleration in credit expansion is most significant in credit to agriculture because of rural debt waivers which in turn moderated the growth in priority sector advances. The expansion in the export-credit in 1990-91 was also very low relative to that in 1989-90.

TABLE 3.4

Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit

(Rs. crore)

On the last reporting Friday basis	Variations during									
	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		April-September 1990		April-September 1991	
	Rs. crore	per cent	Rs. crore	Per cent	Rs. crore	Per cent	Rs. crore	Per cent	Rs. crore	Per cent
1 2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Gross bank credit	15468	22.0	16943	19.8	15052	14.7	5059	4.9	2079	1.8
1. Public food procurement . . .	—1421	—64.9	1237	160.9	2500	124.6	1256	62.6	—556	—12.3
2. Gross non-food credit. . . (a + b + c + d)	16389	24.8	15706	18.5	12552	12.5	3803	3.8	2635	2.3
(a) Priority sector (i + ii + iii)	5149	17.7	6164	18.0	2497	6.2	477	1.2	1121	2.6
(i) Agriculture	1941	16.2	2576	18.5	230	1.4	—175	—1.1	986	5.9
(ii) Small scale industry .	2315	21.4	2408	18.3	1608	10.3	401	2.6	104	0.6
(iii) Other priority sectors .	893	14.3	1180	16.5	659	7.9	251	3.0	21	0.3
(b) Industry (Medium & Large) .	7032	28.0	6087	18.9	6163	16.1	2064	5.4	844	1.9
(c) Wholesale trade (Other than food procurement) . . (i + ii + iii + iv)	1169	32.5	705	14.8	412	7.5	—227	—4.1	299	5.1
(i) Cotton Corporation of India .	—54	—59.3	103	278.4	—49	—35.0	—126	—90.0	—91	—100.0
(ii) Food Corporation of India (Fertilizer)	31	18.1	28	13.9	—18	—7.8	19	8.3	—11	—5.2
(iii) Jute Corporation of India .	—44	—31.0	—44	—44.9	8	14.8	—18	—33.3	—23	—37.1
(iv) Other trade	1236	38.0	618	14.0	471	9.3	—102	—2.0	424	7.7
(d) Other sectors	3539	34.5	2760	20.0	3480	21.0	1489	9.0	371	1.8
II. Export credit . (Included under Item 2)	2224	56.8	2104	34.3	908	11.0	—185	—2.2	665	7.3
Priority sector advances as percentage of net bank credit (including inter-bank participations) in the last month of the period . .		43.2		42.4		39.2		41.1		39.2

NOTE : Data are provisional and relate to 50 (49 from March, 1990 and 48 from August, 1990 due to merger) scheduled commercial banks which account for about 95 per cent of the bank credit of all scheduled commercial banks. Gross bank credit data include bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim Bank and other approved financial institutions and inter-bank participations. Net Bank credit data are exclusive of bills rediscounted with RBI, IDBI, Exim bank and other approved financial institutions.

3.10 Data on sectoral deployment of bank credit are available only for April-September, 1991 of the current financial year. During this period gross bank credit showed a smaller expansion of Rs. 2,079 crore (1.8 per cent) as compared with the rise of Rs. 5,059 crore (4.9 per cent) during the corresponding period of 1990. Public food procurement credit showed a decline of Rs. 556 crore (—12.3 per cent) as against a rise of Rs. 1,256 crore (62.6 per cent) during the same period of 1990. Credit to medium and large industry also showed a lower expansion of Rs. 844 crore (1.9 per cent) as compared with the expansion of Rs. 2,064 crore (5.4 per cent) during April-September, 1990. Credit to the 'residual sectors' also showed a lower rise of Rs. 371 crore (1.8 per cent), as compared with the expansion of Rs. 1,489 crore (9 per cent) during April-September 1990. However, the growth in priority sector advances during the period at Rs. 1,121 crore (2.6 per cent) was substantially higher than the increase of Rs. 477 crore (1.2 per cent) during the corresponding period of 1990, due mainly to the sizeable increase of Rs. 986 crore (5.9 per cent) to agriculture as against a decline of Rs. 175 crore (—1.1 per cent) during the comparable period of 1990, offset to some extent by the lower expansion in credit to small scale industries and other priority sectors. Credit to wholesale trade and export credit also showed increases of Rs. 299 crore (5.1 per cent) and Rs. 665 crore (7.3 per cent) respectively, as against declines of Rs. 227 crore (—4.1 per cent) and Rs. 185 crore (—2.2 per cent) during the corresponding period of 1990.

Developments in Credit Policy

3.11 Credit policy has been an important component of the overall economic policy package adopted in the country to promote economic growth and stability. The financial year 1991-92 began with serious problems—backlog of inflation, large budget-deficit and growing current account deficit on balance of payments. The immediate concern of the credit policy adopted by RBI has, therefore, been (i) to supplement the macro—stabilisation measures, as also the structural adjustment process initiated in the economy (ii) to help in fighting inflation by curbing aggregate demand in general and that for imports, in particular, and (iii) to motivate the scheduled commercial banks to expand the flow of credit to the export sector. Though the overall stance of the monetary and credit policy was one of restraint in the expansion of money supply and credit, the consideration that productive sectors, especially the export sector, were supplied with adequate credit, was kept in view.

3.12 The continuing rapid deterioration in the country's external payments situation called for special attention. With the objective of conserving free foreign currency assets, the series of measures introduced since September, 1990, was made more stringent in April, 1991, with the immediate aim of containing overall demand, particularly, that for imports. Thus free foreign exchange was not available for import of capital goods and such imports were to be channelled through foreign currency lines of credit and/or to be made against supplier's credit for at least one year. The prescribed minimum cash margin on imports other than capital goods was raised to 200 per cent for imports under OGL and 150 per cent for imports under Specific Licences. The level of holdings of imported raw materials was continued to be restricted to the prescribed norm or three months, whichever was less. An interest rate surcharge at 25 per cent of the interest rate, was imposed on import finance extended by banks. In addition, restrictions was imposed on drawals by borrowers with large cash credit limits for a limited period. However, while adopting these measures, due care was taken to ensure that export-related activities were, as far as possible, not affected, and some of these measures were not applicable in respect of import of essential commodities like POL, fertilizer, foodgrains, edible oils, newsprint and life saving drugs and equipments, etc.

3.13 Along with above measures, interest rates on export credit were reviewed from time to time with a view to providing an incentive to exporters for repatriating the proceeds as well as discouraging them from delaying repatriation of export proceeds. The higher lending rates for export credit also gave incentive to banks to augment their supply of export credit. As it is, export credit was exempted from the stipulation of maximum (45 per cent) incremental non-food credit-deposit ratio. These measures were reviewed periodically and changes effected in them from time to time to avoid the negative impact on the economy. Thus with improvement in foreign exchange reserves position, it was possible to reduce the percentage of cash margin gradually from 200 per cent in April 1991 to 150 per cent in October, 1991 further to 50 per cent in December, 1991 and then to 25 per cent in January, 1992.

3.14 Details of the credit policy announced by RBI for the first half of 1991-92 were spelt out in detail in Economic Survey 1990-91. In short the RBI revised upwards the interest rate on Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts of (a) 3 years to less than 5 years and (b) 5 years and above by one percentag

point each to 13 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively. The rate of interet on term deposits of three years and above was raised from 11 to 12 perc ent followed by an across-the-board increase by one percentage point, thus raising the maximum rate from 12 to 13 per cent. Simultaneous upward revisions were also effected in interest rate on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakhs from 16 per cent (minimum) to 17 per cent (minimum) and further to 18.5 per cent (minimum). The stipulation regarding 60 per cent incremental non-food credit to deposits was brought down to 45 per cent but with the exclusion of export credit (with the base fixed at March 22, 1991). The penalty for its non-fulfilment continued to be a levy of penal interest of additional 3 percentage points on refinance availed or the amount of excess non-food credit, whichever is lower in respect of the defaulting banks. A new formula was introduced for determining export refinance limits for banks which would help the banks in catering to additional credit needs of the export sector without facing resource constraints. While fixing new three year period (1987-88 to 1989-90) for determining credit ceilings of bank advances subject to selective credit control, the level of credit ceilings applicable on oilseeds/vegetable cils was reduced from 100 per cent to 85 per cent.

3.15 The credit policy of RBI adopted in the first half of the current financial year left Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) unchanged at 38.5 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the net demand and time liabilities (DTL) of the scheduled commercial banks. Another instrumet for general credit control came to be reintroduced with effect from May 4, 1991, viz. Incremental Cash Reserve Ratio (ICRR) of 10 per cent (on increase in net demand and time liabilities over the level on May 3, 1991). An attempt was thus made to freeze a part of the additional deposit resources of the banks with the objective of containing overall demand. The additional Cash Reserve Ratio was introduced in January 1977. It was withdrawn in October 1980, but re-introduced in November 1983 and remained in force until end-June, 1989. Banks were paid interest at the rate of 8 per cent on the additional cash reserve deposited with RBI under ICRR.

3.16 As another measure the RBI advised the banks on May 8, 1991 that in case of all accounts of borrowers with aggregate credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above, effective drawing power under the limits for cash credit and inland bills for the period May 9 to September 30, 1991 should in no case exceed the credit limits existing on May 8, 1991 and be equal to 100 percent of the peak levels of actual utilisation in the similar period of 1988, 1989 and 1990. However, in view of their special significance or needs, export credit and credit for sick/weak units (under sanctioned rehabilitation packages) were kept outside the framework of this stipulation. Similarly, credit for newly established limits due to start production and need-based credit for sugar industry were also treated liberally.

3.17 The third set of general credit control introduced by RBI in the first half of the current financial year basically related to interest rate adjustment. Along with the Bank Rate which was raised from 10 per cent to 11 per cent, the interest rates on term deposits, on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakh and on refinance facilities available to banks from RBI were adjusted upwards to reinforce anti-inflationary stance of the credit policy.

3.18 The credit policy for the second half of the current financial year (busy season) announced on October 8, 1991 had the same stance of restraint in the growth of money supply and credit. In order to prevent reserve money growth, this credit policy envisaged the withdrawal of certain refinance facilities from Reserve Bank, *viz.* Food Credit Refinance, Standby Refinance, 182 Days' Treasury Bill Refinance and Discretionary Refinance. Outstandings under these facilities were to be repaid by the banks on the day the sanctioned limit expired or on October 18, 1991 whichever was earlier. Even while indicating of the continuance of the stipulation of 45 per cent, Incremental Non Food Credit (excluding export) to Deposit Ratio (INFCDR) for the scheduled commercial banks under the busy season credit policy, RBI warned the banks that those banks which exceeded this ratio for two successive fortnights would face an automatic reduction in refinance limits for the next four fortnights. Further, any excess credit in each subsequent fortnight would result in a reduction in refinance limits for the subsequent two fortnights and persistent violation of the stipulation would lead to total withdrawal of refinance facilities. The RBI reduced to 5.0 per cent the rate of interest paid on the increase in eligible cash balances of banks on their net DTL after March 23, 1990 as well as eligible cash balances under the 10 per cent incremental CRR.

3.19 At the same time several steps were taken to liberalize or expand credit facilities in certain other areas. Bank credit to export sector has been sought

to be promoted under this policy by (i) raising interest rates on export credit and (ii) enhancing export credit refinance facilities from the Reserve Bank to banks both of which are intended to encourage them to lend more credit to exporters. Effective July 27, 1991 banks were being provided export credit refinance (under a two-tier formula of refinance) to the extent of 50 per cent of the increase in export credit over the monthly average level (MAL) of 1988-89 up to the MAL of such credit of 1989-90 plus 100 per cent of the increase over the monthly average level of export credit in 1989-90. Facility of export credit refinance scheme was liberalised further in two stages 60 per cent of the increase in export credit over MAL of 1988-89 up to the MAL of 1989-90 plus 110 per cent of the increase in such credit over the MAL of 1989-90 with effect from November 2, 1991; the second tier of refinance would be raised from 110 per cent to 125 per cent of the increase in such credit over the MAL of 1989-90 with effect from December 28, 1991.

Selective Credit Controls

3.20 On a review of price-output developments in the first half of 1991-92, RBI introduced three measures of selective credit controls, effective from October 9, 1991. Bank advances against *cotton and kapas* which had been exempt from the provisions of selective credit controls were brought back under them. However, mills/processing units continued to be exempt from the stipulations in this regards.

3.21 Secondly, selective credit controls on bank advances against stocks of *pulses* were tightened by raising minimum margins by 15 percentage points across-the-board to 60 percent for mills/processing units and against warehouse receipts and 75 per cent for 'others.' Thirdly, the credit ceiling on advances against *wheat* was reduced to 85 per cent of the peak level of credit maintained by any party in any of the three year period ended 1989-90. Effective February 11, 1992, minimum margins on bank advances against *wheat* (including advances against roller flour mills) have been raised across-the-board by 15 per cent and those on bank advances against *cotton and kapas* have been raised by 15 percentage points for 'others' and against warehouse receipts. The existing pattern of selective credit controls on bank advances is presented in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

Minimum Margins and Level of Credit Ceilings on Bank Advances against commodities Subject to Selective Credit Controls (effective February 11, 1992)

(Per cent)

Commodities	Minimum Margins			Level of credit ceiling (base year : three years ending 1989-90 November—October)
	Mills/Processing Units	Others	Warehouse Receipts	
1. Paddy/Rice	60	75	60	85
2. Wheat	45	60	45	85
3. Pulses	60	75	60	85
4. Other foodgrains	60	75	60	85
5. Oilseeds (viz., groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, cottonseed, linseed, castorseed and all imported oilseeds)	60	75	60	85
6. Vegetable oils (viz. groundnut oil, rapeseed/mustard oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, castor oil, vanaspati and all imported vegetable oils)	60†	75	60	85
7. Sugar				
(a) Buffer	0	—	—	—
(b) Unreleased stock	20	—	—	—
(c) Released	75	75	60	—
8. Gur and Khandsari	45	75	60	—
9. Cotton and Kapas	*	60	45	85**

† Applicable to registered oil mills.
— Not applicable.
* Exempted from the stipulations.
** Applicable to other than mills.

Interest Rate Changes

3.22 Interest rate adjustment is a both flexible and potent tool and clearly signals changes in credit policy. It can also reinforce restrictive/liberal impact of such a policy. Interest rate adjustments extended not only to bank deposits and advances but also to Bank Rate and refinance facilities of RBI.

3.23 Interest rates on bank deposits were revised upwards three times in the current financial year in keeping with high inflation rate (which made deposits at short-end unattractive) and also with a view to helping these deposits compete effectively with other saving instruments in the market. As a part of the credit policy for the first half of 1991-92 the highest deposit rate (i.e. interest rate on deposits of three years and above was raised from 11 per cent to 12 per cent effective April 13, 1991. Such revision was effected for the second time on July 4, 1991 when all the term deposit rates of the scheduled commercial banks were raised across-the-board by one percentage point each. Finally to provide a better rate of return on short-term surplus funds, interest rate on term deposits of 46 days to less than a year was raised by two percentage point, from 9 per cent to 11 per cent and those on term deposits of (a) one year to less than two years and (b) 2 years to less than three years were raised from 10 per cent to 12 per cent and 11 per cent to 12 per cent respectively. The interest rate on term deposits of three years and above was left unaltered at 13 per cent.

3.24 Interest rates on Non-Resident (External) Rupee (NRE) deposits with maturities of three years and above but less than 5 years and of 5 years and above were raised by one percentage point earlier with effect from April 13, 1991. Accordingly, the maximum interest rate for NRE deposits now stand at 14 per cent in place of 13 per cent earlier.

3.25 Among the interest rate adjustments, an event of significance relates to the changes in the Bank Rate effected in the current financial year. A number of interest rates on advances from the Reserve Bank are specifically linked to the Bank Rate which was 10 per cent since July 1981 (and actually had fallen in disuse) came to be raised during the current financial year from 10 to 11 per cent at the close of business of July 3, 1991 and again from 11 per cent to 12 per cent with effect from the close of business of October 8, 1991. All other rates linked to the Bank Rate also underwent similar upward revisions. In line with the upward revision in the Bank Rate, interest rates payable by the banks on various refinance facilities (viz. food credit, export credit, discretionary and standby refinance) also came to be revised upwards by 0.5 to 3 percentage points. There was an increase of 0.5 percentage point on export refinance (from 9 to 9.5 per cent) and by 3 percentage points on discretionary refinance (from 14 per cent minimum to 17 per cent minimum) effective July 4, 1991.

3.26 Upward revisions were made also in the lending rate of the scheduled commercial banks. The interest rate on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakh which was made partly flexible with the introduction of only a floor level from October 10, 1988, was raised thrice in the current financial year. The first upward revision was effected on April 13, 1991 when the floor rate of interest on bank advances of this category was raised from 16 per cent to 17 per cent and the effective interest rate on discounting of bills of exchange for this category of borrowers was also raised by one percentage point from 15 per cent (minimum) to 16 per cent (minimum). The same interest rate was raised again from 17 per cent (minimum) to 18.5 per cent (minimum) effective July 4, 1991. The next round of upward revisions was made with effect from October 9, 1991 when the interest rates on all categories of bank advances were raised across-the-board by 1.5 percentage points, bringing the floor rate of interest on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakh to 20 per cent from 18.5 per cent. In this process the rate of interest on bank advances of over Rs. 2 lakh was raised in stages from 16 per cent (minimum) to 20 percent (minimum) *i.e.* by four prcentage points and on discounting of bills of exchange for advances of this category from 15 per cent (minimum) to 19 per cent (minimum) with the actual rate being kept at one percentage point below the lending rate charged to such borrowers.

3.27 With a view to encouraging the early repatriation of export proceeds and at the same time making delayed repatriation costlier, interest rates on post-shipment credit were reviewed periodically and revised in four stages with effect from April 1, April 23, August 6, and October 9, 1991. A special concessional rate of 7 per cent was prescribed in April, 1991, for periods up to 45 days, leaving the rate for more than 45 days to 90 days unchanged. Interest rate was stipulated at 18 per cent for the entire period of more than 90 days to less than 6 months and 25 per cent for the entire period if repatriation was delayed beyond 180 days. Following adjustment in the exchange rate of the Rupee, interest rate subsidy on exports was abolished. Consequently, interest rate on export credit was revised effective August 6, 1991. Interest rates on pre-shipment credit were raised

(a) from 7.5 to 12.5 per cent up to 180 days and (b) from 9.5 to 14.5 per cent for period of more than 180 days to 270 days (with prior approval of RBI). In the case of post-shipment credit a uniform interest rate of 12.5 percent was introduced for credit up to 90 days, leaving interest rates on post-shipment credit of longer period unaltered. The lending rates noted above are, however, exclusive of 3 per cent tax on interest income earned by banks with effect from October 1, 1991 since banks are supposed to reimburse themselves by making necessary adjustments in the interest rates charged to borrowers. With further increase in general rates of lending, rates of interest on export credit were also revised upwards effective October 9, 1991, so as to ensure that lower lending rates for export credit did not act as a disincentive to banks for extending export credit. Comparative position of interest rates on export credit is shown in Table 3.6.

3.28 In recognition of the need for timely and adequate credit to exporters from banks and of possible leakages in the flow of such credit (because of low interest rate on exports credit), the RBI came to revise the interest rate on export credit further to provide greater incentive to banks. Effective October 9, 1991 for pre-shipment credit, the interest rate was raised from 12.5 per cent to 15 per cent for credit up to 180 days and from 14.5 per cent to 17 percent for credit beyond 180 days and up to 270 days. As regards post-shipment credit for usance periods upto 90 days, interest rate was raised by 2.5 percentage points, to 15 per cent from 12.5 per cent and interest rate for period beyond 90 days and up to 6 months by 2 percentage points to 20 per cent from 18 per cent (higher rate being applicable to period beyond 90 days and from the date of advance as hitherto).

3.29 The current high levels of interest rate have been dictated by the existing inflationary situation which called for the adoption of a restrictive monetary policy. Various measures of supply and demand management have since been introduced to tackle inflation. A reduction in inflation alone will enable relaxation in monetary policy and reduction in interest rates. Further, as the process of fiscal consolidation and reduction in fiscal deficit takes hold, the Government may have to consider a phased reduction in Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and ease the interest rate on bank deposits. It would seem appropriate that the process of interest rate liberalisation continues and government focus attention on three other key priorities, *viz.*, promoting a market oriented allocation of credit, implementing policies to promote the development of capital markets and enhancing soundness of the banking system. Existing rates for term deposits and selected categories of advances of scheduled commercial banks are indicated in Table 3.6.

TABLE : 3.6

Structure of Interest Rates : Some Selected Categories

(Per cent per annum)

	Rates as on March 31, 1991	Existing Rates
I. Scheduled Commercial Banks		
A. Term Deposit Rates		
(a) Domestic Deposits		
(i) 46 days and above but less than one year	8.00	11.00
(ii) One year and above but less than two years	9.00	12.00
(iii) Two years and above but less than three years . . .	10.00	12.00
(iv) Three years and above . .	11.00	13.00
(b) Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts		
(i) 46 days and above but less than one year	8.50	8.50
(ii) One year and above but less than two years	10.50	10.50
(iii) Two years and above but less than three years . . .	11.00	11.00
(iv) Three years and above but less than five years . . .	12.00	13.00
(v) Five years and above . .	13.00	14.00

(c) Foreign currency (Non-Resident Accounts)	Existing Rates			
	Pound sterling	US Dollar	Deutsche Mark	Japanese Yen
(i) 6 months and above but less than one year .	12.00	5.50	10.25	7.00
(ii) One year and above but less than two years .	12.00	5.75	10.25	7.00
(iii) Two years and above but less than three years .	12.00	6.75	10.50	7.00
(iv) Three years only .	12.00	7.50	10.50	7.00

B. Bank Credit (other than export credit)

I. Size of limit

	Rates as on March 31, 1991	Existing Rates
(i) Up to and inclusive of Rs. 7,500	10.00	11.50
(ii) Over Rs. 7,500 and upto Rs. 15,000	11.50	13.00
(iii) Over Rs. 15,000 and up to Rs. 25,000	12.00	13.50
(iv) Over Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 50,000	14.00	15.50
(v) Over Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 2 lakh	15.00	16.50
(iv) Over Rs. 2 lakh	16.00 (Minimum)	20.00 (Minimum)
II. (1) DRI Advances	4.00	4.00
(2) Term loans to agriculture, SSI and transport operators owning up to two vehicles. *size of limit*		
(i) Over Rs. 25,000 and up to Rs. 50,000	13.00	14.00
(ii) Over Rs. 50,000 and up to Rs. 2 lakh	14.00	15.00
(iii) Over Rs. 2 lakh	14.00	15.00
B. Bank Credit for Exports		
(1) Pre-shipment credit		
(i) (a) Up to 180 days	5.50	15.00
(b) Beyond 180 days and up to 270 days (with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India)	9.50	17.00
(ii) Against incentives receivable from Government covered by ECGC guarantee (up to 90 days).	7.50	15.00
(2) Post-shipment credit		
(i) Demand bills for transit period (as specified by FEDAI) . .	8.65	15.00
(ii) Usance bills (For total period comprising usance period of export bills, transit period as specified by FEDAI, and grace period wherever applicable) . . .		
(a) Up to 90 days	8.65	15.00
(b) Beyond 90 days and up to six months from date of shipment	18.00	20.00
(iii) Beyond six months from date of shipment	25.00	25.00
(iv) Against incentives receivable from Government covered by ECGC guarantee (upto 90 days)	8.65	15.00
(v) Against undrawn balance (upto 90 days)	8.65	15.00
(vi) Against retention money (for supplies portion only apayable within one year from the date of shipment (upto 90 days) .	8.65	15.00
3. Deferred Credit Deferred credit for the period beyond 180 days.	8.65	15.00
(4) Duty Drawback Credit Scheme, 1976 against duty drawback as provisionally certified by the customs authorities (upto 90 days) . . .	Free of interest	Free of interest
(5) Export credit not otherwise specified	14.00 to 15.50	20.00 (Minimum)
C. Post Shipment Export Credit Denominated in US Dollars (With effect from January 1, 1992)		
(i) Demand bills in transit period as specified by FEDAI . .	..	8.5
(ii) Usance bills (for total period comprising usance period of export bills, transit period as specified by FEDAI and grace period, wherever applicable up to six months from date of shipment)	..	8.5

NOTES : The rates are exclusive of interest tax imposed effective October 1, 1991.

Change in import finance

3.30 The critical balance of payments position called for not only long term measures but also short term management of exceptional nature. Thus the credit policy in the current financial year had certain elements of unconventional monetary policy instruments with a view to ensuring that external payment obligations were met and the foreign exchange reserves remained at a reasonable level. This was sought to be achieved, firstly, through compression of imports by containing import demand financed by banks and, secondly, through export promotion by motivating banks to direct larger flow of credit to export sector.

3.31 The balance of payments position in general and of foreign exchange reserves, in particular, was closely monitored by the Reserve Bank of India and response to implovement in this regard reflected in gradual and selective relaxation in the terms of bank finance for imports. These exemptions emphasised the need to increase export and, hence imports other than of capital goods under post-payment Replenishment, post-payment Additional, post-payment Special Additional Licences and EXIM Scrips were exempted from the requirement of prescribed minimum cash margins. Effective September, 1991, exemptions were

extended to (a) merchanting trade transactions governed by chapter 13 of the Exchange Control Manual, Volume I (b) import of raw cashewnut for processing and exports as cashewkernel subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. Exemption from the requirement of prescribed minimum cash margin provided in the case of imports by manufacturer-exporters of finished leather, leather products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, garments and marine products up to 10 per cent of the actual export realisation from General Currency Areas (GCA) during the previous accounting year, subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 2.5 crore in a year provided that no export bill remained outstanding beyond the prescribed tolerance level, was enhanced to 20 per cent with a ceiling of Rs. 5 crore. Further, import of certain types of hide and skins, leather and chemicals under OGL by manufacturer-exporters, export houses and trading houses was exempt from the requirement of cash margin.

3.32 On a review of the situation the minimum cash margin for imports of goods other than capital goods under OGL was reduced, effective October 8, 1991, to 150 per cent, *i.e.* at par with the minimum cash margin stipulated for imports of goods other than capital goods under specific licences. Secondly, partial exemption from the requirement of prescribed minimum cash margin available for certain manufacturer-exporters (to General Currency Areas) was extended to manufacturer-exporters, export and trading houses dealing in woollen goods and carpets, agro-products and processed foods, sports goods and handicrafts. The limit of exemption was also enhanced to 30 per cent subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 10 crore in a year.

3.33 Banks were advised on November 9, 1991 that for all imports, other than that of capital goods, covered under letters of credit (whether on sight or usuance basis), cash margin might be released at the time of retirement of documents or on production of Exchange Control Copy of the Customs Bill of Entry (either home consumption or warehousing) whichever was earlier. For imports not covered by letters of credit, cash margins may be released after the retirement of import documents, subject to a minimum period of three months unless covered by suppliers' credit for a minimum period of 180 days in which case the amount of cash margin could be released on clearance of goods and production of the E.C. copy of the Customs Bill of Entry.

3.34 The facility of bank finance for imports, free from minimum cash margin hitherto available for certain thrust sectors for exports, was extended to all manufacturer-exporters to GCA with effect from November 15, 1991 and the monetary ceiling revised to Rs. 30 crore from Rs. 10 crore per year. The benefit of relaxation from the requirement of cash margins made available earlier to exporter having Advance Licences Holder was exteneded to supporter–manufacturers as well. The requirement of seeking prior clearance of the Reserve Bank of India for all imports other than capital goods of Rs. 50 lakh and above, except for certain export related purposes, was dispensed with in all cases of imports exempt from cash margins, including imports uder EXIM scrips, except in cases of import under suppliers' credit exceeding 180 days.

3.35 The prescribed minimum cash margin for imports of goods other than capital goods under OGL and specific licences was drastically reduced from 150 to 50 per cent (except for specific categories for which it had already been relaxed or waived) with effect from December 9, 1991. Requirement of prior centralised clearance by the RBI for these goods (subject to minimum cash margin) was also waived. Imports of scientific and technical books and journals (Item 35 of Appendix of IMPEX policy 1990—93), as also medical equipments/instruments subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh per consignment, was exempt from the requirement of minimum cash margin. Effective January 1, 1992, the requirement of prescribed minimum Cash margin on imports other than capital goods was further reduced to 25 per cent.

3.36 Reserve Bank of India launched, with effect from Jan. 1, 1992, a scheme called "Post-shipment Export Credit Denominated in Foreign Currency (PSCFC)" with a view to enabling exporters to have post-shipment credit denominated in US dollars (as against the existing system of such credit in Rupees) and pay interest at rates applicable to the foreign curreny concerned. The exporters continue to obtain post-shipment export credit in Rupees also. The scheme was made optional for banks, but they were advised to extend the facility of such credit denominated in a foreign currency to the desirous exporters. Export bills denominated in a foreign currency other than US Dollars could also be denominated by conversion at appropriate exchange rate in US Dollars for credit purposes. Rate of interest to be charged on such credit (repayable in foreign currency) will be notified from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India. (It has since been fixed at 8.5 per cent). Exchange risk will be that of bank and the transactions will be reflected in the position of the bank. For this scheme, banks will have a separate refinance scheme from RBI to be effective from January 4, 1992. The refinance under Refinance Scheme for Post-shipment credit denominated in US Dollars will be equivalent to

133.1/3 per cent of such credit provided by banks to exporters and will have the same interest rate of 9.5 per cent as for usual export credit refinance. The scheme is expected to be attractive both to bankers and exporters and improve the flow of credit to export sector.

Developments in the Money Market

3.37 Money market plays an important role in the financial sector in finding avenues for profitable investment for short-term surpluses and making available short-term funds for banks needing them. It thus works as a equilibrating mechanism, evening out short-term surpluses and shortages in the financial sector. Reserve Bank continued with its initiatives in broadening and deepening Indian money market by not only increasing the number of participants in money market but also by facilitating trading in money market instruments through appropriate liberalisation of terms governing their issue. Discount and Finance House of India Ltd. has actively participated in money market transactions and continued with its efforts in developing secondary markets for the money market instruments. Steps were also taken to contain the spiralling of money market rates which remain free (as against other lending rates which are administered) and have to bear the burden of equilibrating the system.

3.38 182 Days' Treasury bills remained a major money market instrument. Introduced in November 1986, this money market instrument came to be promoted systematically by Discount and Finance House of India. The outstanding amount of these bills increased from Rs. 774.30 crore as on March 23, 1990, to a peak of Rs. 2,363 crore on October 3, 1990 but declined substantially to Rs. 1,077.59 crore as on March 22, 1991. It again picked up to a level of Rs. 2,146.77 crore as on June 28, 1991. The cut-off yield on these bills has declined fractionally to 10 per cent per annum in early August, 1991 from 10.08 per cent per annum in January 1991. It was again at 10.08 per cent per annum on January 10, 1992 with the outstanding amount being Rs. 3,783.47 crore.

3.39 The second instrument viz. Certificates of Deposits (CDs) had also gained market over the years. On June 28, 1991 outstanding amount of CDs issued by 50 scheduled commercial banks was Rs. 4,556 crore (62.2 per cent of the limits of these banks). This compares well with Rs. 3,265 crore outstanding on March 22, 1991. CDs are issued with maturities from 3 months to one year. The typical interest rate for a 3 months CD was in the range of 14 to 16 per cent per annum. For one year CD it is between 15 per cent and 16 per cent. At the end of December, 1991 the outstanding amount of CDs stood at Rs. 5,023 crore.

3.40 The third new money market instrument, viz. Commercial Paper (CP) was introduced in January, 1990. Maturity period of CP issued by 27 companies so far ranged from 3 months to 6 months and the effective interest rates were in the range of 11.7 to 20.9 per cent per annum. The outstanding amount of CP's issued has kept on rising and reached a level of Rs. 142.8 crore at the end of December, 1991.

3.41 In order to moderate the volatality in call money rates RBI took certain measures like increased availability of discretionary refinance facility, softening of the loss of interest in cases of CRR defaults and higher limit for the issue of CDs by banks. During the fortnight ended March 22, 1991, the call rate rose to 28 per cent as against 16.5 per cent during fortnight ended December 28, 1990. Increased requirements of funds by banks for maintaining higher level of CRR in the fortnight ended April 19, 1991 and SLR for the fortnight ended May 3, 1991 following the year end bulge in bank deposits led to sharp rise in call money rates, also because some financial institutions either reduced or stopped lending in the call money market. However, measures taken to widen call and notice money market by increasing the number of participants expanded the flow of funds into this market. As a result, the peak call money rate came down to 17.5 per cent in the fortnight ended August 9, 1991. However, this was much higher than 11 per cent peak rate in the corresponding fortnight a year ago. The peak call-money rate stood at 16.25 per cent during the fortnight ended December, 27, 1991 as against 15 per cent a year ago.

3.42 In the current financial year Reserve Bank took several steps to promote money market instruments and strengthen/deepen the money market. The limits for the issue of CDs by the scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) were enhanced from 3 per cent to 5 per cent of the fortnightly average of outstanding aggregate deposits in 1989-90 effective April 20, 1991 to provide flexibility to the banks in raising funds from the market in times of need for funds. The aggregate limits for the banking system for the issue of CDs were raised from Rs. 4,522 crore to Rs. 7,537 crore.

3.43 Relaxations were also introduced in the guidelines regarding the issue of CPs to make room for greater participation and introduce flexibility in operations of issuing companies. Need for prior

approval of RBI to the issue of CP has been waived. The ceiling of working capital (Fund-based) limit for issue of CP by a company, has been raised to 30 per cent and working capital (Fund based) limit for eligibility of the company seeking to issue CP was reduced to Rs. 10 crore.

3.44 In order to create an additional short-term avenue to invest and bring money market instruments within the reach of individuals and small bodies, Reserve Bank announced a decision in April 1991 to set up Money Market Mutual Funds (MMMFs) which would be a special variety of mutual funds investing only in high quality money market instruments of a short term nature. It wes envisaged that only banks and their subsidiaries would be permitted to set up such mutual funds in which individuals and other bodies would be permitted to invest their resources in the form of negotiable/transferable instruments and MMMFs deposit accounts. Minimum size of such investment would be Rs. one lakh with a minimum lock-in period of 3 months for repurchase. The funds mobilised by MMMFs would be exempted from reserve requirements since these funds are to be invested in money market instruments. Reserve Bank has already set up a Task Force consisting of representatives of banks/financial institutions to fully develop the operational details and study the implications of the scheme of MMMFs. The tesk force has since submitted its report to the RBI.

3.45 It has also been the steady endeavour of RBI to promote bill financing by commercial banks. It has encouraged the entry of larger number of participants in the bill rediscounting markets in order to widen them. However, the intending entrants are required to show evidence of having bulk lendable resources and observe minimum size of operations of Rs. 20 crore per transactions which will be permitted only through DFHI. The lending rate on bill finance has been kept always one percentage point lower than the rate on cash credit of the relevant category so that borrowers are urged to switch more and more to the former from the latter. The removal in August 1989 of stamp duty on bills of exchange payable to banks (commercial and co-operative within not more than three months after the date of sight was another incentive for such change-over. Even then it has not gained the desired momentum. Proportion of bank credit under the category of "bill discounted" in total bank credit was about 6 per cent in September, 1991.

3.46 However, parties using bill discounting/rediscounting facilities have been found to draw credit from the banks well above the established credit norms. Banks' lending to hire purchase and equipment leasing companies is subject to a ceiling of three times the net owned funds. RBI has recently directed that credit provided to these companies by way of bill discounting/rediscounting should also be taken into account while providing facilities to such companies. In the case of finance companies (other than above noted ones) banks have been advised to ensure that total credit accommodation provided by banks inclusive of bill discounting/rediscounting facilities, should not exceed three times the net owned funds.

Term Lending Institutions

3.47 Aggregate assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the term lending financial institutions (Development Finance Institutions) in the last financial year 1990-91 shows continuance of the increasing trend seen in preceeding two years (as will be evident from Table 4.8 of the Appendix). In the three year period (1988-89 to 1990-91) aggregate assistance sanctioned by them recorded an average annual growth rate of 31 per cent while aggregate disbursements of assistance rose at an annual average rate of 22.5 per cent. Among the all India Financial Institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI), together accounted for the major share of the total assistance sanctioned (Rs. 20,033 crore) and disbursed (Rs. 12,471 crore) by all financial institutions in 1990-91.

3.48 Among industries, disbursements of assistance to iron and steel, rubber, paper, fertilisers, chemicals and chemical products and electrical and electronic equipment recorded significant growth rates. Direct assistance sanctioned by all India financial institutions for new projects recorded a growth rate of 32.5 per cent and for modernisation/rehabilitation purposes recorded a growth rate of 81.1 per cent.

3.49 Provisional data for the first six months, i.e., April—September, 1990 and 1991 in respect of all India financial Institutions are presented in Table 3.7. Data show that total sanctioned assistance by them in April—September 1991 was 9.6 per cent higher than that in April-September, 1990 and disbursements in April—September, 1991 recorded a much higher growth of 39.9 per cent over the level reached in the corresponding period of 1990.

TABLE 3:7

Financial Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions

(Rs. crore)

Institutions	(April—September) 1990		1991	
	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
IDBI	2452.0	1610.7	2455.9	2120.0
IFCI	943.5	514.7	718.2	636.2
ICICI	1765.2	685.4	1362.7	995.3
SIDBI	910.7	770.8	1203.3	963.2
IRBI	110.4	55.8	79.5	67.2
RCTC	4.1	1.3	7.1	2.5
TDICI	3.8	7.1	10.5	7.4
SCICI	179.0	88.0	214.0	60.0
TFCI	30.2	10.9	43.6	18.0
LIC	145.4	94.6	379.2	169.5
UTI	714.2	578.6	1249.7	1027.9
GIC	65.9	49.2	212.2	93.4
Total	**7118.2**	**4310.9**	**7805.0**	**6030.6**

NOTES : 1. Data are provisional.

2. Totals are adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

3.50 It is relevant here to note the contributions made by the financial institutions to the growth of risk and venture capital assistance in our country. Risk capital and Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. (RCTC) established in 1988 after reconstitution of Risk Capital Foundation (RCF) set up earlier in 1975 by IFCI provides risk capital assistance to first generation enterpreneurs on soft terms under Risk Capital Scheme and also supplies conventional loans and interest free (conditional) loans under Technology Finance Scheme to projects that envisage adaptation/ commercialisation of new technologies. Similarly Technology Development and Information Company of India (TDICI) was set up by ICICI and UTI in July, 1988 as India's first venture finance company. It primarily assists small and medium scale projects conceived by technocrat-enterpreneurs by providing project finance in the form of equity or conditional loans, apart from offering technology information service. On cumulative basis, up to March end, 1991 the assistance disbursed by RCF/RCTC and TDICI has not been very large, being of the order of Rs. 29.8 crore and Rs. 24.7 crore respectively.

3.51 Consortium financing arrangements amongst All India financial institutions were further liberalised in 1990-91. Assistance to projects costing up to Rs. 20 crore are now considered for sanction of assistance by the institution receiving the application without reference to the inter-institutional fora.

3.52 The interest rates on financial assistance have been made flexible with the introduction of a floor rate of 15 percent. Institutions are now free to charge an interest rate, beyond the floor in accordance with their perception of the credit worthiness of borrowers.

3.53 Another important development in this segment of the financial sector is that these financial institutions have started tapping the capital market for raising resources. During 1990-91 for the first time ICICI entered the capital market since its initial offer in 1955 with a public-cum-rights issue of shares and raised Rs. 100 crores. Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India also issued additional equity shares for Rs. 25 crore to public in this year.

3.54 As the number of these institutions has been growing and their activity getting expanded and diversified, it is being felt that they should approach capital market in raising resources and that the consortium finance is not the best available method of development finance. There is also a felt need to lay down prudential guidelines to govern their functions. These guidelines may relate, interalia, to their capital adequacy, provisioning against bad debts proper valuation of the assets, sound accounting policies and disclosure requirements. Above all, it can not be denied that for a proper management of monetary policy, their credit policies should be consistent with the overall monetary and credit policies pursued by R BI.

Institutional Developments in the Financial Sector

3.55 Discount and Finance House of India (DFHI) which entered the fourth year of its operations on April 25, 1991 has been seeking to develop an active secondary market for the money market instruments and integrate various segments of the market in order to facilitate the smoothening of short-term liquidity imbalances. In its operations, the emphasis is placed on a high turn-over in the money market instruments rather than on being their repository.

3.56 Apart from making 182 Days Treasury bills a highly liquid instrument, DFHI operates in; (a) inter-bank call money and short notice money market; (b) inter-bank term deposit (15—90 days) market, both as lender and borrower and as a broker); (c) commercial papers (CP) and certificates of deposits (CD). The spread/ margin on its money market instruments is not very large but sufficient profits for the DFHI are generated because of large turnover.

3.57 In 1991-92, DFHI enhanced its paid up capital from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 200 crore to augment its resources. Besides DFHI enjoys refinance facilities from RBI against the holding of Commercial Bills/ derivative usance promissory notes (at 13-18 per cent interest rate). It also continues to avail of a line of credit of Rs. 100 crore (at a minimum of 20 per cent interest) from the consortium of public sector banks for rediscounting of commercial bills.

3.58 During the current financial year DFHI sought to increase its reliance on market funding for business activities and availed of refinance from RBI indeed as a last resort. Average outstanding refinance from RBI in April—September 1991 against the average holdings of commercial bills was 42 per cent, which implies that balance funding was done through own funds and market access, indicative of growing intergration of different segments of secondary money market.

3.59 The total lendings by DFHI in call money market during the current financial year (up to January 10, 1992) was significantly higher at Rs. 254,018 crore as against Rs. 142,067 crore (up to January 11, 1991), in the preceeding year. The daily average lendings by DFHI has increased to Rs. 711.9 crore as against Rs. 579.6 crore last year. During the current year, lending in notice money market (up to 14 days) and term money market (over 14 days and up to 90 days) amounted to Rs. 2,520 crore and Rs. 4,705 crore, respectively.

3.60 The turnover in 182 Days Treasury Bills in the current financial year (up to January 17, 1992) amounted to Rs. 20,406 crore as against Rs. 27,722 crore (up to January 18, 1991) in 1990-91. The reasons for lower turnover during current financial year as compared with that in the last year could be that due to delay in floatation of new loans by the Central Government, treasury bills were held by banks as cover for meeting Statutory Liquidity Ratio. Some of the institutions, like NABARD and DICGC also held treasury bills for deploying their short-term surpluses. Many banks also preferred to hold treasury bills rather than Government dated securities due to strong expectation of a rise in coupon rates of dated Government securities. This has since come true.

3.61 In respect of commercial bills, the turnover during the current financial year (up to January 17, 1992) amounted to Rs. 6,712 crore as against Rs. 10,572 crore (up to January 18, 1991) last year. The lower turnover this year could be on account of diversion of a part of lendable funds of many financial institutions to call money market apparently because of high call money rates in the first quarter of the year.

3.62 The secondary market for certificates of deposit (CDs) and commercial paper (CP) continued to be subdued as investors preferred to hold these instruments till maturity. There was a nominal turnover of Rs. 14 crore in CDs and Rs. 42 crore in CP during the current year.

3.63 The National Housing Bank (NHB) as an apex agency in housing finance seeks to promote a sound and effective institutional framework for the supply of finance in the housing sector as also for augmentation of supply materials and components. NHB has since been notified as a "Public Financial Institution" for purposes of Section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956. This would enable NHB to diversify its efforts for mobilisation of resources. The paid-up-capital of NHB and long-term loan availed by it from RBI as at end June 1991 stood at Rs. 200 crore and Rs. 125 crore respectively.

3.64 The National Housing Bank took various measures to augment its fund. It raised Rs. 88 crores under 20 year (12 percent) Government guaranteed bonds, S25m (Rs. 48.74 crore) by borrowing from US capital market (under USAID Govt. Housing Guaranty Program) and 2.97 billion Yen (Rs. 50 crore) from Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan and Rs. 171 crore loan from LIC. Negotiations have been started for finalising the modalities for drawing the second tranche of US $ 25 million under USAID Housing Guaranty Program. Under the Capital Gains Bonds Scheme launched on July 20, 1990 NHB collected Rs. 115 crore up to end December, 1991. Under Home Loan Account Scheme which was extended to select Housing Finance companies (HFCs) a total of about Rs. 100 crore has been deposited through 5.44 lakh accounts. NHB is also formulation schemes for launching Mutual Fund and Pension Fund to garner resources.

3.65 An important initiative taken by NHB which sought both to raise resources for social housing (slum clearance/upgradation and low-cost housing for poor) and to tap black money was the launching of National Housing (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme 1991 under the Voluntary Deposits (Immunities and Exemption) Act, 1991. Under this scheme persons, viz, individuals, a Hindu undivided family, a company, a firm, an association of persons or a body of individuals, can make deposits with immunity from enquiry and investigation at 855 identified branches of 8 designated banks and without any limit on the number and amount of such deposits. The scheme,

initially open upto November 30, 1991 has since been extended upto January end, 1992. 40 per cent of these deposits will be credited to a special fund of NHB for social housing and remaining sixty percent can be withdrawn without any lock-in period by the depositor. As on January 23, 1992 a total of Rs. 831 million has been deposited under the scheme.

3.66 Till end December 1991, the total refinance assistance provided by NHB to eligible primary leaders rose to Rs. 740.84 crore, apart from Rs. 28.54 crore by way of ad hoc financial assistance to HFC's. Of the total refinance provided by NHB so far, HFC's account for the lion's share.

3.67 In line with the increase by RBI in the ceiling rate of interest on deposits of non-banking financial companies from 14 per cent per annum to 15 per cent per annum with effect from July 27, 1991, the ceiling rate of interest on deposits of HFCs was also correspondingly raised.

3.68 Consequent on increase in the interest rate on deposits of HFCs, NHB raised the interest rate structure for housing finance by HFCs as also its refinance rates, increasing the spreads. The spread available to HFCs now is 2 per cent on loans above Rs. 15,000 and upto Rs. 50,000 and 1.5 per cent on loans above Rs. 50,000 and upto Rs. 2,00,000 as against the earlier spread of 1.5 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The revised rates of interest effective October 1, 1991 are as follows :

Amount of loan	Rate of interest charged (Per cent Per annum)	
	Refinance	Loans to actual beneficiaries
(a) Acquisition/Construction of New housing Unit		
1. Upto Rs. 7,500	8.0	10.0
2. Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 15,000	9.5	11.5
3. Above Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000	11.0	13.0
4. Above Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000	13.0	15.0
5. Above Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 Lakh	14.0	15.5
6. Above Rs. 1 Lakh to Rs. 2 Lakh	14.5	16.0
7. Above Rs. 2 Lakh	No refinance	16.0 (min)
(b) Upgradtion/major repairs		
(a) Upto Rs. 30,000	13.0	15.0
(b) Above Rs. 30,000	No refinance	16.0 (min)

3.69 In the wake of the across-the-board increase of 1.5 percentage points in the lending rates of scheduled commercial banks by RBI effective from October 9, 1991. NHB also revised the rates of interest to be charged by banks on housing loans to ultimate beneficiaries as also its refinance rates. While the spread of 2 per cent between refinance rates and interest rates for ultimate beneficiaries remained unchanged in respect of housing loans up to Rs. 25,000, the spread for higher bracket loans has been increased by 0.5 per cent. The following is the interest rate structure for scheduled commercial banks, effective October 9,1991.

Amount of loan	Rate of interest* (Per cent per annum) Refinance	Loans to actual beneficiaries
1. Upto Rs. 7,500	9.5	11.5
2. About Rs. 7,501 to 15,000	11.0	13.0
3. Above Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000	11.5	13.5
4. Above Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000	13.5	15.5
5. Above Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakh	15.0	16.5

*(exclusive of interest tax)

3.70 NHB has also provided a line of credit (Rs. 150 crore so far) to HUDCO for assisting in the construction of houses for the people belonging to economically weaker sections and low-income group categories. It has further agreed to provide Rs. 20 crore as refinance assistance for housing programmes of Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 30 crore for resconstruction of houses of persons affected by recent earthquake in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh. NHB has entered into an agreement with the State Government of Maharashtra for refinancing slum upgradation scheme in Bombay for Rs. 25 crore in the first phase. Besides, it will also provide Rs. 25 crore as refinance assistance to Andhra Pradesh for building 50,000 houses for EWS and 10,000 families of bidi workers. NHB has also cleared 4 proposals with total capital outlay of Rs. 23.47 crore from different states for aggregate equity subscription by it to the extent of Rs. 1.16 crore for manufacturing of high-tech but low-cost building materials.

3.71 Certain changes were made in guidelines issued/formulated by NHB for public agencies, cooperative housing societies and professional developers in Land Development and Shelter Projects (LDSPs) under which projects are refinanced by NHB through scheduled commercial banks and HFIs. The objective was to bring flexibility in the schemes

in the light of existing local conditions and to encourage the use of local and low cost building materials. For instance, the stipulation of (a) plot size of 60 sqm in the case of developed plots and (b) minimum 75 per cent of the dwelling units of 40 sqm are now relaxable subject to cost ceilings of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1.5 lakh including the cost of land, respectively. With a view to encouraging professional developers to undertake housing projects on large scale, NHB has revised with effect from January 1, 1992, the guidelines for LDSP for professional developers. The major changes in the guidelines have been effected in the rate of interest on project loaning and the cost of developed plot (raised to Rs. 60,000 from Rs. 50,000 stipulated earlier) and dwelling unit (raised to Rs. 2 lakh from Rs. 1.5 lakh stipulated earlier). Effective from January 1, 1992 NHB has also issued guidelines for financing housing infrastructure schemes which were not covered under LDSP guidelines issued earlier. NHB will consider such infrastructural facilities for financial assistance under these guidelines. Effective January 1, 1992, NHB has revised rate of interest for providing refinance under LDSP schemes in the light of revision effected by RBI and NHB for scheduled commercial banks and HFIs respectively. Under these guidelines till January 7, 1992 NHB has cleared 51 Detailed Project Reports (DPR) with an estimated total project cost of Rs. 376.39 crore for the development of 18,490 plots and 40,559 dwelling units. These include 12 Squatter Resettlement Schemes in Madhya Pradesh with a capital outlay of Rs. 59.48 crore envisaging construction of 22,797 dwelling units.

3.72 In recognition of the need for giving due priority to provision of shelter in the rural areas, NHB has formulated a scheme for subscription to "Special Rural Housing Debentures" floated by state land development banks in respect of lending for rural housing. Under the scheme, NBH has provided refinance assistance of about Rs. 50 crores upto end December, 1991, on housing loans upto Rs. 1 lakh and loans upto Rs. 30,000 for repairs/upgradation of existing houses in rural areas. NHB also accords preference to programmes of land development and shelter projects undertaken by public agencies in rural and semi-urban areas.

3.73 In the current financial year the Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), India's first credit rating agency, continued to make steady progress in its operations. Its special product known as CREDIT ASSESSMENT for small-sized finance companies, developed initially for the State Bank of India, is now being used by some of the nationalised banks as well, as an additional input in their decision making process on the terms of lending to such companies. CRISIL's quarterly publication, CRISIL RATINGSCAN which presents the rationale for ratings assigned, the list of ratings in use, as well as, ratings reviewed during a quarter received an encouraging response. In the current financial year its CRISILCARD service will contain information on at least 200 companies (as against 100 companies last year).

3.74 The freeing of interest rates on debentures and the mandatory requirement of rating of certain categories of debentures are stages towards institutionalization of the concept of credit rating. By end January, 1992, CRISIL had rated 229 debt instruments, issued by 196 companies (including four companies belonging to the public sector) covering a total debt of Rs. 8,782 crore. Apart from fixed deposit programmes, debentures and short-term instruments, CRISIL had rated 56 commercial paper programmes covering a total debt volume of Rs. 703 crore. In addition, CRISIL had completed CREDIT ASSESSMENT of 54 companies.

Financial Sector Reforms

Report of the Committee on the Financial System

3.75 A nine member committee under the chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham, former Governor, Reserve Bank of India was set up by the Government of India (GOI) to examine the existing structure of the financial system and its various components and to make recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the system, with particular reference to economy of operations, accountability and profitability and for infusing greater competitve vitality into the system so as to enable the banks and financial institutions to respond more effectively to the emerging credit needs of the economy. The committee was also asked to review the existing supervisory arrangement relating to the various entities in the financial sector, in particular the commercial banks and term lending institutions, and to make recommendations for ensuring appropriate and effective supervision. It was also expected of the committee to review the existing legislative framework and to suggest necessary amendments for implementing the recommendations.

3.76 The report of the committee was tabled in both the houses of Parliament on December 17, 1991. The committee's approach to the subject of financial sector reform was based on three broad and interrelated premises. The

first was the perception that the spirit of competitive efficiency that is sought to be brought about in the real sectors of the economy should also cover the financial sector for the exercise to be meaningful and successful. The second premise was that to be ab le to perform this task effectively in an environment of competitive efficiency, the financial system itself should be healthy and profitable. The third premise was that for the financial sector to operate on an efficient basis it would need to have a measure of operational flexbiility and, more importantly, autonomy in decision making and that credit and investment decisions should be baseed on professionalism and be free from any type of extraneous pressure.

3.77 The Committee has, *inter-alia*, recommended, (a) establishment of a four tier hierarchy for the banking structure with 3 or 4 large banks including State Bank of India at the top (which could be international in character) and rural banks (including RRBs) at the bottom (confined to rural areas and mainly engaged in financing agriculture and related activities); (b) hiving off supervisory functions over banks and financial instiutions to a separate quasi-autonomous body under aegis of the RBI;(c) a phased achievement of 8 percent capital adequacy ratio as recommended by the Basle Committee; (d) abolition of branch licensing policy; (e) phased reduction in SLR starting from 1991-92;(f) deregulation of interest rates which are to be related to the Bank Rate on the basis of guidelines given by the Chakravarty Commitee; (g) competition among financial instrutitions which will adopt a syndicating or participating (instead of consortium) approach; (h) retention by IDBI of only its refinancing role and delegation of its direct lending activity to a separate corporate body; (i) prudential guidelines governing the functioning of financial institutions and; (j) proper classification of assets and full disclosure and transparency of accounts of banks and financial Institutions.

3.78 The Committee also made recommendations regarding directed investments and credit programmes and setting up of a separate institution by the Government of India to be known as Asset Reconstruction Fund with the express purpose of taking over a portion of the loan portfolio of banks which has become bad and doubtful and whose recovery is being hampered by the slow legal process. Thus, the recommendations seek to address issues of declining profitability and efficiency and seek to restore the autonomy and flexibility of operations within an overall framework of reasonable monetary stability. They cover policy aspects, organisational issues, accounting practices and operational 'procedures but underlying them all is the central point of qualitative improvement of the advances portfolio and attention to enhancing the inherent strength of the institutions.

3.79 The report of the committee is under examination by the Reserve Bank of India and Government.

Report of the Goiporia Committee

3.80 The improvement in the customer service in banks has long been a concern of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government. In the post bank nationalisation era, this matter assumed greater importance and was examined by both the Banking Commission (chairman: Shri R.G. Saraiya), 1972 and the Working Group on customer service in banks (chairman : Shri R.K. Talwar), 1975. To oversee the implementation of the recommendations made by the latter, a standing committee on customer service in banks was also set up with representatives from the Government, RBI, banks, and Indian Banks' Association. Special drive was made to record and monitor the disposal of complaints made by the customers against services rendered by their banks.

3.81 In September, 1990, a new committee was set up by RBI under the chairmanship of Shri M.N. Goiporia, Chairman, State Bank of India to look into the causes of below-par customer service in banks, to identifiy structural and operational rigidities in the banking system, find ways and means to upgrade technology in banks, address deficiencies in bank service and suggest ways to improve work culture among bank employees. The committee submitted its report on 6th December, 1991.

3.82 In its report, the committee has observed that disservice to customer should be treated as delinquency and that an indifferent and casual approach to work should not go unnoticed. The report has identified quite a number of areas of customer service which call for improvement. Among its major recommendations are (i) extension of banking hours for all transactions except cash, (ii) change in the commencement of working hour for bank staff to facilitate timely opening of the bank counters, (iii) immediate credit of outstation cheques upto Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 2,500 at present, (iv) enchancement of interest rate on savings account, (v) introduction of tax benefits against bank deposits, (vi) full use of discretionary powers vested in the bank staff at all levels, (vii) expeditious despatch of documents lodged for collection and regular follow-up with the foreign bank to facilitate timely realisation of export proceeds in the case of export finance, (viii) extension of teller's duties, (ix) modernisation of banks, (x) opening of specialised branches for different customer groups, (xi) a new instrument in the form of Bank Orders and (xii) introduction of restricted holidays in banks.

3.83 The recommendations of the committee are being processed.

Outlook

3.84 Money supply growth may get accelerated because of (a) improvement in foreign exchange resources, and (b) larger expansion of bank credit in busy season (October-March) than in the preceding slack season. The only alternative left, therefore, is to make a significant reduction in net Reserve Bank credit to Government with measures to contain fiscal deficit, if monetary growth target is to be achieved by the year end.

3.85 A dynamic and responsive financial sector is a basic requirement for a dynamic and efficient economy. Banks are and continue to remain the most powerful instrument for collections of savings. However, following British tradition, banks are basically suppliers of short-term funds while financial institutions mainly provide term capital. Banks as well as financial institutions need some structural changes and policy reorientation corresponding to the economy's shift towards a more competitive and dynamic environment. As the banks get increasingly drawn into term finance, at least through their subsidiaries, the financial institutions may also meet short-term capital needs of the borrower. At the same time, effective steps need to be taken to remove the heavy burden of bad debts and lessen the multiplicity of regulations that may hinder their efficient growth in future. As the price of borrowed funds, interest rates also require review.

CHAPTER 4

PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION

The prices which had risen rapidly in 1990-91, continued their rise in 1991-92. The wholesale price index (WPI) registered 11.7 per cent increase from April 1991 to February 1, 1992 and the consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers increased by 11.9 per cent from April to December, 1991. The annual rate of inflation was 12.1 per cent in terms of WPI as on the February 1, 1992 and 13.1 per cent in terms of CPI for industrial workers in December, 1991.

The major concern about inflation during the current year, as in 1990-91, is that it is concentrated in primary commodities including items such as foodgrains, vegetables, sugar and edible oils. Prices have tended to rise even in respect of commodities which are not in short supply.

Some pressure on prices may have arisen because of increase in the prices of administered items such as coal, petroleum products (other than diesel and kerosene), fertilizer, and electricity. However, the impact of these changes is small and in any case a failure to adjust these prices would have meant a larger deficit and correspondingly higher price pressure elsewhere in the system. A steep increase in prices was also observed in respect of raw cotton.

The buildup of inflationary pressures is mainly attributable to excess demand arising from the large and persistent fiscal deficits over the years, resulting in excessive growth in money supply and a liquidity overhang. There have also been supply and demand imbalances in sensitive commodities like pulses, edible oils, etc. due to shortfalls in domestic production and constraints in importing desired quantities due to the severe foreign exchange crunch. A sharp increase in procurement prices of cereals, and consequent rise in the issue prices, has set the trends for open market prices. Exchange rate adjustments in early July, 1991, led to increase in import costs which contributed to some cost pressure in import intensive industries. The uneven progress of monsoon until the end of August, 1991 also generated some inflationary expectations in the economy, exacerbating the pressure on prices.

In order to check the inflationary pressures in the economy and to bring down the prices, particularly that of essential commodities, a number of measures have been initiated by the Government. A major element in the strategy to combat inflation is the massive effort to correct the fiscal imbalance by reducing the fiscal deficit from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92. The growth of aggregate demand has been contained by restraining the growth of broad money (M_3) and bank credit to the Government. The selective credit controls on bank advances against price-sensitive essential commodities like rice, paddy, cotton and kapas, and pulses have been tightened. Steps have been taken to revamp the Public Distribution System, and its reach has been extended to 1,700 blocks in farflung and disadvantaged areas. Allocation of sugar, rice and wheat etc. under the PDS has been increased for the lean period. Stocks of wheat and rice have been off-loaded in the market to bring about a sobering effect on prices. Steps have been initiated to improve domestic supply of critical items such as edible oils, cotton and wheat through imports. Action against blackmarketeers and hoarders has been intensified to flush out the hoarded goods. Efforts have been made to remove transport bottlenecks and other infrastructural constraints in the movement of coal, raw materials and finished goods which had earlier led to a sharp increase in the prices of some commodities. State governments have also been requested to ensure availability of essential commodities at reasonable and affordable price and to regularly monitor and review the price situation at the highest level. These measures, together with other economic reforms, have begun to show results. The rate of increase in prices has fallen after September, 1991. A downturn in the annual rate of inflation has also set in; the annual rate of inflation on 1st February, 1992 is lower than at the same point in the previous year.

Introduction

The price situation was under pressure throughout 1990-91 despite a satisfactory monsoon and a good crop for the third year in succession. The annual rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 12.1 per cent in 1990-91 compared with 9.1 per cent in 1989-90. The annual rate of inflation in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers was 13.6 per cent during 1990-91 compared with 6.6 per cent in 1989-90.

4.2 The price situation has continued to be under pressure throughout the current year as well. In the first 44 weeks of the current financial year up to February 1, 1992, the WPI registered an increase of 11.7. per cent, same as during the corresponding period last year. The annual rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis, as on February 1, 1992 was 12.1 per cent compared with 13.5 per cent on the corresponding date of last year. The Consumer

price index for industrial workers registered 11.9 per cent increase during the first nine months of the current year (as in December, 1991), compared with 12.4 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The annual rise in the CPI for industrial workers, on a point-to-point basis, was 13.1 per cent till December, 1991 compared with 13.7 per cent during the corresponding period of last year.

4.3 **The trends in WPI and CPI,** in a medium term context, are given in Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.1

Trends in WPI and CPI

Items/Groups	Weight (%)	Changes during Financial year							Annual rate of inflation (Point-to-Point)						
		85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92*	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(A) Wholesale Price Index (1981-82 = 100)															
ALL COMMODITIES	**100.0**	**4.8**	**5.1**	**10.7**	**5.7**	**9.1**	**12.1**	**11.7**	**4.7**	**5.8**	**9.4**	**6.3**	**8.1**	**13.5**	**12.1***
(a) Primary articles	32.30	4.4	5.5	15.7	—0.2	6.4	17.1	16.6	0.7	8.7	14.1	2.2	3.6	18.9	16.3*
(b) Fuel, power, light & lubricants	10.66	12.1	2.2	5.3	5.1	6.3	14.4	10.6	15.3	2.9	5.7	4.2	2.3	19.2	11.2*
(c) Manufactured products	57.04	4.1	5.3	8.9	9.2	11.1	8.9	9.0	4.8	5.2	8.8	7.9	11.8	9.6	9.7*
(B) Consumer Price Index (1982 = 100) (For Industrial Workers)															
GENERAL INDEX	**100.00**	**8.3**	**6.2**	**10.9**	**8.5**	**6.6**	**13.6**	**11.9**	**6.7**	**7.8**	**10.9**	**8.5**	**5.4**	**13.7**	**13.1$**
(a) Food index	57.00	10.0	7.6	9.9	8.3	5.3	16.3	15.5	7.4	9.9	9.7	9.5	2.3	16.9	15.5$
(b) Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	3.15	17.2	10.2	6.4	9.8	15.3	10.3	10.1	16.4	10.1	8.5	7.9	16.7	8.5	16.5@
(c) Fuel & light	6.28	8.0	4.4	8.5	8.5	4.8	14.4	2.0	9.1	6.1	5.7	8.8	6.8	12.2	5.2@
(d) Housing	8.67	11.3	7.0	13.9	5.8	7.9	7.9	3.1	13.0	7.4	13.7	6.7	7.5	8.2	7.0@
(e) Clothing, bedding and footwear	8.54	6.7	5.4	5.1	8.9	11.2	7.4	7.5	4.9	6.5	5.2	8.3	10.7	7.6	10.3@
(f) Miscellaneous	16.36	5.9	8.0	11.1	8.7	9.2	10.1	9.2	5.1	7.3	11.4	8.2	7.5	10.5	13.2@

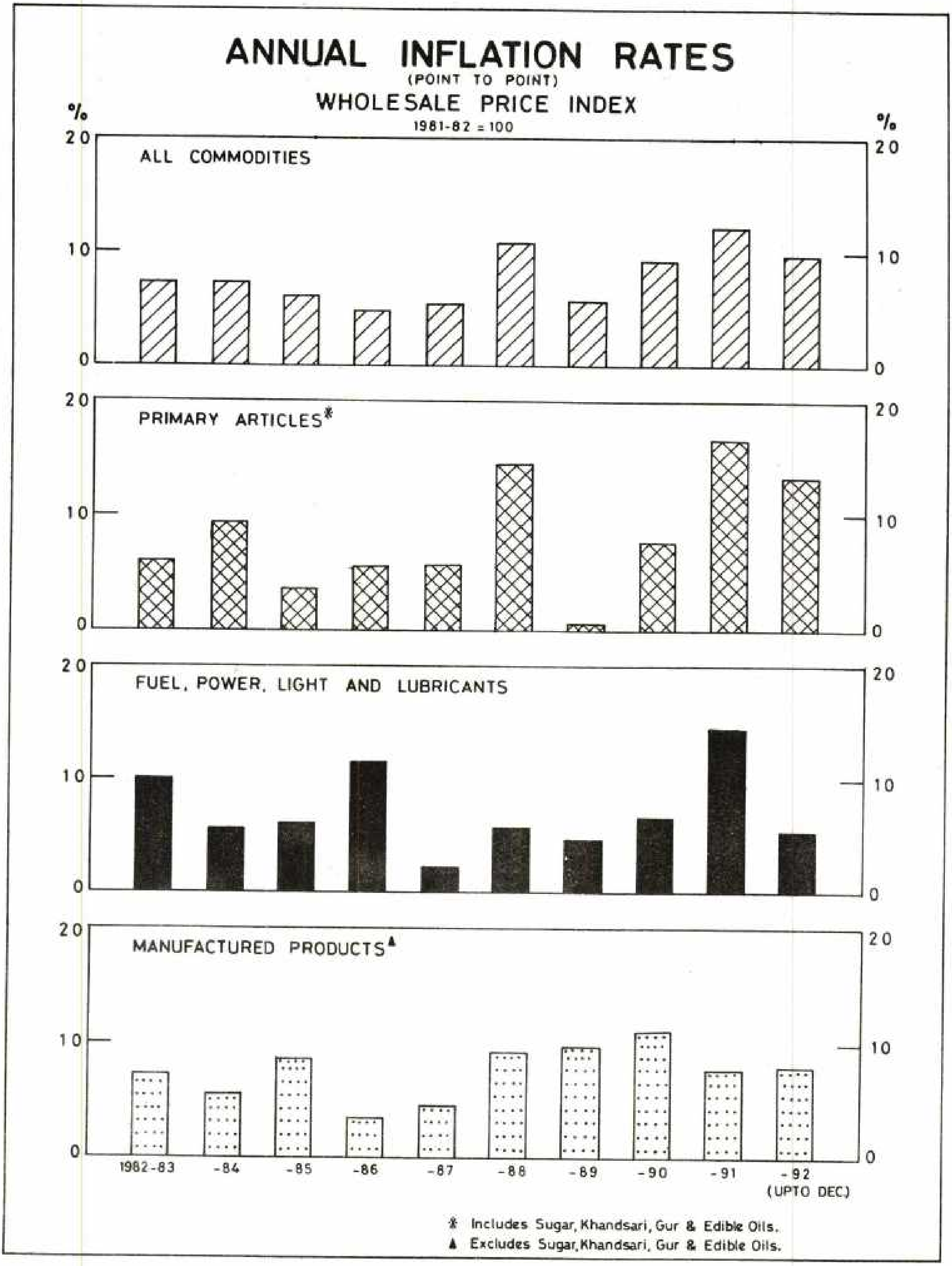
* WPI up to February 1, 1992 (Provisional).

@ CPI up to November, 1991.

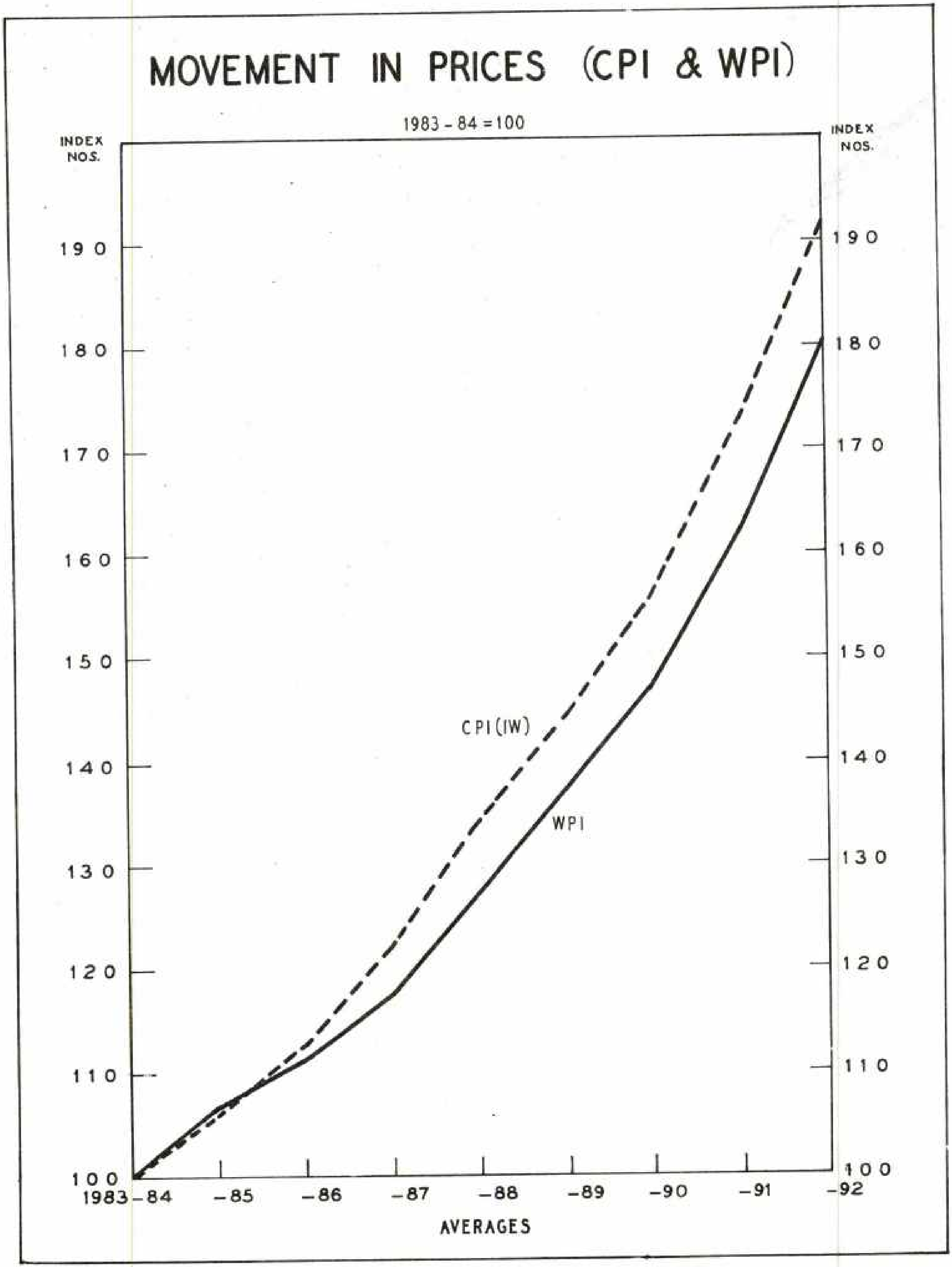
$ CPI up to December, 1991.

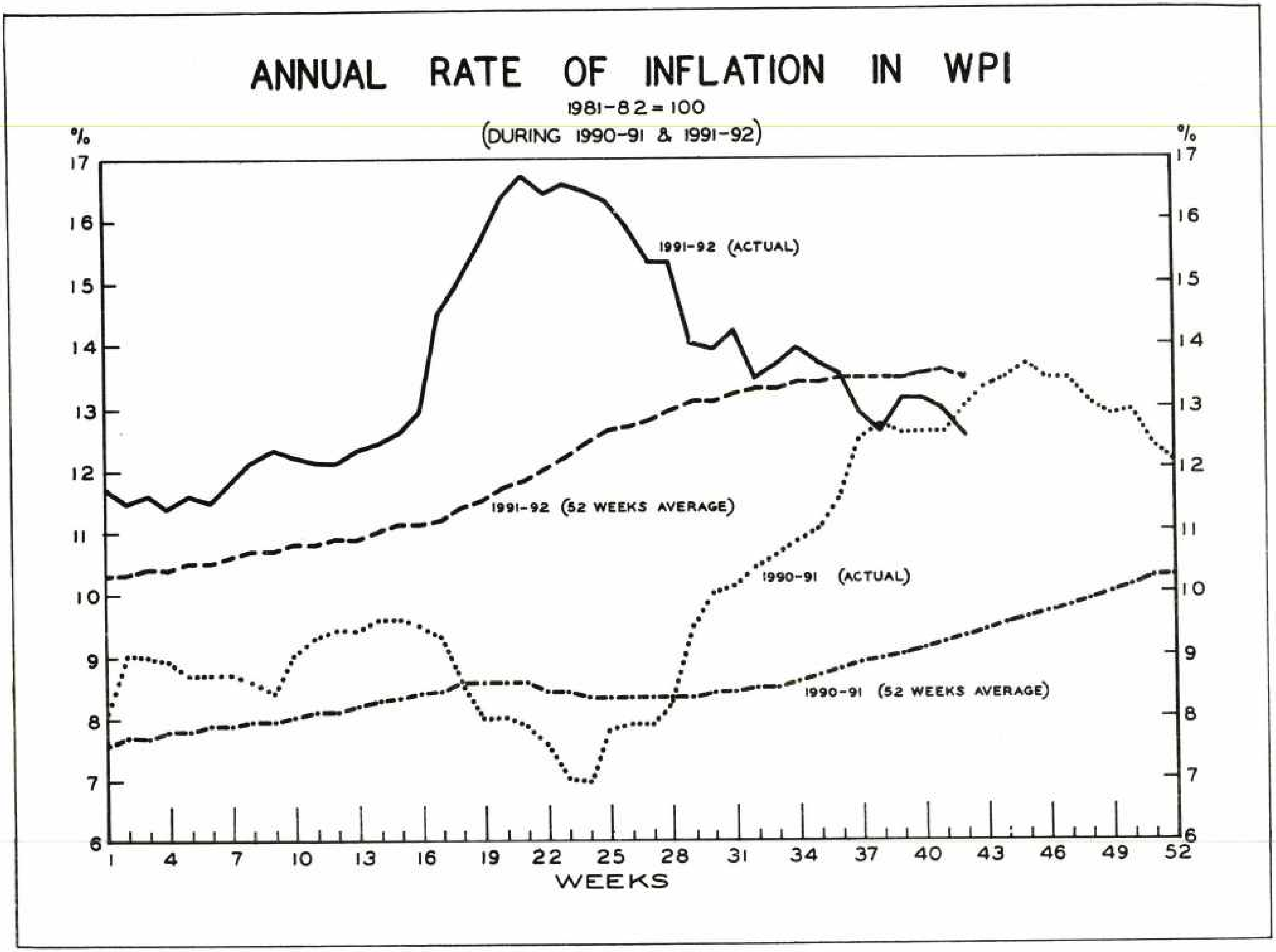
Wholesale prices : Group-wise changes

4.4 Variations in the WPI of major commodity groups/sub-groups and important commodities during 1991-92 are given in Table 4.2. The major contributors to the rising trend in prices during the current year are primary articles though the increase is less as compared to that of last year. Manufactured products also exhibited a marginally higher increase in prices than in the previous year. Though fuel, power, light and lubricants recorded a rise in the price index, the magnitude of its increase is lower than that in the previous year. Under *primary articles,* the real impetus to inflation was provided by food articles, such as cereals (especially rice and coarse cereals), fruits, eggs, fish and meat, condiments and spices and non-food articles (primarily raw cotton), rape and mustard seeds. Prices of gram, onion, coffee and raw jute slightly offset the price rise by registering modest to steep decline. Primary articles as a whole, with a weight of 32.3 per cent in the general index, contributed 46.9 per cent to the total price rise compared with 47.2 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

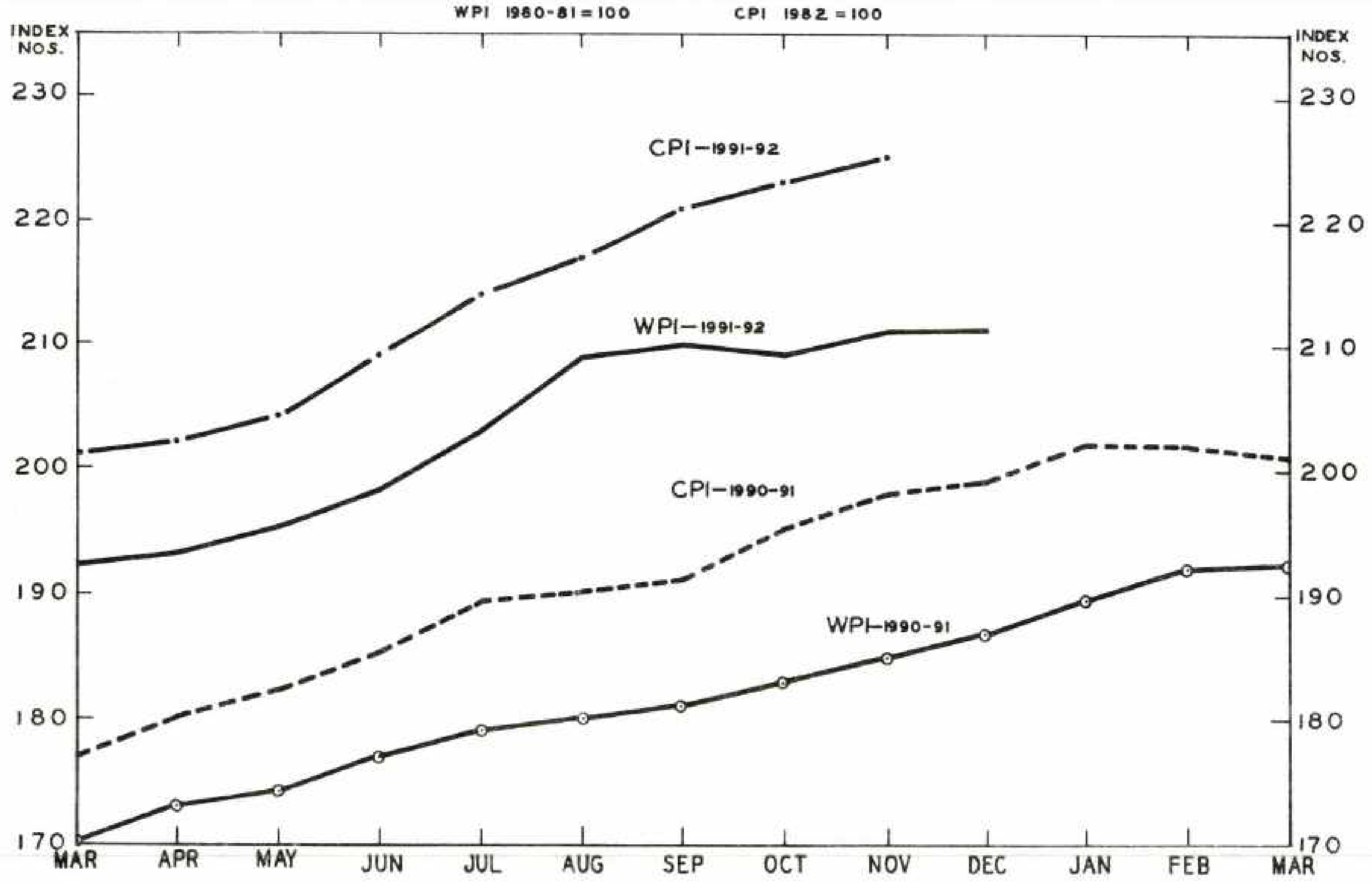


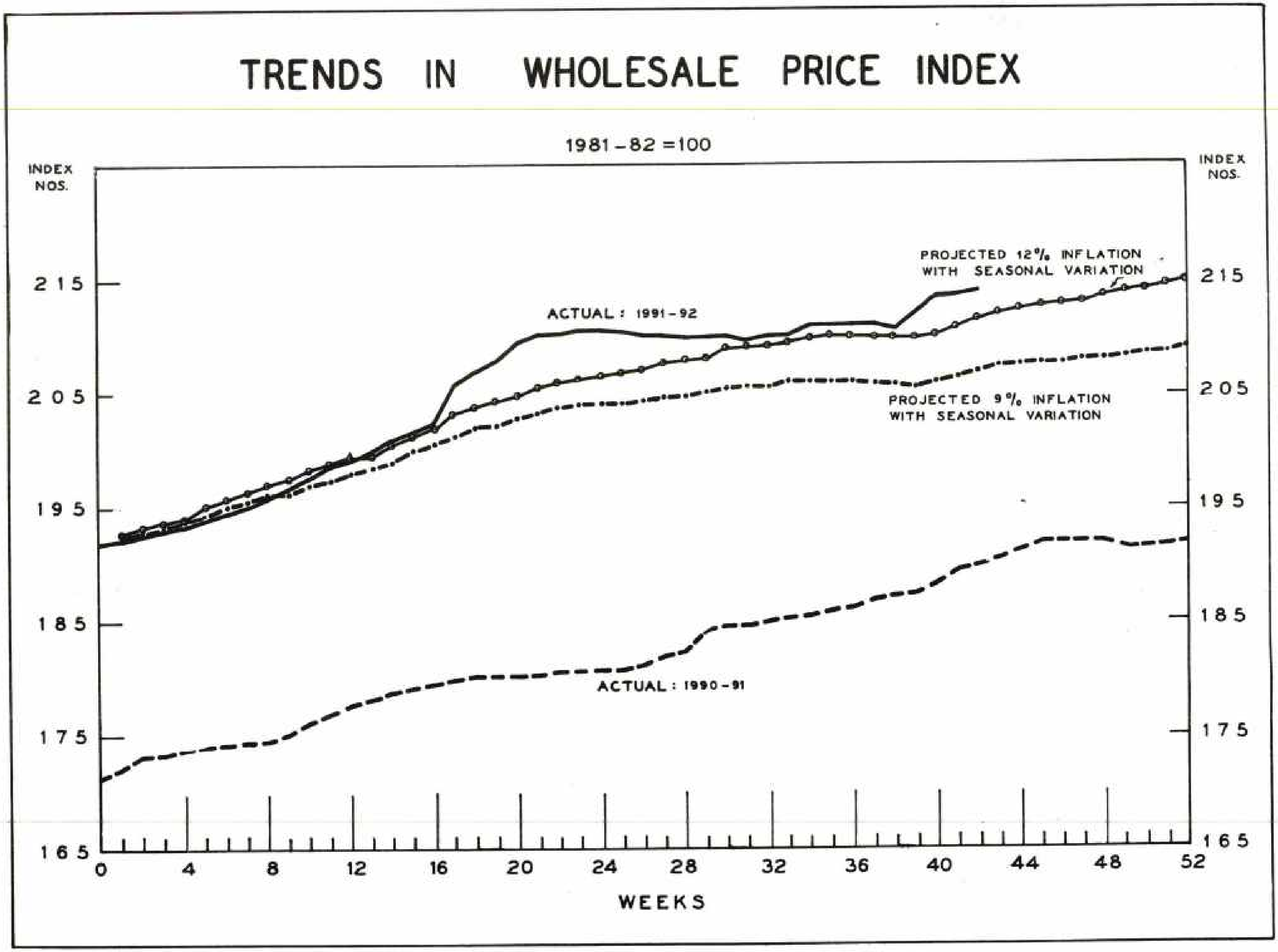
ANNUAL INFLATION RATES
(POINT TO POINT)
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
1981-82 = 100
%
20
10
0
ALL COMMODITIES
PRIMARY ARTICLES*
FUEL, POWER, LIGHT AND LUBRICANTS
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS▲
1982-83
-84
-85
-86
-87
-88
-89
-90
-91
-92
(UPTO DEC.)
* Includes Sugar, Khandsari, Gur & Edible Oils.
▲ Excludes Sugar, Khandsari, Gur & Edible Oils.


MOVEMENT IN PRICES (CPI & WPI)
1983 - 84 = 100
INDEX NOS.
INDEX NOS.
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
CPI (IW)
WPI
1983-84
-85
-86
-87
-88
-89
-90
-91
-92
AVERAGES


ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION IN WPI
1981-82=100
(DURING 1990-91 & 1991-92)
%
1991-92 (ACTUAL)
1991-92 (52 WEEKS AVERAGE)
1990-91 (ACTUAL)
1990-91 (52 WEEKS AVERAGE)
WEEKS

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF CPI (IW) AND WPI





TRENDS IN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
1981-82 =100
INDEX NOS.
INDEX NOS.
215
205
195
185
175
165
PROJECTED 12% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
ACTUAL : 1991-92
PROJECTED 9% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
ACTUAL : 1990-91
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
32
36
40
44
48
52
WEEKS

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

1981-82=100

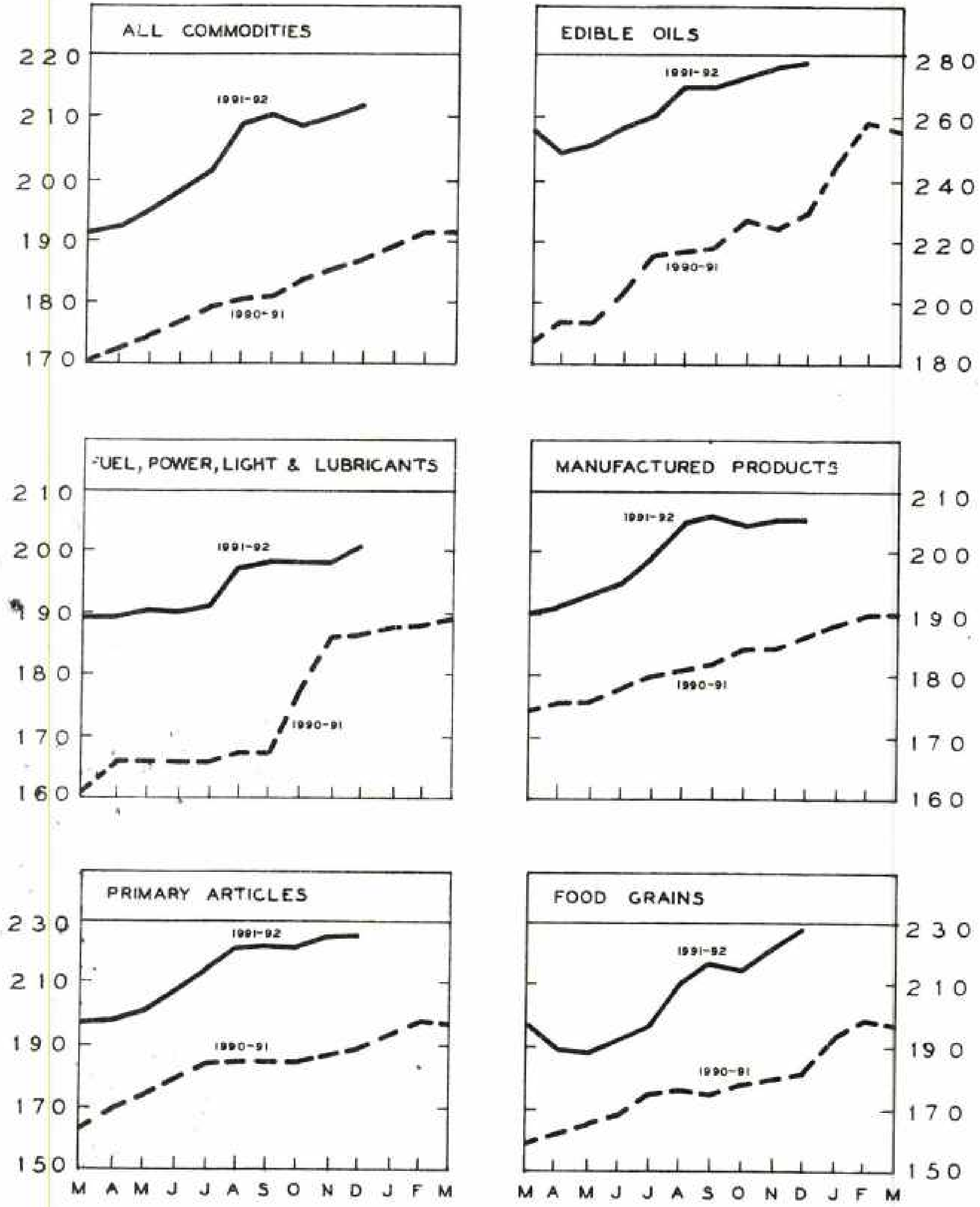


TABLE 4.2

Price Variation of Selected Items

(*Base* : 1981-82 = 100)

Items/Groups	Weight in WPI (%)	1990-91				1991-92*		
		Whole Years) (April—March)		End-March to Feb. 2 (44th Wk)		End-March to Feb. 1 (44th Wk)		Annual rate of inflation as on Feb. 1 1992 (per cent)
		% change	% share	% change	% share	% change	% share	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALL COMMODITIES	**100.00**	**12.10**	**100.00**	**11.69**	**100.00**	**11.68**	**100.00**	**12.09**
I. Primary Articles	**32.30**	**17.14**	**44.63**	**17.50**	**47.16**	**16.62**	**46.86**	**16.27**
(A) Food articles	17.39	18.89	28.14	20.25	31.22	19.31	31.60	17.96
(a) Foodgrains	7.92	22.72	13.89	24.53	15.52	25.19	17.47	23.37
1. Cereals	6.82	25.35	12.68	26.46	13.71	28.26	16.38	27.12
(i) Rice	3.69	13.36	3.94	13.48	4.11	28.27	8.73	28.13
(ii) Wheat	2.25	48.91	7.32	53.85	8.34	21.13	4.35	17.24
2. Pulses	1.09	10.81	1.19	15.93	1.81	9.46	1.07	4.62
(b) Fruits & vegetables	4.09	22.83	7.55	22.65	7.75	11.29	4.24	11.45
(i) Fruits	2.80	25.04	5.68	20.16	4.73	19.36	5.08	24.22
(ii) Vegetables	1.29	17.68	1.83	28.20	3.03	—7.05	—0.79	— 14.68
(c) Milk	1.96	8.85	1.69	5.29	1.05	9.09	1.75	12.78
(d) Eggs, fish & meat	1.78	10.47	1.63	11.08	1.79	20.41	3.25	19.75
(e) Condiments & spices	0.95	32.25	3.57	31.22	3.57	37.85	5.11	38.94
(f) Other food articles	0.69	—1.96	—0.18	15.93	1.48	—3.10	—0.25	—18.06
(B) Non-food articles	10.08	19.33	16.61	18.03	16.03	14.87	14.09	16.14
1. Fibres	1.79	24.46	3.42	10.99	1.59	25.06	4.04	40.23
2. Oilseeds	3.86	26.60	8.30	30.25	9.77	19.45	7.10	16.11
(C) Minerals	4.83	—0.46	—0.12	—0.46	—0.12	5.14	1.21	5.14
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	**10.66**	**14.37**	**12.20**	**13.77**	**12.10**	**10.60**	**9.25**	**11.19**
III. Manufactured Produced	**57.04**	**8.93**	**42.99**	**8.19**	**40.78**	**8.99**	**43.54**	**9.74**
(A) Food products	10.14	13.17	10.87	13.05	11.15	10.85	9.37	10.97
1. Sugar, khandsari & gur	4.06	0.07	0.02	—0.07	—0.02	7.67	2.05	7.82
(i) Sugar	2.01	0.42	0.06	1.76	0.25	19.68	2.52	18.11
2. Edible oils	2.45	32.67	7.34	32.46	7.55	8.06	2.22	8.23
3. Oilcakes	0.43	4.56	0.17	7.29	0.28	29.91	1.08	26.61
Others								
1. Textiles	11.55	5.27	4.97	3.79	3.70	7.88	7.22	9.42
2. Cement	0.86	14.06	0.95	12.45	0.87	4.76	0.34	6.25
Administered Items	19.70	9.86	14.23	9.42	14.07	9.34	13.68	9.77
1. Petroleum crude & natural gas	4.27	—0.40	—0.08	—0.40	—0.09	1.91	0.36	1.91
2. Petroleum products (Mineral oils)	6.67	20.55	9.34	20.55	9.67	7.88	3.99	7.88
3. Coal mining	1.26	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.01	26.82	3.51	26.82
4. Electricity	2.74	11.38	2.89	9.29	2.44	7.73	2.02	9.79
5. Fertilisers	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.44	2.90	37.44
6. Iron & steel	2.44	6.00	1.38	6.00	1.43	1.84	0.41	1.84
7. Non-ferrous metals (other than aluminium)	0.57	9.42	0.69	8.08	0.62	6.56	0.49	7.89
1. Administered items	19.70	9.86	14.23	9.42	14.07	9.34	13.68	9.77
2. Seasonal items	34.41	18.03	52.28	18.35	55.05	16.14	51.03	15.83
3. Raw materials	14.91	14.79	16.49	13.79	15.91	12.93	15.29	13.93

* Provisional.

4.5 In the group *fuel, power, light and lubricants,* the price rise was more prominent in the sub-groups 'mineral oils' and 'coal mining'. With a weight of 10.7 per cent, this group contributed 9.5 per cent to the overall price rise compared with 12.1 per cent in the same period last year.

4.6 Among *manufactured products,* a steep increase in prices was observed in some food products such as sugar and oilcakes, and in textiles, paper and paper products, chemical and chemical products, particularly fertilizers, and machinery and machine tools. This group, with a weight of 57.0 per cent in the general index, accounted for 43.5 per cent of the overall increase in the prices this year compared with its share 40.8 per cent in the corresponding period last year.

4.7 *Goods with administered prices,* on the whole, registered nearly the same order of increase in prices (around 9 per cent) this year as that in the last year. Fertilizer prices recorded a steep increase this year due to a phased reduction in subsidies on fertilizers. The prices of coal and coke also increased appreciably. The share of administered items in the overall price rise, however, was lower this year than that in the last year.

4.8 *Seasonal goods* as a group consisting of food and non-food articles, and food products, recorded a lower rate of price rise this year than that in the last year on account of a decrease in the prices of pulses, fruits and vegetables, raw cotton, oil seeds, edible oils, sugar, etc.

4.9 Taking different groups together, only a few food articles such as rice, fruits, condiments and spices, non-food articles such as, raw cotton and oilseeds, and manufactured products such as, edible oils and oil-cakes, fertilizers, paper and paper products and machinery and machine tools, with a total weight of 25.5 per cent in the general index contributed to as much as 46.7 per cent to the total increase in the WPI on February 1, 1992. Compared to their respective weights, most of these commodities had contributed to a much higher rate of price rise than other commodities last year also.

4.10 An analysis of the movements in the Wholesale Price Index for some essential commodities during the period April to February 1, 1992 shows that the prices of wheat, gram, arhar, masur, urad, onions, potatoes, atta, mutton, gur, tea, mustard oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, hydrogenated vanaspati, dhoties and sarees, kerosene, petrol, HSD. and cement have increased at lower rates than during the corresponding period of last year. However, the rates of price increase in the case of rice, jowar, bajra, moong, milk, chillies, sugar, salt, washing soap and safety matches are higher this year than in the corresponding period of last year. The major concern about inflation in recent months, as in the preceding financial year, is that it is concentrated in essential commodities such as cereals, particularly rice, wheat, coarse grains, pulses, edible oils, chillies, and sugar. Nearly 27 per cent of the total annual inflation in mid-January, 1992 was on account of rise in the prices of 29 essential commodities, and the remaining 73 per cent was due to rest of the commodities.

Seasonal Behaviour of Prices

4.11 Movements of monthly seasonal factors for major commodity groups/sub-groups (averaged for nine years from April 1981 to March 1990) indicate that the prices of primary articles show the highest degree of seasonality followed by the fuel group. Prices of primary articles tend to rise from April to August, fall in September, increase in October, and fall gently in November and steeply in December to March. The manufactured products index shows gentle rise from the beginning of April to August, followed by a fall up to December, an increase in January and a fall in February and March. The 'fuel' group shows a declining trend up to August and then a rising trend up to March. The all commodities index which reflects the overall effect of these changes, shows a rise up to August, a fall in September to December, a rise in January and a fall again in February and March.

4.12 Oilseeds show the maximum amount of seasonality, followed by fruits and vegetables. The seasonal changes in various items which comprise food articles vary. Rabi crops of wheat and pulses exhibit a trend contrary to that of the kharif crops. The fluctuations in the size of these crops affect the degree of seasonality. Any change in the behaviour of these major commodity groups, i.e., the primary articles/concerned manufactured products and the fuel group affects the overall behaviour of the general price index in any particular period. The actual movement of the price indices this year indicates

a contra-seasonal trend in prices of primary articles and manufactured products during the second half of the year. The actual variation in the prices of seasonal items during this year is given in table 4.3.

TABLE 4.3

Seasonal Variation of Prices

Items/groups	Weight in WPI (%)	Percentage change (point-to-point basis) (Base : 1981-82 = 100)				
		1990-91			1991-92	
		Whole year	End-Mar.-End-Sep.	End-Sep.-Feb., 2	End-Mar.-End-Sep.	End-Sep.-Feb 1*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEASONAL ITEMS $	**34.41**	**18.03**	**11.31**	**6.51**	**13.65**	**2.18**
I. Food articles	**17.39**	**18.89**	**12.97**	**6.44**	**16.98**	**1.99**
(a) Foodgrains	7.92	22.72	9.64	13.58	9.99	13.82
1. Cereals	6.82	25.35	9.87	15.10	9.93	16.67
(i) Rice	3.69	13.36	8.28	4.80	17.33	9.32
(ii) Wheat	2.25	48.91	17.59	30.84	—4.05	26.25
2. Pulses	1.09	10.81	8.56	6.79	10.36	—0.82
(b) Fruits & vegetables	4.09	22.71	26.00	—2.66	32.78	—16.10
(i) Fruits	2.80	25.04	15.03	4.46	17.79	1.34
(ii) Vegetables	1.29	17.68	50.09	—14.58	67.60	—44.54
(c) Milk	1.96	8.85	4.60	0.66	3.86	5.47
(d) Eggs, fish & meat	1.78	10.47	8.38	2.49	9.63	9.83
(e) Condiments & spices	0.95	32.25	12.25	16.90	41.49	—2.57
(f) Other food articles	0.69	—1.96	14.23	1.49	8.39	—10.60
(i) Tea	0.56	—12.58	7.51	—1.35	13.82	—10.50
(ii) Coffee	0.13	61.32	54.40	13.24	—9.16	—10.92
II. Non-food articles	**10.08**	**19.33**	8.16	**9.12**	**8.41**	**5.96**
1. Fibres	1.79	24.46	8.21	2.57	21.54	2.90
(i) Raw cotton	1.34	44.29	10.88	7.22	29.19	4.00
(ii) Raw jute	0.16	—14.97	4.14	— 36.00	—19.33	—22.28
2. Oilseeds	3.86	26.60	12.55	15.72	12.61	6.08
III. Sugar, khandsari & gur	**4.06**	**0.07**	**8.56**	**—7.95**	**17.45**	**—8.32**
1. Sugar	2.01	0.42	—1.20	2.99	11.76	7.08
2. Khandsari	0.30	—2.75	—4.40	—0.36	11.10	—19.99
3. Gur	1.75	0.13	21.07	—18.48	24.50	—21.45
IV. Edible oils	**2.45**	**32.67**	**15.07**	**15.11**	**7.15**	**0.85**
1. Groundnut oil	0.53	36.21	19.16	21.96	7.81	—2.62
2. Rape & mustard oil	0.28	44.49	35.97	20.93	21.53	—2.81
V. Oilcakes	**0.43**	**4.56**	**0.89**	**6.34**	**22.46**	**6.08**
ALL COMMODITIES	**10.00**	**12.19**	**5.90**	**5.46**	**9.54**	**1.95**

$=Includes food articles; non-food articles; sugar, khandsari & gur; edible oils and oilcakes.

*=Provisional.

4.13 The seasonal dip in prices has of late become weak due to increased demand/procurement during the post harvesting season, lower arrivals on account of general improvement in the stock holding capacity of the producers or their holding of stocks on behalf of the traders to avoid stock regulations, multiple cropping, a wider spread of the harvesting seasons due to introduction of short-duration crops, unsteady growth in the production of agricultural and industrial products, and above all, the reduced weightage of primary articles in the WPI (from 41.7 per cent in 1970-71 base to 32.3 per cent in the new base with 1981-82 = 100).

Consumer Prices

4.14 All the three Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for industrial workers, urban non-manual employees and agricultural labourers, exhibited accelerated rates of inflation during the third quarter of the current year due to relatively higher increase in the prices of food articles and food products which have a much higher weight in the Consumer price index than the Wholesale price index. Among the three consumer price indices, the CPI for agricultural labourers has witnessed the highest rate of inflation. Upward movement in the wholesale prices of these commodities have been transmitted to the retail prices of these commodities in around a month's time. The comparable movements in the rates of inflation in terms of the WPI and the CPI during the current year are given below :

TABLE 4.4

Annual rates of inflation on a point-to-point basis in WPI and the CPI during 1991

(per cent)

Month	WPI (1981-82 = 100)	CPI for industrial workers (1982=100)	CPI for urban non-Manual Employees (1984-85 = 100)	CPI for agricultural labourers (1960-61 = 100)
March .	12.7	13.6	13.4	16.6
April .	11.6	12.2	12.6	14.7
May .	11.8	12.1	11.8	13.7
June .	12.2	13.0	12.3	15.4
July .	13.1	13.2	13.3	15.9
August .	16.1	14.2	15.1	18.3
September .	16.3	15.7	15.7	23.1
October .	14.7	14.4	14.2	23.1
November .	13.7(P)	13.6	14.0	21.2
December .	13.1(P)	13.1	13.3	21.7

P=Provisional

Factors underlying inflation

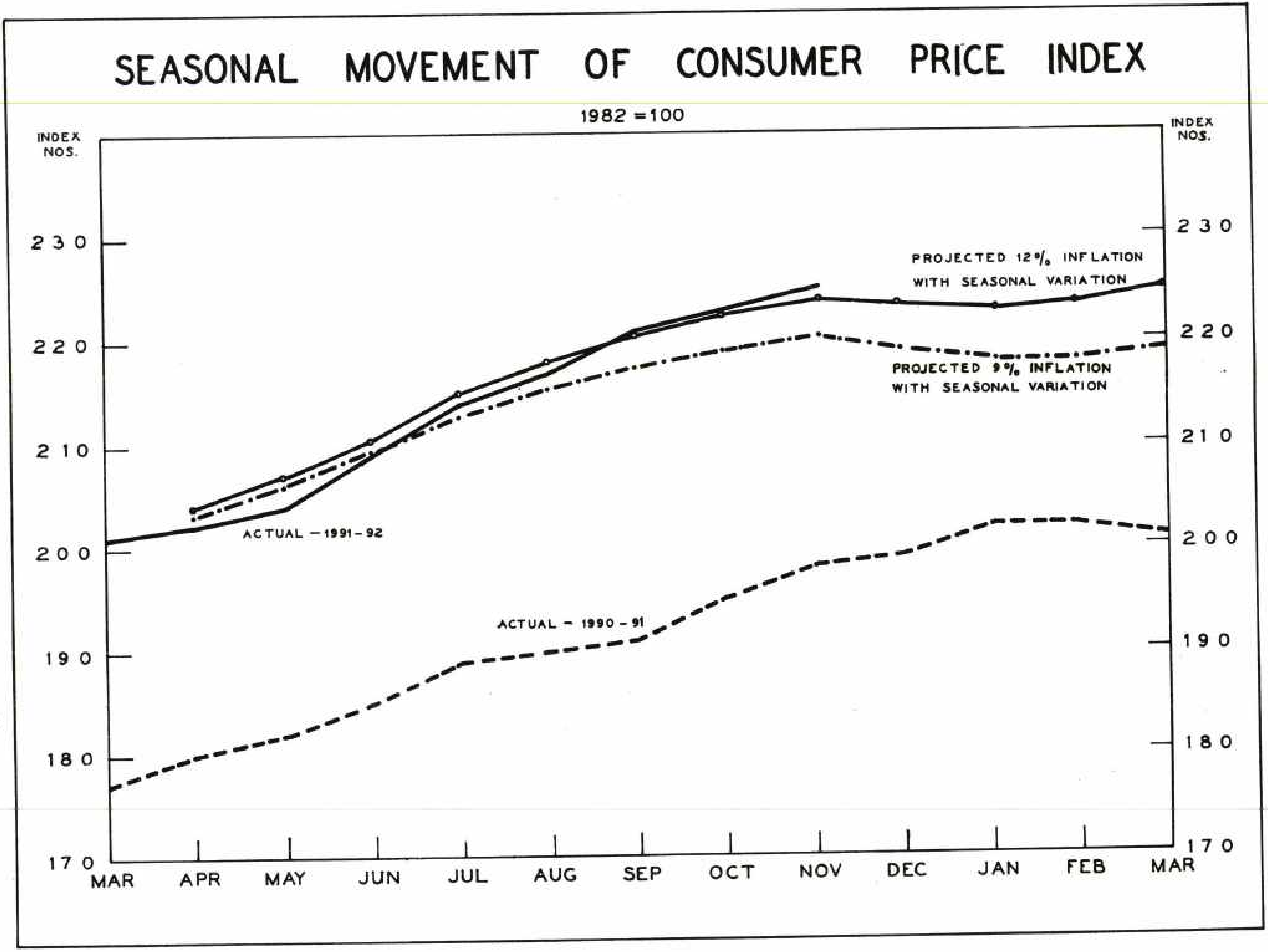
4.15 The buildup of inflationary pressure is mainly attributable to excess demand arising from the large and persistent fiscal deficits over the years, resulting in excessive growth in money supply and a liquidity overhang. There have also been supply and demand imbalances in sensitive commodities like pulses, edible oils, etc. due to shortfalls in domestic production and constraints in importing desired quantities due to the severe foreign exchange crunch. Exchange rate adjustments in early July, 1991, led to increase in import costs which contributed to some cost pressure in the import intensive-industries. The uneven progress of monsoon until the end of August, 1991 also generated some inflationary expectations in the economy, exacerbating the pressure on prices.

4.16 The acceleration in the rate of inflation is a cause for serious concern; equally worrisome is the rise in prices even of commodities which are not in short supply in the market. Fairly good monsoons for four years in a row leading to very good harvests in the last three years and prospects of a good crop during this year have not been able to contain the pressure on prices. The offtake of foodgrains from the PDS has also been higher this year compared to the previous year. Selective credit control measures have been tightened on bank advances against foodgrains, cotton and kapas, oilseeds and edible oils; and the lending rates and margin money for such advances have been increased substantially this year.

4.17 With an improvement in the balance of payments situation, imports of essential commodities in short supply in the domestic market are being arranged. Due attention is also being given to the building up of adequate stocks of these commodities to contain prices in the lean season. The continuance of tight monetary policy, judicious fiscal corrections, improvement in the foreign exchange reserves and regular supplies of critical commodities to the needy population would have salutory impact in bringing down the prices.

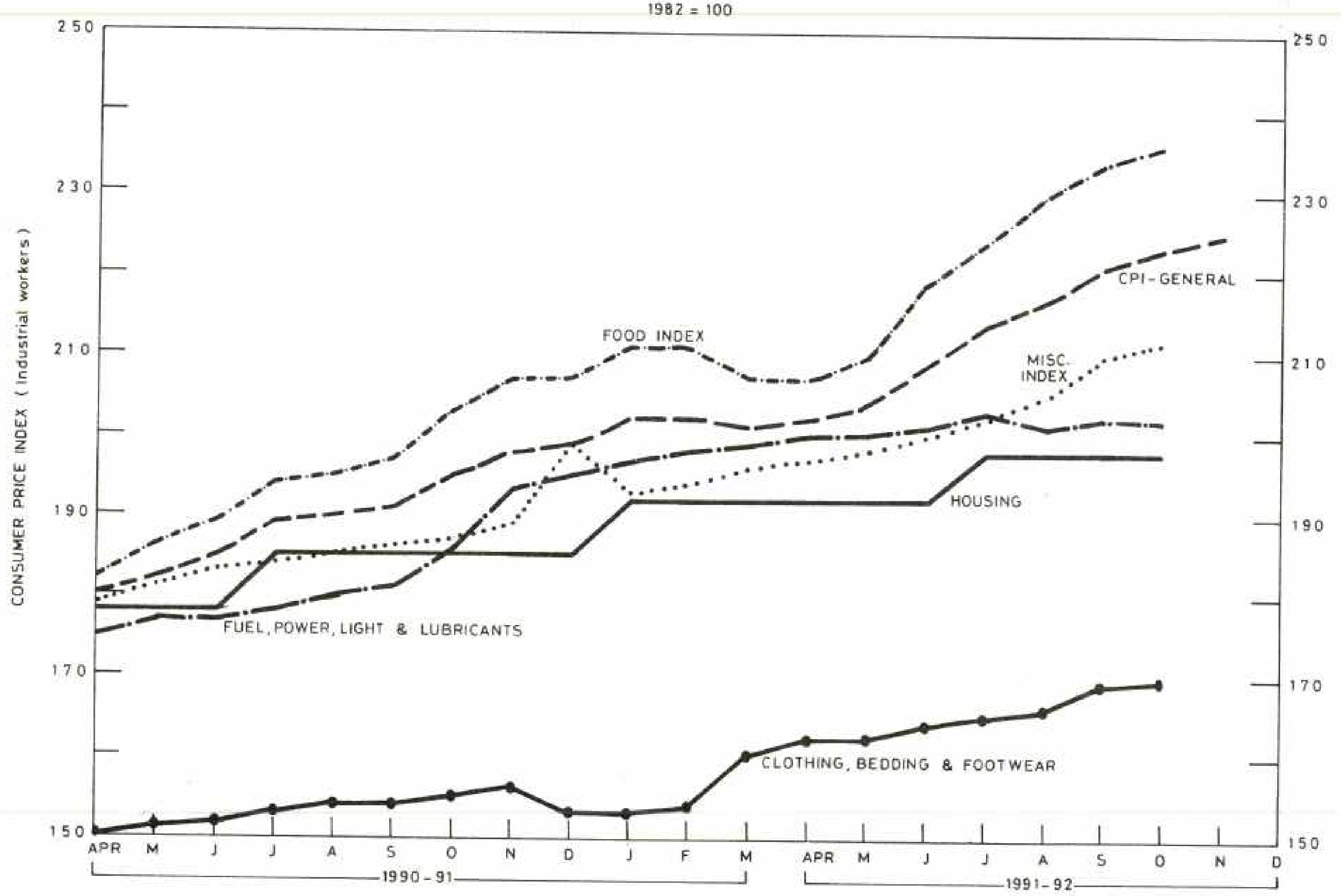
Anti-inflationary measures

4.18 A number of reforms in the spheres of fiscal and monetary policies, trade and industry, and external sector of the economy have been initiated which, among other things, are expected to check the inflationary pressures in the economy. Improvement in the foreign exchange reserves would facilitate a more effective management of supply through imports of essential commodities which are in short supply. A number of monetary measures have been introduced during the year to moderate the expansion of liquidity and to curtail effective demand. These were supplemented by a number of fiscal measures such as reduction in fiscal deficit of the Central Government by about 2 percentage points from 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 1991-92. Imports of edible oils have been permitted against



SEASONAL MOVEMENT OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1982 =100
INDEX NOS.
INDEX NOS.
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
PROJECTED 12% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
PROJECTED 9% INFLATION WITH SEASONAL VARIATION
ACTUAL – 1991-92
ACTUAL – 1990-91
MAR
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR

MOVEMENT OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — MAJOR GROUPS



Exim scrips and foreign exchange earned by the state governments. About 7.5 lakh tonnes of wheat and some rice has been off-loaded by the FCI in the open market to bring about a sobering effect on the open market prices. The PDS is being strengthened to cater more effectively to far flung and disadvantaged areas to help the poorer sections of the society to get essential items at reasonable prices.

4.19 Coal supplies to the cement plants have been augmented and the supply of railway wagons to transport cement has been increased. Allocations of sugar, rice and wheat under PDS have been augmented during the lean season of these commodities in the market, and further exports of commodities in short supply in the market such as rice, wheat, cotton etc. have been restricted or stopped to improve their domestic availability. Commodity exchange agreements have been entered into with the World Food Programme (WFP) whereby the much needed edible oils would be made available to India under WFP assistance in exchange of foodgrains for WFP projects in India.

4.20 State governments who have an equally important role in managing prices, have been requested to review and monitor the working of the PDS, ensure strict enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act for checking the hoarding of commodities in short supply, and ensure timely and adequate supply of esstential commodities by removing infrastructural constraints, if any.

4.21 The monetary measures introduced during the year have been elaborated in the Chapter on 'Money and Credit'. Among the important measures taken to check price rise during the year include selective credit control measures to curb bank advances against stocks of oilseeds/vegetable oils, paddy, rice and other foodgrains, etc.

4.22 The various measures introduced by the Government have now started producing results. Rationalisation of subsidies on a number of commodities, such as fertilizers, food, etc. and substantial increases in the support/procurement prices of different agricultural commodities, which generally set the trend for open market prices, have hindered the manifestation of the expected fall in the prices.

Price Policy

Agricultural Price Policy

4.23 The agricultural price policy seeks to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy, ensuring remunerative prices to the growers and safeguarding the interest of th consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. The Government announces each season procurement/support prices for major agricultural commodities and organises purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) and Tobacco Board, besides other agencies designated by the State governments.

4.24 The procurement/support prices for important agricultural commodities are fixed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of the State governments and Central ministries, and also taking into account other factors relevant for fixation of these prices. The CACP formulates its recommendations after making a comprehensive review of the entire structure of prices as cost of production, paid-out-cost and the imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effects on the industrial cost structure, on the general price level, and on the cost of living, international market prices, parity between prices paid and prices received by farmers (terms of trade), etc. In addition to it, other factors which have been kept in view are the need to provide incentives to the producer for adopting improved technology and for developing a production pattern broadly meeting the national requirements, the need to ensure rational utilisation of land, water, and other productive resources, and the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

4.25 The commodities at present covered for the fixation of procurement/minimum support prices, include, seven cereals (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and barley), four pulses (gram, arhar, moong and urad), seven oilseeds (groundnut, sunflower, soyabean, rapeseed and mustard, safflower, toria and copra) and four other commodities (sugarcane, cotton, jute and tobacco).

4.26 The cost of production is one of the most important factors for determining the procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities. Improvements in the methodology for estimation of cost of production of crops have been made based on a comprehensive study undertaken by an expert committee under the chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao and the modifications suggested by the Standing Advisory Committee. Valuation of labour is now done at statutory minimum wage rate or actual wage rate, whichever is higher. 10 percent of the total cost is earmarked as the cost of managerial input. The procurement/minimum sup

port prices announced before the sowing season are adjusted in case the increase in input cost turns out to be higher than the anticipated rise at the time of the initial fixation of these prices. The revised methodology of cost of production has been adopted in the formulation of the recommendation for the procurement/support prices with effect from the kharif crops of 1990-91 season.

4.27 As agricultural activity is subjected to frequent fluctuations in weather, a stable relationship between the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities does not protect the interest of the farmers. The terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural commodities have, therefore, to be treated as a medium term concept instead of an annual concept where price adjustments are made on a year to year basis. The Government had asked the Expert Committee to review this matter also and suggest appropriate safeguards to protect the interest of the farmers. The recommendations of the Expert Committee are at present under examination.

4.28 The movement of procurement/minimum support prices fixed for different crops since 1987-88 so far are given in Table 4.5.

TABLE 4.5

Minimum Support/Procurement Prices of Agricultural Commodities

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity		Marketing Year*							
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Wheat	(Procurement price)	157	162	166	173	183	215	225	
2. Pady (Common variety)	—do—	142	146	150	160	185	205	230	
3. Coarse grains	—do—	130	132	135	145	165	180	205**	
4. Barley	(Minimum support price)	130	132	135	135	145	180	200	
5. Gram	—do—	—	260	280	290	325	421	450	
6. Arhar	—do—	300	320	325	360	425	480	545	
7. Moong	—do—	300	320	325	360	425	480	545	
8. Urad	—do—	300	320	325	360	425	480	545	
9. Safflower	—do—	—	400	415	415	440	550	575	
10. Rapeseed & Mustard	—do—	385	400	415	430	460	575	600	
11. Toria	—do—	—	360	375	400	430	545	570	
12. Groundnut	—do—	350	370	390	430	500	580	645	
13. Sunflower seed	—do—	335	350	390	450	530	600	670	
14. Soyabean (Black)	—do—	250	255	260	275	325	350	395	
15. Soyabean (Yellow)	—do—	275	290	300	320	370	400	445	
16. (i) Copra	(Minimum support price)	—	—	—	—	1,500	1,600	1,700	
(ii) Copra Ball	(Minimum support price)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,850	
17. (i) Cotton (F-414/H-777)	—do—	425	430	440	500	570	620	695	
(ii) Kapas Hybrid-4)	—do—	535	540	550	600	690	750	840	
18. Sugarcane	(Statutory minimum price)	16.50	17.00	18.50	19.50	22.00	23.00	26.00	27·00
19. Jute (W-5 Grade Ex-Assam)	—do—	215	225	240	250	295@	320@	375@	
20. (i) VFC Tobacco (F-2) (Black Soil)	(Minimum support price)	1,115	1,115	1,125	1,175	1,250	1,325	1,475	
(ii) VFC Tobacco (F-2) (Light Soil)	—do—	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,220	1,280	1,350	1,425	

*Marketing year : April—March for wheat, gram, barley, mustard and toria, July-June for Jute, September-August for cotton and October-September for paddy and other Kharif crops.

@ Minimum support price of TD-5 variety at Nowgong in Assam.

**Maize, it is Rs. 210/- per quintal.

Price Policy for Kharif Crops of 1991-92

4.29 The minimum support prices for kharif cereals, coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton for the 1991-92 season have been fixed based on the revised methodology for the estimation of cost of production of crops. It also takes into account the 30 per cent increase in the prices of fertilizer this year.

4.30 Minimum support prices only have been announced for 1991-92 kharif crops, as recommended by the CACP, as against the earlier practice of announcing procurement/minimum support prices. The support prices fixed by the Government are in the nature of a guarantee to the producer that in the event of a glut in the market, consequent on excessive production or any other reason, the prices will not be allowed to fall below the minimum economic levels. The farmers are, however, free to sell their produce in the market at prices which may be higher than the support prices fixed by the Government. The support prices provide adequate incentive to the farmers to plan for greater investment in agriculture besides covering fully the increase in the input costs. The increases announced in the minimum support prices for fair average quality (FAQ) are : Rs. 25 per quintal for paddy, jowar, bajra and ragi; Rs. 30 per quintal for maize; Rs. 65 per quintal for kharif pulses viz. arhar (tur), moong and urad; and groundnut-in-shell. The minimum support prices for soyabean (yellow and black varieties) have been raised by Rs. 45 per quintal. An increase of Rs. 70 per quintal has been made in the minimum support prices for sunflower seed, Rs. 75 per quintal for cotton of F-414/H-777 variety and by Rs. 90 per quintal for H-4 variety of cotton. In percentage terms the increases announced in the minimum support prices vary from 12.2 to 13.9 per cent for kharif cereals, 13.5 per cent for kharif pulses, 11.2 to 12.9 per cent for kharif oilseeds and about 12 per cent for cotton.

4.31 These upward revisions in the minimum support prices of kharif crops with a weight of 7.88 per cent in the general index of WPI have directly contributed to a rise of 0.98 per cent in WPI during the current year.

Sugarcane

4.32 The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane (linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 per cent) was raised further from Rs. 23 per quintal to Rs. 26 per quintal for 1991-92 season. The SMP for sugarcane for 1992-93 season was fixed in advance at Rs. 27 per quintal.

Administered Prices

4.33 Seven commodity groups, namely, crude petroleum and natural Gas, petroleum products, coal, electricity, fertilizers, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals (other than aluminium) constitute the industrial products with administered prices. The prices of these items recorded an increase of 9.3 per cent during the current financial year up to February 1, 1992 as against an increase of 9.4 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The prices of electricity are revised by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs). The prices of other administered items have been revised during the current year as follows :

Iron & Steel

4.34 The prices of bulk of the items produced by integrated steel plants were being fixed and announced by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC) until 16-1-1992. The secondary producers themselves have been fixing and announcing the prices of their products, which fell outside the purview of price regulations. The prices of the items produced by the integrated steel plants were last revised in September, 1990. Price adjustments in these items have been carried out twice this year, once in July, 1991 (to neutralise the increase in the special excise duty by Rs. 15 per tonne on pig iron and an average increase of Rs. 36 per tonne on steel items), and second time on 1st September, 1991 (to neutralise the railway

freight increase of Rs. 60 per tonne on pig iron and Rs.90 per tonne on steel items).

4.35 The pricing and distribution of iron and steel was deregulated from 16th January, 1992 and the existing scheme of freight equalisation was also simultaneously dispensed with. The iron and steel requirements of defence, railways, small scale industries sector, exporters of engineering goods, and of the north-eastern region will continue to be met on priority basis, as hitherto, at prices to be fixed by the integrated steel plants from time to time. The integrated steel plants will also fix ex-stockyard prices on the basis of the actual freight(s) or the equalised freight element as existed hitherto, which ever is less. The main producers of steel would also now be free to determine and fix the prices for their products.

4.36 The year witnessed some increase in the open market price of steel mainly on account of shortages in steel melting scraps, billets and HR coils. The shortages could not be made good through imports on account of heavy cash margin requirements, foreign exchange crunch and high import duties which increased their landed cost. In the case of integrated steel plants, increases in prices were effected to offset the increase in direct input cost; increases in other costs are sought to be neutralised by reducing costs through higher capacity utilisation, improvement in productivity, adopting energy saving techniques, improved maintenance and modernisation of plant and equipments. In the secondary sector, changes in prices were governed by demand and supply conditions. The import duties on steel items have been reduced by 20 percentage points along with the deregulation of iron and steel. The duty on steel melting scraps was reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent, on pig iron from 55 per cent to 35 per cent, and on billets and H.R. coils from 65 per cent to 45 per cent. This is likely to have a moderating effect on market prices. The production of finished steel this year is expected to be 14.81 million tonnes compared with 13.47 million tonnes in 1990-91. Production will fall short of the demand which is estimated at 16.35 million tonnes.

Non-Ferrous Metals

4.37 The prices of non-ferrous metals, which are mostly imported, are largely influenced by changes in their prices in the international markets and higher landed cost due to exchange rate adjustments made during July, 1991. The increase in the prices of non-ferrous metals (other than aluminium) during the current year up to February 1, 1992 was 6.6 per per cent compared with 8.1 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The year-over-year increase in the prices of non-ferrous metals on February 1, 1992 was 7.9 per cent.

Petroleum Products

4.38 Changes in the POL prices were announced in the Union Budget for 1991-92 in July, 1991 to offset the increase in the rupee value of the imports of crude oil and petroleum products as a result of the exchange rate adjustments and also to help to restrain the growth in the consumption of petroleum products. Prices of motor spirit, domestic LPG and aviation turbine fuel (for domestic use) were raised by 20 per cent. The prices of other petroleum products, excluding diesel and kerosene for non-industrial use, were raised by 10 per cent. The price of kerosene for non-industrial use was reduced by 10 per cent to protect the poor for whom kerosene is an essential source of light and fuel. No increase was made in the price of diesel to protect the interests of the farmers who use diesel.

4.39 The prices of petrol, high speed diesel (HSD), kerosene and liquified petroleum gas (cooking gas) were raised with effect from January 2, 1992 in 11 states to enable oil companies to recover the levies imposed by State governments on petroleum products directly from the consumers. With this, the practice of Oil Coordination Committee (OCC) of reimbursing the State levies to the oil companies has been discontinued. The impact of the hike in prices in different states was 7 paise to 110 paise per litre in motor spirit, 1 paise to 10 paise per litre in kerosene, 1 paise to 34 paise per litre in HSD and 30 paise to 435 paise per cylinder in LPG.

Coal Mining

4.40 The pit head prices of coal and coke are fixed by the Central Government. The average pit head price of Run-of-Mine (ROM) coal was revised with effect from December 28, 1991 from Rs. 249 per tonne as on January 1, 1989 to Rs. 322 per tonne in respect of coal produced by the Coal India Limited (CIL) and from Rs. 297 per tonne as on January 24 1989 to Rs. 388 per tonne in respect of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL). No revision was made in respect of prices of soft coke which continues to remain at Rs. 175 per tonne for domestic consumption and Rs. 300 per tonne for industries since January 9, 1986.

Public Distribution System

4.41 The Government is supplying six key essential commodities through the PDS : wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene and soft-coke. They are supplied at reasonable (below market) rates to consumers, the access to the system being universal. While the Central Government procures or allocates and supplies these commodities to the States or UTs, the latter, in turn, are responsible for the allocation and distribution within the State/UT and allied implementational activities. The PDS aims at insulating the consumer from the impact of rising prices of these commodities and maintaining the minimum nutritional status of our population. The PDS supplies have a stabilising effect on open market prices by increasing availability, removing scarcity psychosis and deterring speculative tendencies.

4.42 The network of the PDS has been expanded over the years, the number of fair price shops having increased to 3.75 lakhs now from about 3.12 lakhs in 1984. About 75 per cent of these shops are located in the rural areas. More than 15 million tonnes of foodgrains, i.e. about 9-10 per cent of total production, are supplied through the PDS per year. As PDS supplies are made at concessional rates, the Central Government has to spend over Rs. 2,000 crores on subsidising distribution of wheat and rice alone. Despite shortcomings, the PDS has established its relevance, and the pressures are mounting for its expansion both in the urban and rural areas to protect the poorer sections of the population from the general inflationary situation.

4.43 The Government has initiated, in consultation with the State governments and the UT administrations, steps to revamp the Public Distribution System to improve its reach on the basis of an area approach and to eliminate leakages and malpractices that have crept into this system. Preference is now being gived to the population living in the most difficult areas of the country, such as the drought prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas, certain designated hilly areas and the urban slum areas. About 1,700 blocks have been covered in these areas under the revamped PDS. Ration cards are being issued to all those who have not been issued such cards so far. Additional fair price shops are being opened where needed. Supply of additional items is being arranged through the PDS outlets. Beneficiaries are being involved in monitoring the functioning of the PDS. The Government has initiated steps to create infrastructural and other facilities necessary to support these operations.

Off Take under PDS

4.44 Foodgrains supplies under the PDS have increased in recent years. During 1990-91 a total quantity of nearly 16.0 million tonnes of foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) was distributed against 15.7 million tonnes in the previous year. During the first nine months of the current year (up to December 1991), 15.53 million tonnes of foodgrains (rice 8.7 million tonnes, and wheat 6.6 million tonnes and coarse grains 0.23 million tonnes) have been distributed under the PDS. The monthly off-take of major items for the PDS are given in Table 4.6.

TABLE 4.6

Monthly off-take of Major Items by the Public Distribution System

('000 tonnes)

Month	Rice*			Wheat*			Edible Oils £ (Allocation)			Sugar** (Releases)		
	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992	1989-1990	1990-1991	1991-1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April	652	672	900	447	490	738	24.2	40.0	1.2	782	932	893
May	695	696	938	474	379	682	24.4	50.5	1.2	832	953	893
June	660	770	957	547	389	631	23.0	61.1	4.9	882	933	958
July	679	729	973	587	465	763	28.8	70.0	1.1	832	933	958
August	699	707	1058	597	524	765	34.9	90.0	0.5	857	933	1000
September	717	677	959	678	514	788	37.7	91.9	0.1	882	1008	1000
October	663	728	1016	611	535	820	38.3	99.9	22.2	1032	1008	1146
November	813	684	977	650	602	715	42.9	58.5	22.2	932	933	1000
December	760	701	929	696	705	724	26.0	Nil.	1.4	883	908	940
January	717	759		632	816		27.0	Nil.	21.8	832	908	900
February	741	809		591	808		28.5	30.8		882	908	
March	751	896		595	835		35.2	34.2		882	908	
Total	8547	8828	8707 (6364)	7105	7062	6626 (4603)	370.9	626.9	76.6 (561.9)	10510	11265	9688 (9449)

* Provisional.

** Total of levy and free sale sugar.

£ Including small packs.

@ Does not include sale of Wheat by FCI to Roller Flour Mills and other agencies which was of the order of 10.04 lakh tonnes in 1988-89, 2.56 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 and 13.21 lakh tonnes in 1990-91.

NOTE : Figures in brackets give total for corresponding months of 1990-91.

4.45 Under the scheme for the supply of foodgrains (wheat and rice) at special subsidised rates (50 paise below PDS prices) to the population living in Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) areas, 1.88 million tonnes of foodgrains were supplied during 1990-91 and 1.34 million tonnes during the eight months of the current year (up to November, 1991).

4.46 In view of the sharp increase in the prices of foodgrains, especially wheat, allotment of wheat for PDS was progressively stepped up from 7.7 lakh tonnes in December, 1990 to 10.7 lakh tonnes in May, 1991. Wheat allocation were reduced after the arrival of the new wheat crop but the allocations were again increased progressively when the lean period commenced; the level of allocation was

9.0 lakh tonnes in February, 1992. Similarly, the rice allocations were also progressively increased from 8.1 lakh tonnes in January, 1991 to 9.5 lakh tonnes in February, 1992. With the beginning of the lean season for rice, additional *ad-hoc* allocations were made for the months of August-October, 1991. The allocation of rice was 10.5 lakh tonnes for August, 1991 and 11.3 lakh tonnes for October, 1991. After the arrival of the new crop, the allocation was reduced to 9.3 lakh tonnes for November, 1991, and 8.9 lakh tonnes for December, 1991, 9.2 lakh tonnes for January, 1992 and 8.5 lakh tonnes for February 1992.

Market Intervention Operations

4.47 Market intervention operations are being conducted in foodgrains, sugar, edible oils and pulses to ensure supply management, to curb inflationary expectations and to have a sobering effect on the open market prices.

4.48 Foodgrains operations aim at procurement of foodgrains for public distribution and the maintenance of buffer stocks to give not only short-term but also long-term stability to prices of essential commodities and safeguard the interest of the consumers. Procurement of foodgrains also ensure remunerative returns to the farmers and provide them with incentives to invest more on agriculture to raise its productivity and to ensure that in the event of any glut or due to any other reason, the market prices do not fall below the support prices.

4.49 The procurement operations under price support in respect of paddy, wheat and coarse grains are undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), in collaboration with the State Governments. While the procurement operations in paddy are conducted under price support through a vast network of procurement centres spread over the country, rice is also procured through a statutotry levy imposed by the State Governments on rice millers and wholesale traders in their states.

4.50 Procurement of wheat during the current rabi season stood at 77.52 lakh tonnes as on 24th January, 1992 compared to an unusually high level of 110.65 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year. Shortfall in wheat procurement could be primarily attributed to the higher open market prices compared to the support prices, increased purchases by the traders, lower arrivals in the major wheat procuring states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and holding back of the stocks by farmers. (Table 4.7).

TABLE 4.7

Procurement, Public Distribution and Stocks of Foodgrains

(Lakh tonnes)

Item	1989-90	1990-91 Full Year	1990-91 Up to December, 1990	1991-92 up to December, 1991
1	2	3	4	5
A. PROCUREMENT				
Rice	112.46	129.21	88.66	76.09
Wheat	89.42	110.65	110.65	77.52
Total foodgrains	203.67	241.52	199.76	154.13
B. SUPPLY UNDER PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (Excluding open sales by FCI)				
Rice	88.47	88.28	63.64	87.07
Wheat	71.05	70.62	46.03	66.26
Total foodgrains	157.07	160.37	110.56	155.34
C. STOCKS (End-period basis)				
Rice	79.10	112.39	95.22	92.92
Wheat	36.52	58.05	94.24	54.34
Total foodgrains	117.28	172.71	190.81	147.35

4.51 Procurement of rice during 1990-91 kharif marketing season stood at 126.7 lakh tonnes as compared to 118.7 lakh tonnes during the marketing season in the previous year (1989-90). Rice procurement which commenced with the onset of the kharif season 1991-92 touched 75.2 lakh tonnes as on 29th January, 1992 as compared with 88.7 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year. In order to maintain rice procurement at satisfactory levels, state governments have been requested to ensure strict enforcement of levy orders.

4.52 During the current financial year up to December, 1991, 154.1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been procured as against 199.8 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year.

4.53 The stock position of foodgrains with public agencies (Central and States) as on 1st January, 1992 was 147.4 lakh tonnes as against 190.8 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year. Under the buffer stock policy, the foodgrains stocks should be 154 lakh tonnes on this date. The shortfall was

on account of lower wheat stocks due to lower procurement this year. As per the buffer stock policy for foodgrains, the size of the buffer stock to be maintained by the public agencies should be as under :

TABLE 4.8

Total Minimum Stocks

(in million tonnes)

Date	Wheat	Rice	Total
1st April . .	3.7	10.8	14.5
1st July . . .	13.1	9.2	22.3
1st October . .	10.6	6.0	16.6
1st January . .	7.7	7.7	15.4

4.54 The Central issue prices for the PDS items are revised by the Government periodically keeping in view the increase in the procurement prices, cost of acquisitions etc. The central issue price (ex-FCI godown) of wheat was increased by Rs.46 per quintal with effect from 28th December, 1991 to reduce the burden of subsidy on the exchequer. The revised Central issue prices of wheat are Rs.280 per quintal as against the earlier price of Rs.234 per quintal for the PDS; and Rs.230 per quintal as against earlier price of Rs. 184 per quintal for the I.T.D.P. area; and the tribal majority States. The revised consumer prices in these special areas would not exceed Rs.255 per quintal.

4.55 Similarly, the Government increased the central issue prices (ex-FCI godown) of rice by Rs. 88 per quintal with effect from 28th December, 1991 to absorb partially the increases in the support/procurement prices of paddy and the consequential increase in the procurement cost of rice for the Central Pool. The revised central issue prices for rice under the various schemes are as follows :

TABLE 4.9

Revised Issue Prices of Rice

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety of Rice	P.D.S.		I.T.D.P.		Consumer Prices in I.T.D.P. and tribal majority States	
	Prior to 28-12-1991	Effective from 28-12-1991	Prior to 28-12-1991	Effective from 28-12-1991	Prior to 28-12-1991	Effective from 28-12-1991
Common	289.00	377.00	239.00	327.00	264.00	352.00
Fine	349.00	437.00	299.00	387.00	324.00	412.00
Super fine	370.00	458.00	320.00	408.00	345.00	433.00

The central issue price of rice (raw and parboiled) was last revised in June, 1990 and for wheat, in May, 1990.

Sugar Operations

4.56 The system of dual pricing of sugar in operation for some years was continued during the year. Under this system, 45 per cent of the sugar production is acquired by the Government at pre-determined prices as levy sugar and the remaining 55 per cent of the produce is released for sale in the open market. This ratio of levy to free sale sugar has been maintained at 45:55 since 1988-89. The ex-factory prices of levy sugar were fixed on the basis of Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of Rs. 23 per quintal of sugarcane for 1990-91 (October—September) season and at Rs. 26 per quintal of sugar cane for 1991-92 (October—September) season. The incentive scheme for early and late crushing periods was continued during the year to raise the production of sugar. Under the scheme, 72 per cent of the sugar produced between 1st May and 31st July, 1991 as well as between 1st October and 15th November 1991 is to be treated as free-sale as against the normal 55 per cent.

4.57 Sugar production during the early part of the 1991-92 season beginning from October 1, 1991 has been slightly more than was achieved in the corresponding period of the previous season. Up to 31s December, 1991 sugar production aggregated to 32.6 lakh tonnes as against 30.7 lakh tonnes

up to a similar period in the previous season. The sugar production is now picking up and the total production in the current sugar year 1991-92 is expected to reach about 120 lakh tonnes. Additional capacity for sugar production is being created. Sugar consumption during the current sugar season is also likely to increase to about 115 lakh tonnes as against 105.9 lakh tonnes (provisional) during the sugar year 1990-91.

4.58 The retail issue price of levy sugar distributed through the PDS at Rs.5.25 per kg. with effect from 1st January, 1989 was raised to Rs. 6.10 per kg. from 24th July, 1991 and further to Rs.6.90 per kg. from 21st January, 1992 to reduce the burden of subsidy on sugar distribution through the PDS. The provision for subsdiy in 1990-91 season amounted to Rs. 307.6 crores. Total quantity of levy and free-sale sugar released during the financial year 1990-91 aggregated to 112.7 lakh tonnes as against 105.1 lakh tonnes during 1989-90. Carry-over stocks at the beginning of the current sugar season (1991-92) were 32.8 lakh tonnes (provisional) as against 21.8 lakh tonnes on a similar date last season.

4.59 The wholesale Price Index which had risen during July and August, 1991 has started declining.

Edible Oils Operations

4.60 The country is yet to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils inspite of steady progress achieved in the production of oilseeds over the years. During the oil year 1990-91 (November-October) the gap between demand and supply of edible oils was estimated to be around 6 lakh tonnes. This gap could not be bridged through imports this year due to foreign exchange constraints. Only about 1.1 lakh tonnes of edible oils could be imported as against 6.1 lakh tonnes in the oil year 1989-90. The imported edible oils are allocated to the States/UTs for distribution to the cross sections of the society through PDS. The allocation thus supplements the availability of indigenous edible oils in the market. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has been appointed the market intervention agency to procure edible oils and oilseeds and release the edible oils to stabilise the open market prices.

4.61 On several requests received from State Governments for direct imports of edible oils, the Central Government has allowed the State governments of Tamil Nadu (18,000 MTs), Karnataka and Kerala (15,000 MTs each) and Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal (8,000 MTs each) to import edible oils within 31-3-1992 directly against export of certain listed goods.

4.62 The issue prices of edible oils are reviewed and revised keeping in view the prices of imported edible oils in the international market, availability of foreign exchange, customs duties etc. Issue prices of edible oils with effect from 4-1-1992 are as under :

TABLE 4.10

Issue Price of Edible Oils

	in bulk	in 15 kg. tins
Central Issue Price	Rs. 22,000/- per tonne	Rs. 25,000/- per tonne
Maximum ceiling prices recommended to States/ UTs for retail sale through FPS	Rs. 25.00 per kg.*	Rs. 27.75 per kg.

(*exclusive of local taxes)

4.63 The prices of edible oils have registered a continuous rise since the last year. The annual rate of rise in edible oils prices at the beginning of the current year was 32.7 per cent. Prices further increased during the current financial year by 8.1 per cent (up to February 1, 1992). As the price rise during the same period last year was more (32.5 per cent), the annual price increase in edible oils at the end of February 1, 1992 came down to 8.2 per cent from 38.2 per cent during the corresponding period of last year.

4.64 To control the prices of edible oils, a number of steps have been taken by the Government, they include a reduction in the stock limit of oilseeds and oils held by dealers, processors and manufacturers of edible oils; withdrawal of permission to use expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati; exemption of edible oils from the railway freight increase in the Railway Budget for 1991-92; complete exemption of available liquid oils from excise duty; withdrawal of restriction on packaging of vanaspati in smaller packs; expeditious review of sickness of the vanaspati industry; delicensing of the vanaspati industry; strict surveillance on the availability and prices of edible oils and conducting of de-hoarding operations. Commodities exchange agreements have also been effected with the World Food Programme (WFP) whereby edible oil will be received under the WFP and exchanged for foodgrains which will be distributed under these projects in India. Imports of nearly 2.20 lakh tonnes of palmolein oil by STC to supplement the oil availability in the country are also planned up to March, 1992.

Outlook

4.65 The down turn in the inflation rate may be expected to become manifest towards the end of the current year with the picking up of

the growth of industrial production, greater responsiveness of inflation to strict monetary and fiscal discipline, better supply management through effective open market intervention in cereals, edible oils, etc. and extending the reach of the PDS to an additional 1,700 blocks in the far-flung and economically backward, drought-prone, desert and hilly areas. Coordination at various levels, central as well as States, in the removal of supply and distribution bottlenecks and closer involvement of the beneficiaries' committees in PDS would help minimise the distortions in efficient price management and curb inflationary expectations, profiteering and hoarding.

4.66 The inherent strength of the economy to combat inflation and bring about price stability in the near future lies in its stable food economy, high industrial growth potential, fairly good performance of infrastructural sectors, improvements in foreign exchange reserves, expectations of positive impact of structural reforms and liberalisation policies on the overall productivity and growth of the economy, and above all, the strong will and firm determination of the Government to remove the macro-economic imbalances, both internal and external.

CHAPTER 5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The domestic political developments and the Gulf crisis during 1990-91 in the context of a fragile balance of payments situation culminated in a payments crisis of unprecedented dimension in the first quarter of 1991-92. Its prime manifestations were difficulty in financing current imports and in meeting debt service obligations together with the erosion of confidence of short-term lenders and NRI depositors. Short-term credits became difficult to obtain and inflows into non-resident deposits became outflows of an alarming magnitude. This brought the country to a near-default in July 1991. Default would have entailed widespread shortages of essential imported commodities and led to a cutback in industrial output, layoffs and inflation. India's brush with default was the outcome of an uncertain and disturbed situation in the domestic polity which made it difficult to execute a medium-term balance of payments strategy. Besides, the trade deficit widened during 1990-91 as a result of surge in import bill and a deceleration in export growth.

During the current year, trade deficit has shrunk largely because of severe compression in imports arising out of import tightening effected in the recent past. Given the large current acount deficit and the consequent need to finance it through large-scale external borrowing, it became essential to restore international confidence.To this end, a new balance of payments strategy was put in place by the new Government which assumed office towards the end of June 1991. It laid emphasis on exchange rate adjustment, fiscal correction and structural reforms in industrial and trade policy. Besides, recourse to exceptional financing from the IMF of the order US $ 2.3 billion was negotiated under the stand-by arrangement. This was necessitated by the need to provide foreign exchange as an immediate means of support to the balance of payments . As a result of the balance of payments adjustment strategy adopted, there has been a distinct improvement in the external payments position within a short period as reflected in the steady build-up in the reserves during the latter half of the current year. Foreign currency assets, which had plummeted to US $ 1.1 billion in June 1991, rose to about US $ 4.2 billion by the middle of February, 1992. However, a lasting improvement in the balance of payments position depends upon a strong revival in exports. Export performance in 1991-92 has been adversely affected by the severe disruption of trade with the erstwhile Soviet Union and continuing recession in industrialised countries.

Introduction

India entered the decade of the nineties with large internal and external financial imbalances which made the economy highly vulnerable to exogenous shocks. These imbalances were exacerbated by the Gulf crisis and the uncertain and distrubed situation in the domestic polity during 1990-91 and the first quarter of 1991-92. The Gulf crisis resulted in a higher import bill and the loss of export markets and remittances. Taken together, these developments contributed to erosion of international confidence in India. The internaional credit rating agencies started placing India either under watch or downgraded credit rating of Indian entities between August 1990 and July 1991. It became exceedingly difficult to get access to international capital markets and there was massive erosion in the net accruals under non-resident deposits. These developments culminated in a severe external liquidity crunch and a crisis of unprecedented dimensions.

5.2 During 1990-91, total foreign exchange reserves declined by Rs. 1382 crore (US $ 1137 million) net of revaluation of gold. This was despite borrowings from the IMF to the tune of Rs. 3334 crore (US $ 1814 million) under various facilties. A further erosion of Rs. 2073 crore (US $ 1151 million) occured between end-March and end-June, 1991 notwithstanding considerable compression in imports. This massive depletion of reserves became inevitable in the absence of a medium-term BOP adjustment strategy. The new Government, which assumed office on June 21, 1991, promptly took corrective steps to restore international confidence and announced a comprehensive adjustment package invovling exchange rate adjustment, fiscal correction, and structural reforms, towards ensuring a viable balance of payments. As a result, the gross foreign exchange reserves stabilised. These amounted to Rs. 19392 crore (US $ 7501 milion), of which foreign currency assets comprised Rs. 9766 crore (US $ 3774 million) at the end of January, 1992. Foreign currency assets showed an increase of Rs. 5378 crore (US $ 1538 million) between end-March, 1991 and end-January, 1992.

Adjustment Strategy

5.3 Given the large current account deficit and the consequent need to finance it through large-scale external borrowing, it became essential to restore international confidence. This required the management of the BOP and the Budget in a manner which

ensured viability of the BOP and strengthened the debt-servicing ability of the economy. To this end, a new BOP adjustment strategy was put in place. It comprises three main elements, viz., exchange rate adjustment, fiscal correction and structural reforms in the area of trade and industrial policy. The rationale of the elements of adjustment strategy is briefly mentioned below.

(a) *Exchange Rate Adjustment* : A downward adjustment of about 18 per cent in the external value of the Indian Rupee was effected in two steps on July 1 and 3, 1991 followed by the abolition of -cash export subsidies designed to improve export incentives and make them more uniform. Apart from improving the profitabilty of exports, this adjustment quelled destabilising market expectations.

(b) *Fiscal Correction* : Reduction in the fiscal deficit was envisaged by about two percentage points from around 8.4 per cent of GDP to 6.5 per cent of GDP within the remaining eight months of the current financial year, to be followed by continued fiscal consolidation. This fiscal correction has been complemented with a restrictive monetary stance. These are aimed at reducing aggreate expenditure and thereby the current account deficit.

(c) *Structural Reforms*: These have been intiated in the field of trade and industrial policy with a view to further integrating the Indian economy with that of the world. In the realm of trade policy, the new measures have replaced import licensing for a wide range of intermediate products with the tradeable import entitlements carrying a uniform replenishment rate of 30 per cent of export value. The new instrument, known as Eximscrips, is freely tradeable, providing added incentives to exporters and enabling the allocation of imports according to the market forces within the available pool of Eximscrips. In the area of industrial policy, the system of licensing that regulated the entry and expansion of firms has been largely eliminated, exclusive reservations for the public sector have been sharply curtailed, and a significant reduction in barriers to foreign investment has been effected. These structural reforms are designed to improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the Indian economy and facilitate export expansion and other supply responses needed to support long-term growth and balance of payments viability.

(d) *Mobilisation of Exceptional Financing* : The Government has negotiated a stand-by arrangement with the IMF for SDR 1656 million(US $ 2.3 billion) over a 20-month period. This has been necessitated by the need to provide adequate foreign exchange cover for imports and maintain confidence of the foreign investors during the adjustment phase.

5.4 During the latter half of 1990-91 and the first quarter of 1991-92, primacy was accorded to the short-term management of the BOP. The much needed corrective action to curb domestic demand through fiscal measures could not be taken due to the uncertain internal political situation. Thus it was mainly left to monetary and credit policy to redress external imbalances and, in particular, the liquidity crunch. In addition, the import regime was made more restrictive by shifting a large number of items from OGL to restrictive/licensable categories and making prior approval from RBI for effecting large value imports essential. The monetary measures taken in this regard were mainly of two types. The first set of measures raised the cost of the financing foreign trade. These include the imposition of cash margins and high interest rates on import finance and export credit aimed at import compression and accelerating the realisation of export proceeds. The second set of measures involved interest rate increases relating to deposits and loans by commercial banks with a view to reducing aggregate expenditure and thereby the current account deficit.

Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange Reserves

5.5 Table 5.1 shows the evolution of key BOP indicators during the Sixth (1980-85) and the Seventh (1985-90) Plan periods and also for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 (quick estimates).

TABLE 5.1

Key Indicators of India's Balance of Payments

(As per cent of GDP)

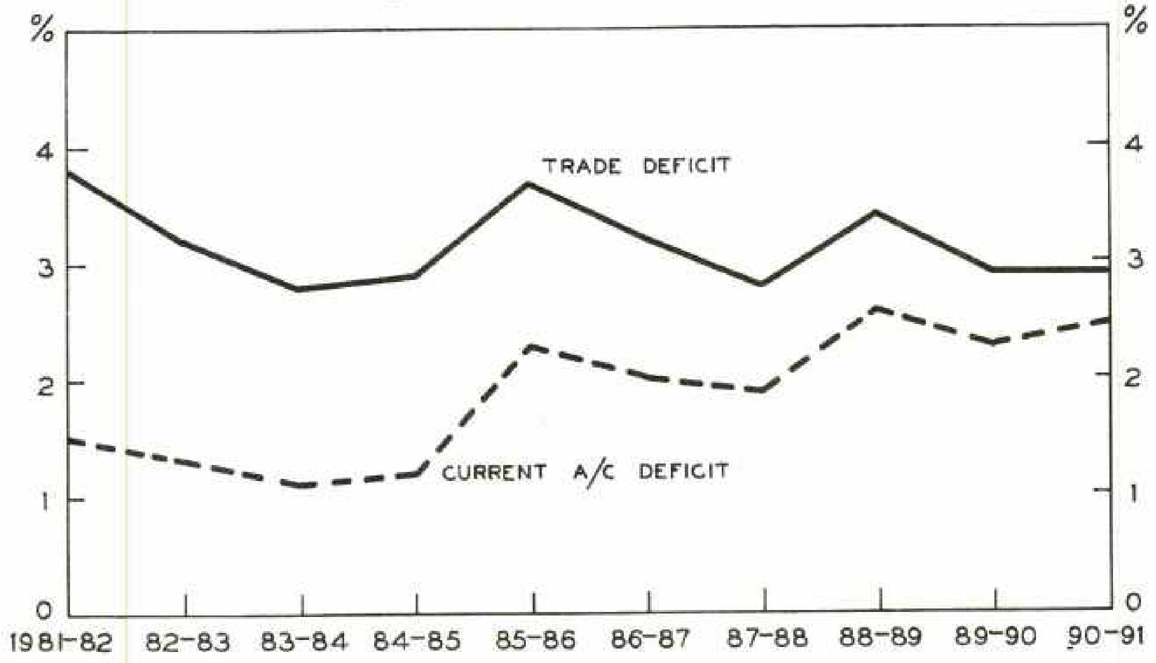
Year/Period	Exports	Imports	Net invisibles	Trade balance	Current A/c balance
Average 1980-85	5.0	8.4	2.2	—3.4	—1.3
Average 1985-90	5.1	8.2	1.0	—3.2	—2.2
1989-90	6.3	9.0	0.6	—2.8	—2.2
1990-91 (QE)	6.3	9.1	0.4	—2.9	—2.5

NOTE : *The ratios have been computed on the basis of balance of payments data as given in Appendix Table 6.2 and the CSO estimates of GDP at current market prices. Official grant receipts and US embassy expenditure in India out of PL-480 Rupee funds are taken as current account receipts in conformity with the balance of payments statistics published by the RBI.*

QE : Quick estimates

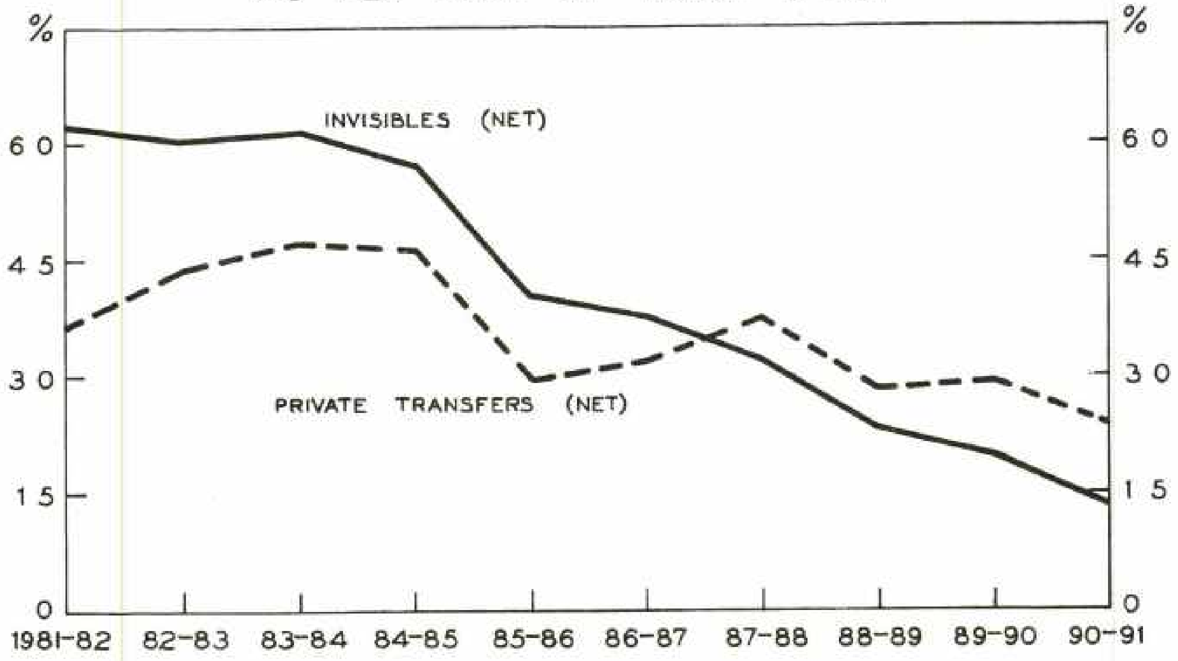
TRADE AND CURRENT A/C DEFICITS

AS PER CENT OF GDP



INVISIBLES (NET) AND PRIVATE TRANSFERS (NET)

AS PER CENT OF TRADE DEFICT



While the symptoms of the emerging BOP crisis had begun to appear during the Seventh Plan period, the problem was aggravated by global developments subsequently. In particular, the position worsened during 1990-91. The proximate causes for this deterioration were a surge in imports owing to an increase in the POL import bill and a contraction in net invisible receipts as a result of escalation in interest payments. The pressure on the external sector intensified during 1990-91 and the first quarter of 1991-92. Durnig 1990-91, while various medium-term adverse factors were still in operation, certain short-term factors got superimposed on them. Foremost was the fallout of the Gulf crisis which entailed an additional cost of Rs. 5180 crore (US $ 2887 million) on the current account alone during the year 1990-91. Secondly, the disturbed conditions in the domestic polity generated unfavourble market perceptions and expectations concerning India. This affected both the current account and capital account components of an already vulnerable BOP position and, at the same time, made the financing of the former extremely difficult.

5.6 On the current account, there was a precipitous fall in invisible receipts in the form of private remittances, travel and toursim earnings, etc. The number of foreign tourist arrivals into India declined by 8.8 per cent during 1990-91. The temporary loss of confidence resulted in virtual cessation of commercial lending by private foreign banks to India and a massive erosion in accruals under non-resident deposits (NRDs). The seriousness of the former is evident from the fact that the approvals accorded to such loans fell from Rs. 2296 crore (US $ 1379 million) in 1989-90 to Rs. 596 crore (US $ 341 million) in the first six months of 1990-91 and to a mere Rs. 28 crore (US $ 15 million) in the second half. Net inflows of NRDs fell from a level of about US $ 1306 million in 1989-90 to US $ 229 million in 1990-91. Foreign Currency Non-Resident Account (FCNRA) deposits were particularly hit. The net infows into these deposits turned negative beginning October 1990 (Table 5.2). The monthly average outflows from the FCNRA were of the order US $ 67 million during the second half of 1990-91 which accelerated to more than US $ 310 million during the first quarter of 1991-92. This average monthly rate of outflow has decelerated to US $ 91 million during July-December 1991. Inflows into NRDs had earlier financed about one-forth of the current account deficit.

TABLE 5.2

Monthly Inflows/Outflows under NR(E)RA and FCNRA

(in U.S. Dollar Million)

Month	1990-91			1991-92		
	NR(E)RA	FCNRA	Total	NR(E)RA	FCNRA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	—37	115	78	—18	—373	—391
May	6	70	76	—21	—228	—249
June	27	37	64	18	—330	—312
July	—27	35	8	—43	—89	—132
August	21	231	252	27	—125	—98
September	21	85	106	18*	—147	—129*
October	28	—102	—74	—19*	—146	—165*
November	—35	—22	—57	—24*	—33	—57*
December	26	—52	—26	—24*	—4	—28*
January	14	—100	—86			
February	—15	—11	—26			
March	55	—116	—61			
Total	**87**	**142**	**229**	**—85***	**—1475**	**—1560***

* Provisional.

NR(E)RA : Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts.

FCNRA : Foreign Currency Non-Rresident Accounts.

Note : Monthly figures shown in US $ million may not add to the total due to the exchange rate factor.

5.7 As a percentage of GDP, the current account deficit is estimated to have gone up to 2.5 per cent in 1990-91 from 2.2 per cent in 1989-90. The results of the quick estimates prepared by the RBI place the current account deficit in 1990-91 at Rs. 13088 crore (US $ 7295 million) as compared to Rs. 9824 crore (US $ 5900 million) during 1989-90. This sharp increase in the current accont deficit of Rs. 3264 crore (US $ 1395 million) during 1990-91 is made up of a larger trade deficit coupled with a smaller net invisible receipts. Trade deficit during 1990-91 on a payments basis stood at Rs. 15142 crore (US $ 8440 million), higher by Rs. 2729 crore (US $ 985 million) over the preceding year's (1989-90) level of Rs. 12413 crore (US $ 7455 million). The trade deficit on a payments basis as reported by the RBI is higher compared with the trade deficit reported by the DGCI&S based on customs valuation owing to differences in the timing, coverage and valuation of the trade data. Estimates of other net invisible receipts showed a decline to Rs. 1200 crore (US $ 669 million) from Rs. 1686 crore (US $ 1013 million) in 1989-90.

5.8 Movements in the country's foreign exchange reserves given in Table 5.3 manifest the net result of transactions in the external sector since 1980-81. Among the three components of foreign exchange reserves, the foreign currency assets of the RBI declined by Rs. 1399 crore (US$ 1132 million) in 1990-91 as against a decline of Rs. 818 crore (US $ 858 million) in 1989-90. As a result of the BOP adjustment strategy, there has been a distinct turnaround in BOP situation as reflected in the steady buildup in the foreign currency assets of the RBI. These have risen to Rs. 10958 crore (US $ 4243 million) on February 14, 1992 and were higher by Rs. 6570 crore (US $ 2007 million) over the end-March 1991 level.

TABLE 5.3

Movements in Foreign Exchange Reserves

(In Rupees Crore and U.S. Dollar Million)

Year	Foreign currency assets of RBI at the end of year		Foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year@		Movements in foreign exchange reserves		Net drawals on IMF	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.crore	$ million	Rs. crore	$million	Rs.crore	$million	Rs.crore	$million
1980-81	4822	5850	5544	6823	—390	—538	814*	1029*
1981-82	3355	3582	4024	4390	—1520	—2433	637	639
1982-83	4265	4281	4782	4896	758	506	1893	1958
1983-84	5498	5099	5972	5649	1190	753	1342	1298
1984-85	6817	5482	7243	5952	1271	303	63	53
1985-86	7384	5972	7820	6520	577	568	—327*	—267*
1986-87	7645	5924	8151	6574	331	54	—840*	—690*
1987-88	7287	5618	7687	6223	—464	—351	—1388*	—1123*
1988-89	6605	4226	7040	4802	—647	—1421	—1749*	—1175*
1989-90	5787	3368	6251	3962	—789	—840	—1688*	—1035*
1990-91	4388	2236	11416†	5834	5165†	1872†	—2043*	—1183*
1991-92 . . . . . (up to end—Jan.)	9766	3774	19392†+	7501†+	7976†+	1667†+	2169	794

@ Includes foreign currency assets of RBI, gold holdings of RBI and SDR holdings of Government.

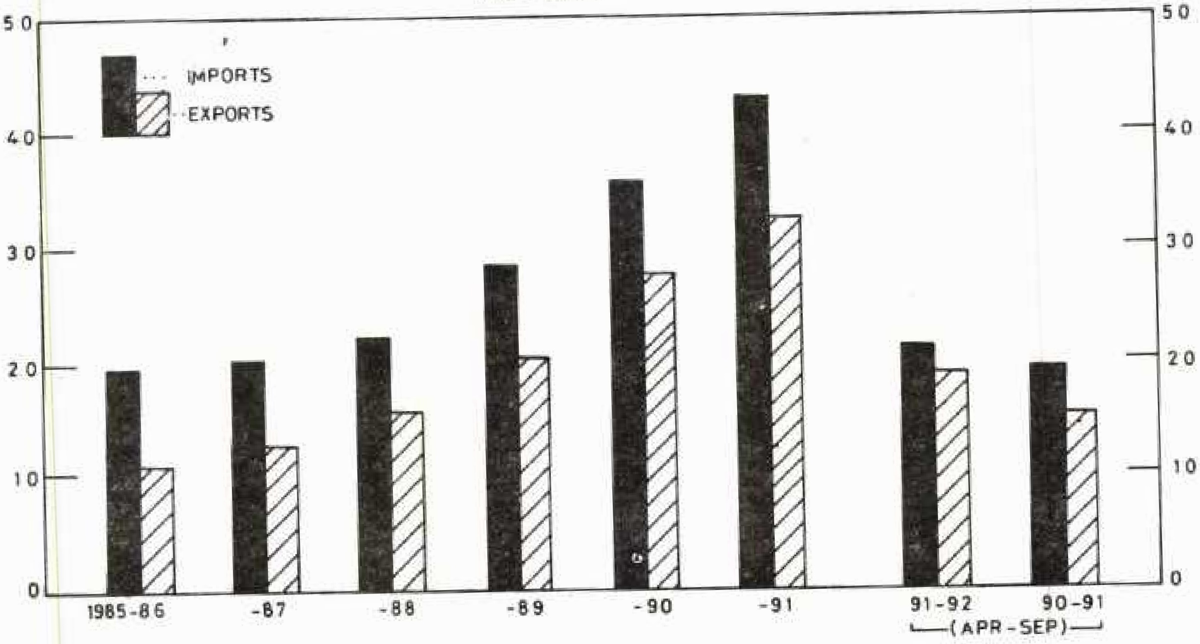
* Includes Trust Fund loan drawals and repayments.

† Effective October 17, 1990 gold is revalued close to international market price at the end of every month. For earlier periods gold is valued at official rate of Rs. 84.39 per 10 grammes.

+ Includes purchase of gold of Rs.494 crore and US $ 191 million from Government of India on December 23, 1991 and January 7, 1992.

FOREIGN TRADE

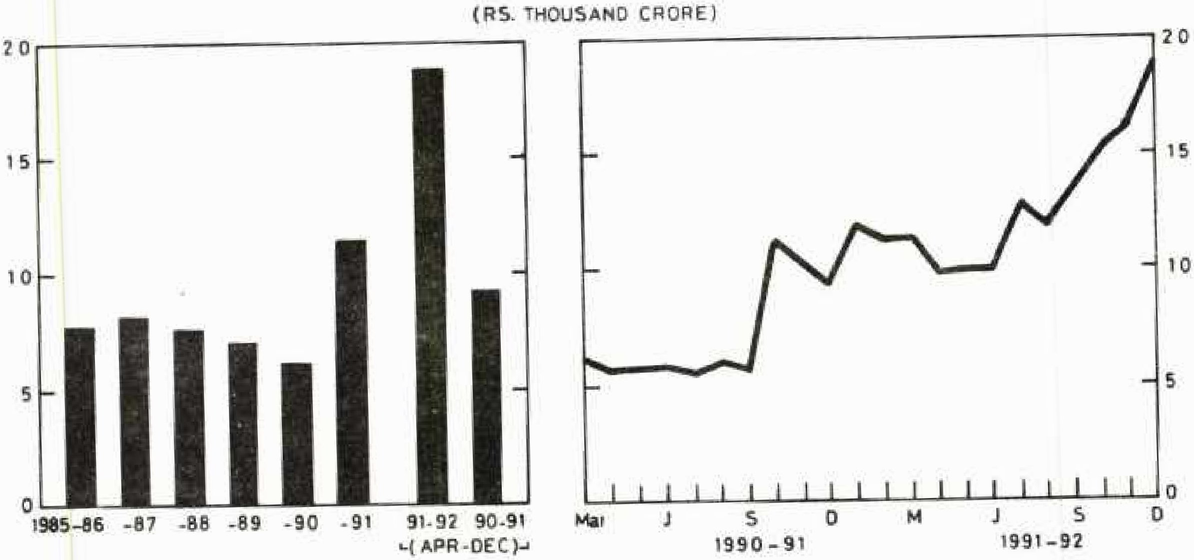
(RS. THOUSAND CRORE)



FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(INCLUDING GOLD & SDRs)

(RS. THOUSAND CRORE)



Gold was valued at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grammes till october 16, 1990 and close to international market price thereafter.

5.9 The BOP data so far available for the current year are incomplete. However, available official data on trade and capital flows do provide an indication of the likely current account and capital account outturn of the balance of payments in 1991-92. On the whole, the current account deficit is expected to decline from 2.5 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 to less than 2 per cent in 1991-92. This reduction signifies the adjustment-cum-stabilisation measures now in place.

5.10 On the trade front, in terms of dollars, both exports and imports declined during the first six months of 1991-92 leading to a substantial reduction in trade deficit reflecting that the import compression measures introduced in the previous several months began to take effect. In US dollar terms, the imports and exports showed a decline of 17.5 per cent and 6.2 per cent, respectively. However, in view of the exchange rate adjustment effected in July 1991, imports and exports showed an increase of 9 per cent and 23.9 per cent, respectively in Rupee terms. These trends reduced trade deficit by Rs. 1878 crore (US $ 1405 million) from a level of Rs. 4234 crore (US $ 2426 million) during April-September 1990 to Rs. 2356 crore (US $ 1021 million) during April-September 1991.

5.11 The capital account, however, is expected to deteriorate during 1991-92 because of the curtailment in access to external commercial borrowings and the outflow of non-resident deposits. During April-December 1991, there was a net outflow in FCNR deposits of the order US $ 1475 million compared with a net inflow of US $ 397 million for the same period of 1990. Besides, net disbursements on account of external commercial borrowings (including export credit) were only Rs. 294 crore (US $ 128 million) during April-September 1991. There has, however, been a significant step-up in net aid disbursements (aid receipts minus repayments) from a level of Rs. 2407 crore (US $ 1363 million) during April-December 1990 to Rs. 5431 crore (US $ 2264 million) during the same period of 1991.

5.12 Despite improvement in the current account position, the adverse trends in the market-related capital inflows would necessitate exceptional financing of the order US $ 3.2 billion during 1991-92. This is expected to be largely covered by the World Bank structural adjustment loan, purchases under the stand-by arrangement with the IMF, and by additional financing from multilateral and bilateral sources.

5.13 In response to the rapidly dwindling foreign exchange reserves, the Government leased 20 tonnes out of the confiscated gold to the State Bank of India which, in turn, entered into a sale arrangement in the international market for a sum of US $ 200 million with a repurchase option. Further, the RBI, both as part of its reserve management policy and as a means of raising resources temporarily, took a decision to keep its gold abroad up to the limit permitted by the RBI Act (under Section 33(5) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the RBI has the power to keep up to 15 per cent of its gold abroad). A total quantity of 46.9 tonnes was sent by the RBI to the vaults of the Bank of England to raise a sum of $ 405 million from the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan. These two transactions put together enabled the raising of a little over US $ 600 million and help tide over the serious liquidity crunch. With improvement in the country's reserves position, the gold pledged abroad was redeemed.

5.14 To mobilise foreign exchange resources, the State Bank of India launched India Development Bonds (IDBs) effective from October 1, 1991 with full repatriation benefits (for both interest earned and principal) to non-resident Indians/overseas corporate bodies. A sum of US $ 1378 million (US $1085 million in dollar bonds and UK £ 165 million in pound sterling bonds) was mobilised under this scheme (up to February 10, 1992). Besides, a scheme known as the 'Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991' was introduced to encourage repatriation of remittances. In respect of such remittances, their source, purpose and nature would not be subject to scrutiny under exchange control regulations and Direct Tax Laws. A sum of US $ 766 million has been mobilised up to February 10, 1992.

Exchange Rate Adjustment

5.15 The primary objective of the exchange rate adjustment is one of strengthening the viability of external payments position, i.e., to ensure that exchange rate movements maintain a reasonable incentive for export promotion and encourage efficient import substitution activities, and at the same time, to stem the flight of capital from India and discourage flow of remittances from abroad through illegal channels. In the immediate short run, exchange rate adjustment is expected to facilitate realisation of outstanding export receipts and accelerate, in general, the inflow of remittances by quelling destabilising market expectations. Downward adjustment in the exchange rate raises the relative price of traded goods (by increasing the domestic price of foreign currency) to non-traded (or home) goods, thereby encouraging production of tradeables while discouraging their

consumption. This expenditure-switching effect at a macro level results in correcting the imbalances in the trade and current account.

5.16 The real effective exchange rate (REER) of a currency, which is the nominal exchange rate adjusted for the relative change in prices in the respective countries, is a proxy for a country's degree of competitiveness in world markets. Appreciation in REER reflects a deterioriation in the country's international competitiveness, while a depreciation in REER reflects the converse.

5.17 Many of India's trade competitors made substantial exchange rate adjustments over the past few years. China and Indonesia, for instance, depreciated their currencies against the US dollar more than India did despite their lower inflation. Over the period end-December 1980 to end-December 1989, China depreciated by 68 per cent and Indonesia by 65 per cent while India depreciated by only 53 per cent against US dollar, whereas the increase in consumer prices in China and Indonesia were lower at 100 per cent and 111 per cent, respectively, against India's 114 per cent over the same period.

5.18 Between October 1990 and March 1991 the REER of the Rupee appreciated by about 2 per cent as a result of a much slower rate of depreciation in the nominal exchange rate (2.4 per cent against the major five currencies over the same period) and the widening inflation differentials as the country's domestic inflation accelerated after October 1990. Further, in the five month period between February 1991 and June 1991, the nominal effective exchange rate of Rupee decreased only by 2.5 per cent while the inflation differentials continued to widen. All this resulted in an erosion of India's international competitiveness.

5.19 To restore the competitiveness of our exports and to bring about a reduction in trade and current account deficits, a downward adjustment of the Rupee had become inevitable. The Reserve Bank of India effected the exchange rate adjustment in two steps in early July 1991. The timing of the exchange rate adjustment was necessitated by the need to nullify adverse expectations and restore international confidence. On the other hand, the magnitude of the adjustment was predicated on the need to restore competitiveness of the country vis-a-vis her competitors in trade. On July 1, 1991 the value of the Rupee declined by 8 to 9 per cent against the major currencies (the pound sterling, the US dollar, the deutsche mark, the yen and the French franc). On July 3, 1991, the value of the Rupee was further lowered by 10 to 11 per cent against the major currencies.

5.20 In determining the extent of adjustment, the relevant factors were : differentials in the price levels between India and her major trading partners; the extent of real depreciation of the currencies of competitors; the degree of correction required in our balance of payments; and market expectations. Taking all these factors into account the magnitude of downward adjustment in the external value of the Rupee by about 18 per cent was appropriate.

5.21 A basic requirement for the success of this policy is that relative price change should bring forth requisite change in production and consumption patterns. Exchange rate depreciation could lead to an improvement of the current account only if export volumes rise and/or import volumes fall sufficiently to outweigh the price effect. Besides, lags in such response to exchange rate changes are also to be reckoned with. There is the well known "J Curve" effect of the improvement in balance of trade occuring after an initial deterioration. However, following the stringent monetary restrictions on imports, the expected deterioration of trade deficit did not happen. The trade deficit during the first six months of the current financial year contracted significantly.

Merchandise Trade

5.22 Overall trends in merchandise trade, on customs basis, during the recent years, both in Rupee and dollar terms, are given in Table 5.4.

This performance is marked by a high trade deficit, about $ 5.4 billion per annum during the last five years. The capacity of exports to finance imports (export/import ratio) declined in 1990-91 to about 75 per cent from around 78 per cent in the previous year, in the face of a fall in the growth of exports and sizeable growth in imports. However, during the first half of the current financial year, the trade deficit has been curtailed by nearly sixty per cent (in dollar terms) due to a sharp reduction in imports.

Imports

5.23 The high rate of growth in imports witnessed during the previous three years continued in 1990-91 when imports increased by 13.2 per cent in dollar terms or 22 per cent in Rupee terms. The acceleration in 1990-91 was mainly attributable to higher oil imports as POL imports in dollar terms increased by 60 per cent as a result of both a hike in world oil prices following the Gulf crisis as well as increased volume of oil imports as domestic production was

impaired by supply difficulties. Non-oil imports during the year rose by only 3.1 per cent (in dollar terms). The compression of non oil imports resulted from a series of measures taken by the Government and the RBI in view of acute scarcity of foreign exchange reserves.

TABLE 5.4

Trends in Foreign Trade

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade balance	Changes in imports	Changes in exports	Trade balance as % of exports
	Rupees hundred crore			*Per cent*		
1986-87	201.0	124.5	—76.4	2.2	14.3	61.4
1987-88	222.4	156.7	—65.7	10.7	25.9	41.9
1988-89	282.4	202.3	—80.0	26.9	29.1	39.6
1989-90	354.2	276.8	—77.3	25.4	36.8	27.9
1990-91	431.9	325.5	—106.4	22.0	17.6	32.7
1991-92*	210.7	187.1	—23.6	9.0	23.9	12.6
	Billion US Dollars			*Per cent*		
1986-87	15.7	9.7	—6.0	—2.1	9.4	
1987-88	17.2	12.1	—5.1	9.1	24.0	
1988-89	19.5	14.0	—5.5	13.6	15.6	
1989-90	21.3	16.6	—4.6	9.1	19.0	
1990-91	24.1	18.1	—5.9	13.2	9.1	
1991-92*	9.1	8.1	—1.0	—17.5	—6.2	

Data for 1989-90 & April-September, 1991-92 are provisional.

* April-September, 1991-92

Source : DGCI&S for trade data and RBI for exchange rate.

5.24 During the first half of 1991-92, import curbs were extended and intensified in the wake of a precarious balance of payments situation. The structural changes in trade policy announced during the year also aimed at optimal import compression by linking imports to exports (through the mechanism of Eximscrips), thereby encouraging efficiency in the use of imported inputs. Thus, imports during April-September, 1991 declined sharply by 17.5 per cent in dollar terms, contributed by a 22.7 per cent fall in non-POL imports.

5.25 Table 5.5 shows imports by major categories and commodities for 1990-91 and April-September 1991-92 along with growth rates for 1990-91 and the first half of 1991-92. The share in total of bulk imports, which largely consist of consumption goods as well as raw materials and some key universal intermediates, increased from 41.6 per cent in 1989-90 to 46.3 per cent in 1990-91 and stood at 45.1 per cent during April—September, 1991-92. Non-bulk imports constituted slightly more than half of total imports in 1989-90, 47.1 per cent in 1990-91 and 48.4 per cent during April—September, 1991. The acceleration in bulk imports was contributed, besides POL, by higher imports of pulses, edible oils, coal, ores and metal scrap and paper & paperboard. The deceleration in growth of non-bulk imports in 1990-91 was largely on account of a fall in the import of gems and jewellery, which is export-related, and a deceleration in the growth of imports of professional instruments and plastic material & artificial resins.

TABLE 5.5

Imports by major commodity groups

Item	1990-91	1991-92 April-Sept(P)	1990-91	1991-92 April-Sept(P)	Per cent change (Rs. terms)		Per cent change ($ terms)	
					1990-91 / 1989-90	April-Sept.91 / April-Sept. 90	1990-91 / 1989-90	April-Sept.91 / April-Sept.90
	(Rs hundred crore)		(Billion US Dollars)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. *Bulk imports*	**200.2**	**94.9**	**11.1**	**4.1**	**35.9**	**15.0**	**26.1**	**—13.0**
(a) *Essential imports*	**141.9**	**70.1**	7.9	3.0	43.5	**22.2**	**33.1**	—7.5
1. POL	108.2	53.8	6.0	2.3	72.4	35.4	60.0	2.4
2. Cereals etc.	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	—51.8	—20.1	—55.3	—39.6
3. Edible oils	3.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	54.5	—66.4	43.4	—74.6
4. Fertilisers	17.7	11.6	1.0	0.5	—0.6	19.8	—7.8	—9.3
5. Non-ferrous metals	11.0	3.4	0.6	0.1	—12.1	—35.7	—18.4	—51.3
(b) *Other bulk imports*	**58.3**	**24.8**	**3.2**	**1.1**	**20.4**	**—1.4**	**11.7**	**—25.4**
6. Pulses	4.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	111.2	—38.5	95.9	—53.4
7. Coal	7.9	4.2	0.4	0.2	40.5	23.8	30.3	—6.3
8. Iron and steel	21.1	10.9	1.2	0.5	—8.3	19.3	—14.9	—9.8
9. Paper, board & pulp	9.1	4.1	0.5	0.2	38.1	—4.2	28.2	—27.6
10. Ores & metal scrap	15.3	4.2	0.8	0.2	41.0	—31.0	30.8	—47.8
II. *Non-bulk imports*	**203.5**	**102.0**	**11.3**	**4.4**	**11.1**	**7.6**	**3.1**	**—18.6**
(a) *Capital goods*	**104.7**	**48.7**	5.8	**2.1**	**18.5**	**9.5**	**10.0**	**—17.2**
(b) *Mainly export-related imports*	**66.0**	**38.7**	**3.7**	**1.7**	**—2.9**	**12.7**	**—9.9**	**—14.8**
(1) Pearls and precious stones	37.4	21.7	2.1	0.9	—11.9	28.7	—18.2	—2.6
(2) Chemicals	22.9	14.4	1.3	0.6	7.2	0.4	—0.5	—24.1
(3) Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	4.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	26.8	—21.3	17.6	—40.5
(4) Cashewnuts	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	74.8	—6.0	62.2	—28.9
(c) *Other non-bulk items*	**32.8**	**14.7**	**1.8**	**0.6**	**22.0**	**—8.5**	**13.2**	**—30.8**
(1) Professional instruments etc.	10.6	4.6	0.6	0.2	19.6	—19.6	11.0	—39.2
(2) Chemicals	9.2	2.5	0.5	0.1	44.4	—34.9	34.0	—50.8
(3) Plastics & resins	10.9	6.6	0.6	0.3	9.9	26.3	2.0	—4.4
(4) Non metallic minerals	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	20.8	—20.2	12.1	—39.6
III. *Unclassified*	**28.3**	**13.7**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**19.7**	**—14.1**	**11.1**	**—35.0**
IV. Total	**431.9**	**210.7**	**24.1**	**9.1**	**22.0**	**9.0**	**13.2**	**—17.5**

(P)—Provisional.

NOTES : 1. Item I (a) 4 includes fertiliser crude, manufactured & fertiliser material.

2. Item II (b) 2 includes organic and inorganic chemicals.

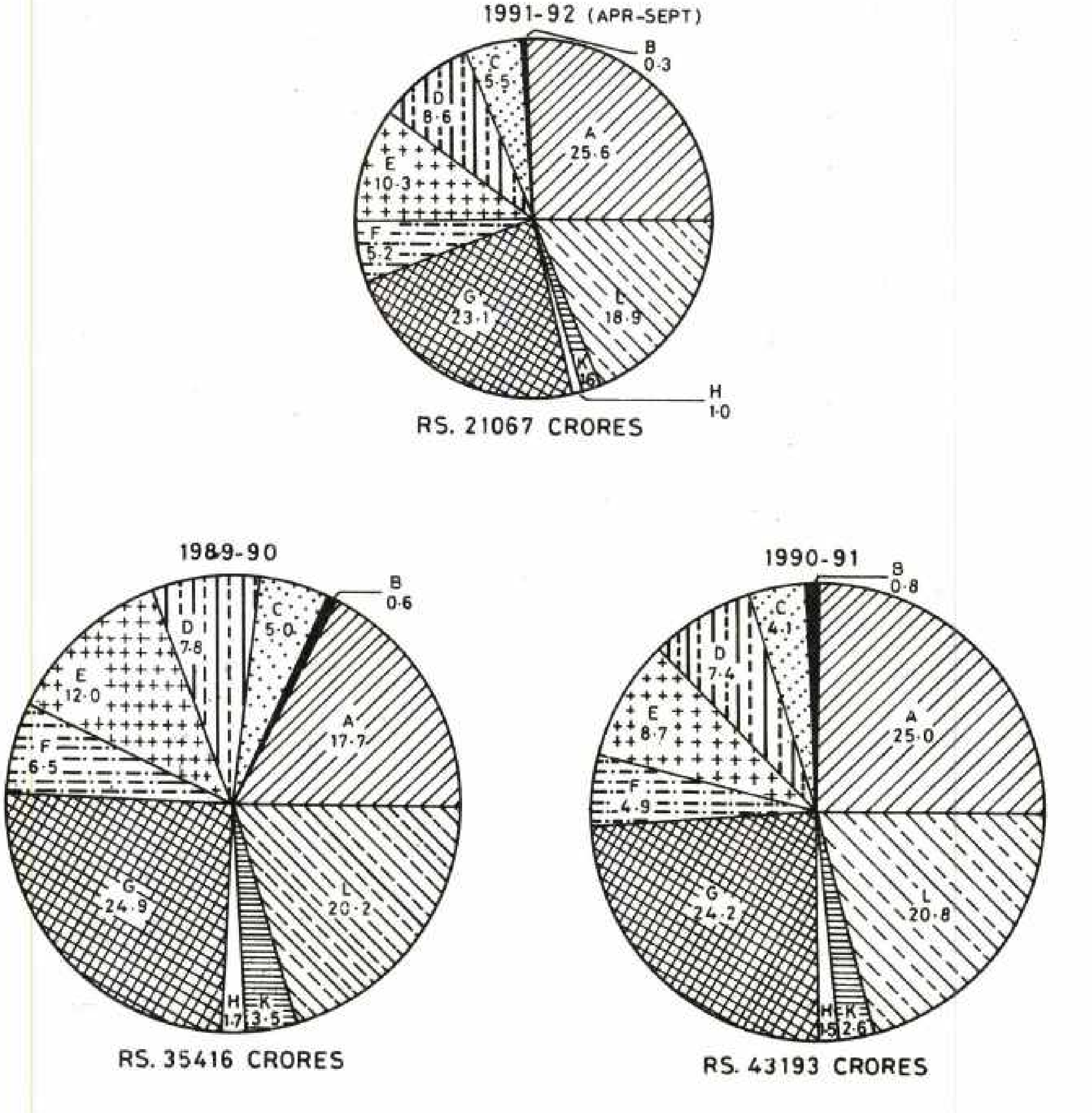
3. Item II (c) 2 relates to materials and products including pharmaceutical & dyeing & colouring material.

4. A zero in column 5 indicates a negligible amount.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(PER CENT)

A - PETROLEUM OIL AND LUBRICANTS
B - EDIBLE OILS
C - FERTILISERS AND FERTILISER MATERIALS
D - CHEMICALS
E - PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES
F - IRON AND STEEL
G - CAPITAL GOODS
H - CEREALS AND PULSES
K - NON FERROUS METALS
L - OTHERS



5.26 During April—September, 1991-92 imports declined across the board in dollar terms, excepting POL, the fall being substantial in imports of capital goods, chemicals, non-metallic minerals, ores and metal scrap, non-ferrous metals and edible oils. Imports of export-related items, in dollar terms, declined by around 10 per cent in 1990-91 and about 15 per cent during April—September, 1991.

Import Compression Measures

5.27 In view of the precarious foreign exchange reserves position, the Government sought to achieve import compression by fiscal and monetary means rather than by means of physical controls, although the latter were also resorted to during 1990-91 and the first quarter of 1991-92. To this end, the RBI continued and further tightened restrictions on import financing introduced in the second half of 1990-91. In May, 1991 the RBI imposed a 25 per cent interest rate surcharge on bank credit for imports subject to a commercial rate of interest of a minimum of 17 per cent, to discourage the use of bank credit to finance imports. The fiscal measures adopted to contain imports included an increase in the issue price of fertilizers and selective reduction in subsidies, an increase in the price of petroleum products and a continuance of the Gulf surcharge.

5.28 The new trade policy also aimed at optimal import compression by increasing the size of Exim-scrips and simultaneously shifting various categories of imports out of the realm of licensing requiring the release of free foreign exchange into the expanded Eximscrip market. Such a shifting of a large part of unsatisfied import demand to the Eximscrips market permitted the creation of a self-balancing mechanism whereby imports would automatically adjust to availability of foreign exchange through an increase in the Eximscrips premium, which in turn would provide an incentive to exporters.

5.29 An important direct import compression measure introduced in October, 1990 was the requirement of a cash margin of 50 per cent on payments for most imports other than capital goods. In March-April, 1991 these cash margins for imports other than capital goods were increased substantially, first to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and then to 200 per cent (for all OGL imports) and 150 per cent for imports under specified licenses. Even in the case of 100 per cent EOUs, advance licenses, etc., a cash margin of 50 per cent was imposed. However, with the improvement in the reserve position, these cash margins were relaxed to 150 per cent in October, 1991, to 50 per cent in December, 1991 and then to 25 per cent in January, 1992.

5.30 Restrictions were also placed in March, 1991 on sale of foreign exchange for import of capital goods, which were allowed initially only under foreign lines of credit available with financial institutions. Subsequently, in November, 1991 relaxations were made permitting such imports up to a limited extent against suppliers credit. Import of capital goods up to a value of Rs. 50 lakhs was also permitted against free foreign exchange, and up to a value of Rs. 100 lakhs if the importer could arrange, suppliers credit for 360 days. Import of capital goods would also be allowed (i) against a matching inflow of foreign equity, (ii) against release of free foreign exchange upto 15% of the cost of import up to a limit of Rs. 100 lakhs where 85% of the cost is financed by external commercial borrowings, (iii) for export-oriented entities against borrowings for a minimum period of two years provided the borrowings are liquidated out of the net foreign exchange earnings of the borrowing unit.

5.31 In March, 1991 the Government introduced a system of prior centralised approval by RBI for opening letters of credit and remittances against imports not under letters of credit where the amount involved was Rs. 25 lakhs and above. This arrangement was further tightened in April, 1991 by the regulation that whenever the cumulative value of letters of credit and remittances taken together exceeded Rs. 2 crores for a single importer, all further letters/remittances would have to be specifically cleared by the RBI. These prior clearance requirements on the cumulative value of imports were eliminated in August, 1991. In December, 1991 the requirement of centralised clearance in those cases where the prescribed cash margins were to be maintained (imports other than capital goods) was waived.

Exports

5.32 There was a major slowdown in export growth during 1990-91 signalling a reversal of the buoyancy witnessed in earlier years. During 1986-87 to 1989-90, exports grew at 17.0 per cent per annum in dollar terms or 26.5 per cent in Rupee terms. In contrast, export growth in 1990-91 was modest at 9.1 per cent in dollar terms or 17.6 per cent in Rupee terms. This deceleration in exports was caused by a number of factors, such as, (i) a slowdown in the expansion of world trade (volume of world trade decelerated from 7.3 per cent in 1989 to 4.2 per cent in 1990 and further to 0.9 per cent in 1991) and recessionary conditions in some major industrial economies; (ii) loss of export markets in the Middle East due to the Gulf crisis; (iii) political and economic upheavals in Eastern Europe, which earlier provided a sheltered

market to Indian exports; (iv) import curbs introduced during 1990-91 in response to the foreign exchange shortage and intensified after the Gulf crisis, affecting export-related imports; (v) movement in the exchange rate which was broadly supportive of exports since 1986-87 becoming adverse thus affecting competitiveness of exports; and (vi) internal law-and-order problems in some states.

TABLE 5.6

Exports by major commodity groups

Commodity	1990-91	1991-92 April—Sept(P)	1990-91	1991-92 April—Sept(P)	Per cent change (Rs terms)		Per cent change ($ terms)	
	(Rs hundred crore)		(Billion US Dollars)		1990-91/ 1989-90	April-Sept.91/ April-Sept. 90	1990-91/ 1989-90	April-Sept.91/ April-Sept.90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture and allied products	**63.2**	**36.7**	**3.5**	**1.6**	**29.5**	**18.8**	**20.1**	**—10.1**
1. Cashew kernels	4.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	21.6	46.9	12.8	11.1
2. Coffee	2.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	—27.3	2.8	—32.6	—22.2
3. Marine products	9.6	6.0	0.5	0.3	39.7	54.8	29.6	17.1
4. Oil meals	6.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	—0.3	19.5	—7.5	—9.6
5. Raw cotton	8.5	2.9	0.5	0.1	558.9	—45.2	511.4	—58.6
6. Rice	4.6	2.5	0.3	0.1	8.2	23.6	0.4	—6.5
7. Spices	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	—15.5	42.7	—21.6	8.0
8. Sugar	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	15.6	140.3	7.2	81.8
9. Tea & mate	10.7	4.8	0.6	0.2	16.7	—10.2	8.3	—32.1
10. Tobacco	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.1	50.5	77.4	39.6	34.2
II. *Ores and minerals*	**15.0**	**8.8**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**9.8**	**47.6**	**1.9**	**11.7**
11. Iron ore	10.5	5.9	0.6	0.3	13.1	50.4	5.0	13.8
III. *Manufactured goods*	**237.4**	**137.4**	**13.2**	**6.0**	**14.9**	**25.3**	**6.6**	**—5.2**
12. Engineering goods	38.8	21.3	2.2	0.9	17.9	18.2	9.4	—10.6
13. Chemicals	25.4	16.0	1.4	0.7	18.7	38.7	10.1	5.0
14. Textiles	21.0	14.2	1.2	0.6	39.3	58.9	29.3	20.2
15. Jute manufactures	3.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	—12.8	—6.6	—34.0
16. Leather & mfrs.	25.7	13.6	1·4	0·6	31.6	15·6	22·1	—12·5
17. Readymade garments	40.1	21.5	2.2	0.9	24.3	20.0	15.4	—9.2
18. Handicrafts Of which :	61.7	38.1	3.4	1.7	—0.0	32.7	—7.2	0.4
Gems and jewellery	52.5	31.6	2.9	1.4	—0.9	28.5	—8.1	—2.8
IV. *Mineral fuels and lubricant*	9.5	3.9	**0.5**	**0.2**	28.2	**—1.1**	**18.9**	**—25.2**
19. POL	9.4	3.7	0.5	0.2	34.6	—6.0	24.9	—28.9
V. *Others*	0.6	0.3	**0.0**	0.0	37.3	**—44.3**	**27.4**	**—57.9**
Total	325.5	187.1	**18.1**	**8.1**	**17.7**	**23.9**	**9.8**	**—6.2**

(P)—Provisional.

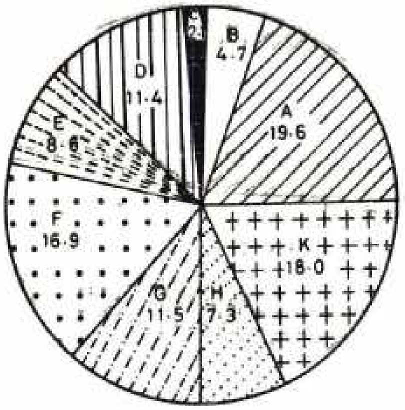
NOTES : 1. Item 12 includes Machinery, Transport equipment, metal manufactures (including iron and steel), electronic goods and computer software.
2. Group IV includes coal.
3. The group totals pertaining to I, II, III, IV & V are provisional tentative estimates bassed on preliminary details.
4. Item 13 excludes rubber, glass, paints and other products.
5. Item 14 includes cotton yarn, fabrics, made up etc.
6. Item 18 includes handicrafts, carpets (handmade) & gems and jewellery.
7. Group totals may not add up to the total due to errors and omissions.
8. Others include errors and omissions.
9. A zero in column 5 indicates a negligible amount.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(PER CENT)

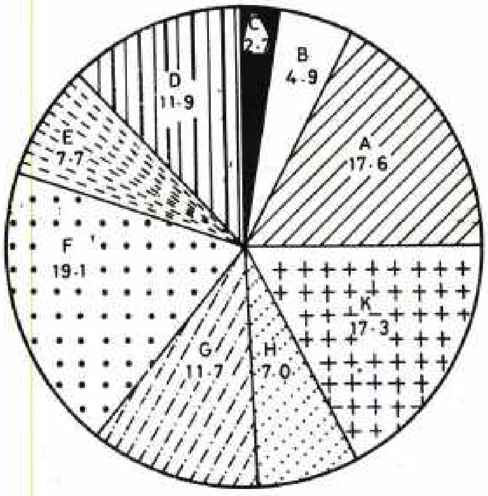
A — AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS*
B — ORES AND MINERALS
C — MINERAL FUEL AND LUBRICANTS
D — ENGINEERING GOODS**
E — CHEMICALS
F — GEMS AND JEWELLERY
G — READYMADE GARMENTS
H — LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES
K — OTHERS

1991-92 (APR-SEPT)



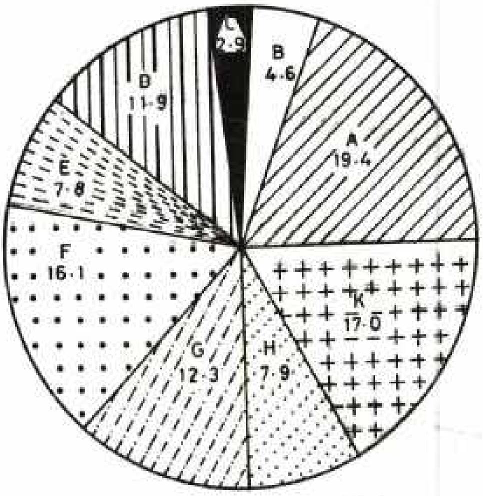
RS. 18711 CRORES

1989-90



RS. 27682 CRORES

1990-91



RS. 32553 CRORES

* INCLUDE COFFEE, TEA, OILCAKES, TOBACCO, CASHEWNUTS, SPICES, SUGAR, RAW COTTON, RICE AND MARINE PRODUCTS.

** INCLUDE MACHINERY, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, METAL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING IRON & STEEL), ELECTRONIC GOODS AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE.

5.33 Export data for major commodities for the years 1990-91 and April—September, 1991-92, together with growth rates for 1990-91 and the first half of 1991-92 are given in Table 5.6. They reveal that while export growth of agricultural commodities remained buoyant in 1990-91, that of manufactured goods decelerated. Consequently, the share of agricultural product exports in total exports increased from 17.6 per cent in 1989-90 to 19.4 per cent in 1990-91 while the share of manufactured goods slipped from 74.6 to 72.9 per cent during the same period. Nevertheless, the unit value realisation of many primary exports like coffee, rice, spices, oil-cakes, sugar and raw cotton (which together account for roughly 40 per cent of total agricultural exports) recorded a decline during 1990-91. Much of the drop in the export performance of manufactured goods is attributable to a decline in actual levels or a deceleration in the export growth of gems and jewellery, engineering goods, readymade garments and chemical & allied products which had been performing strongly during the last few years.

5.34 During 1991-92 (April-September), export performance has been quite disappointing with exports declining by 6.2 per cent in dollar terms (although in Rupee terms these increased by 23.9 per cent). Exports were adversely affected partly by the severe import curbs and the tight monetary policy impacting on export credit and import of raw material and components. The growth in industrial production could not be sustained once the accumulated inventories were drawn down resulting in a decline in industrial production during the first six months of the current financial year. Another reason for the poor performance of exports in the first half of 1991-92 was a perceptible fall in exports to the Rupee Payment Area (RPA), as shown below. However, exports to General Currency Area went up by 5.4 per cent.

TABLE 5.7

Exports to GCA and RPA Areas

YEAR	GCA	RPA	Total	Changes GCA	Changes RPA	Total
	Rupees hundred Crore			*per cent*		
1988-89	170.7	31.6	202.3	..	..	29.1
1989-90	225.1	51.7	276.8	31.9	63.8	36.8
1990-91	268.8	56.7	325.5	19.4	9.7	17.6
1991-92*	169.0	18.1	187.1	39.4	—39.0	23.9
	Billion US Dollars			*per cent*		
1988-89	11.8	2.2	14.0	..	..	15.6
1989-90	13.5	3.1	16.6	14.7	42.7	19.0
1990-91	15.0	3.1	18.1	10.8	1.6	9.1
1991-92*	7.3	0.8	8.1	5.4	—53.8	—6.2

Data for 1989-90 & April-September, 1991-92 are provisional
* April-September, 1991-92

Export Promotion Measures

5.35 Given the tight foreign exchange reserve position, the Government accorded the highest priority to lifting those import restrictions which affected exporters i.e. on export-related imports. The RBI exempted or relaxed the minimum cash margin requirements for imports of various export-related goods. Requirement of cash margins for imports (other than capital goods) against Eximscrips, issued after the realisation of export proceeds, was exempted and centralised clearance by RBI for imports against Eximscrips was also waived. Prior approval requirements were also relaxed in some cases in order to promote exports. The minimum ceiling of Rs. 3 crore in reckoning the permissible tolerance level for arriving at export outstanding to decide waiver/requirement of cash margins was also dispensed with in

December, 1991. It is the Government's policy to further relax restrictions on export-related imports with the progressive strengthening of foreign exchange reserves position. Ministry of Commerce has also identified about 30 items for 'extreme focus' for stepping up their exports substantially in the medium and the long run. Besides, the structural trade policy reforms carried out by the Government, inter alia, aimed at promoting exports.

5.36 The Union Budget for 1991-92 also contained certain export promotion measures. The tax concession under section 80 HHC of income tax act was extended to exports of software and processed minerals; expanded coverage of specified machinery items was permitted under concessional duty for marine products industry; to promote leather exports, customs duty was reduced on certain raw materials and the coverage of concessional duty available to specified capital goods of leather industry was expanded; import duty on zirconium oxide and yttrium oxide was reduced to encourage indigenous manufacture of cubic zirconium and jewellery exports therefrom; and larger coverage of drug intermediates & bulk drugs was made eligible for a concessional rate of import duty.

Export Credit

5.37 In view of the paramount need of timely and adequate credit to increase exports, the RBI credit policy for the second half of 1991-92 effected a change in the export credit refinance formula. To provide an added incentive to banks for extending export credit, banks would be provided export credit refinance to the extent of 60 per cent of the increase in outstanding export credit over the monthly average level of 1988-89 up to the monthly average level of 1989-90 plus 125 per cent of the increase over the monthly average level of outstanding export credit in 1989-90. The modified two-tier formula was to be implemented in two stages. The second tier of refinance was to be raised from 100 per cent to 110 per cent effective November 2, 1991 and from 110 per cent to 125 per cent from December 28, 1991.

5.38 Further, interest rates on pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit were also increased. Interest rates on pre-shipment credit were increased from 12.5 per cent per annum to 15 per cent per annum for credit upto 180 days and from 14.5 per cent per annum to 17 per cent per annum for credits beyond 180 days and upto 270 days. Similarly, interest rates on post-shipment credit were increased to 15 per cent (from 12.5 per cent) for credit up to 90 days, 20 per cent (from 18 per cent earlier) for credit beyond 90 days and upto six months and 15 per cent (from 12.5 per cent) for deferred credit for the period beyond 180 days. There was no change in the interest rate of 25 per cent for post-shipment credit beyond six months from the date of shipment. The increase in export credit interest rates together with the liberalisation of the export refinance formula are expected to facilitate a significant and enduring increase in flow of credit to the export sector. A pre-shipment export credit scheme denominated in foreign currency was introduced by EXIM bank to enable exporters access to imports of raw materials/components. To enable the exporters to avail of post-shipment credit denominated in foreign currency and pay interest at rates applicable to foreign currency concerned, a new scheme of "Post-shipment Export Credit Denominated in Foreign Currency" was introduced with effect from January 1, 1992.

Direction of Trade

5.39 The direction of India's foreign trade for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and the first half of 1991-92 is depicted in charts on the following pages. Currently, slightly more than half of the exports are accounted for by OECD, a little less than a fifth by Eastern Europe, about a sixth by non-OPEC developing countries and around a twentieth by OPEC countries. As regards sources of imports, slightly more than half are from OECD, about a fifth from the developing countries (non-OPEC), around a sixth from OPEC and around a twelfth are from Eastern Europe. During the current financial year (April—September, 1991-92), the share of USSR in total exports declined from 16.1 per cent in 1990-91 to 9.1 per cent. Agreements with the independent Republics of the former USSR are urgently required to be effected for protecting these markets.

New Trade Policy

5.40 The reversal of trends in export growth during 1990-91 and the current year required a massive export thrust. In contrast, the earlier economic policy environment had a constraining effect in this regard. High tariff walls and strict import licensing had produced a domestic cost structure which was out of line with the world prices. The high cost structure and the various limitations on entrepreneurial decision-making, introduced by many of the policies, had resulted in the industry becoming uncompetitive in the international market making it extremely difficult to export without extensive subsidies and other special incentives.

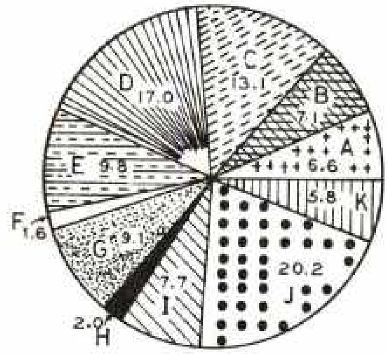
DESTINATION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS

(PER CENT)

A – U.K.
B – F.R.G.
C – OTHER EEC
D – U.S.A
E – JAPAN
F – OTHER OECD

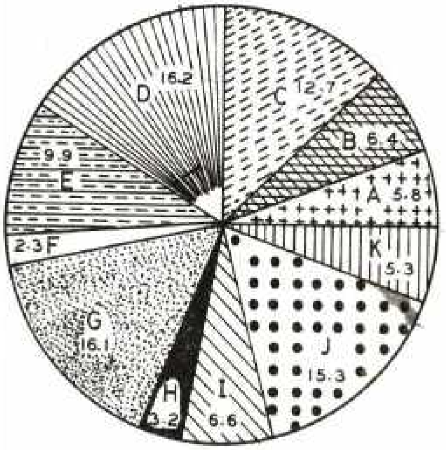
G – U.S.S.R
H – OTHER EAST EUROPE
I – OPEC
J – DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON-OPEC)
K – OTHERS

1991–92
(APR-SEPT.)



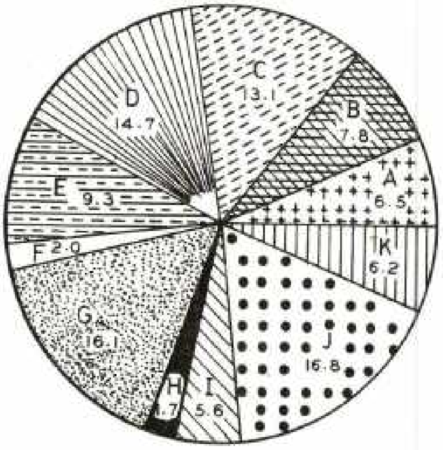
RS. 18711 CRORES

1989–90



RS. 27681 CRORES

1990–91



RS. 32553 CRORES

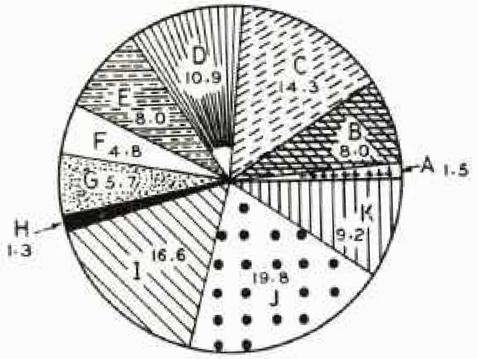
SOURCES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS

(PER CENT)

A — U.K.
B — F.R.G.
C — OTHER EEC
D — U.S.A.
E — JAPAN
F — OTHER OECD

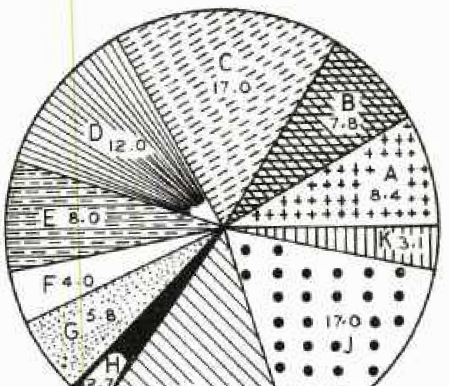
G — U.S.S.R.
H — OTHER EAST EUROPE
I — OPEC
J — DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (NON OPEC)
K — OTHERS

1991-92
(APR-SEPT.)



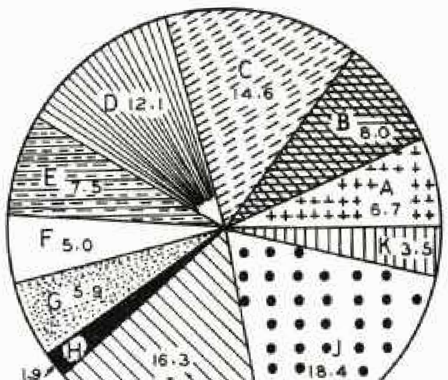
RS. 21067 CRORES

1989-90



RS. 35416 CRORES

1990-91



RS. 43193 CRORES

5.41 To redress this situation and to step up the rate of growth of exports, which is crucial for the medium-term recovery of the economy, adjustments in the exchange rate of the Rupee were effected twice in July, 1991. These exchange rate adjustments are expected to improve the country's international competitiveness in the short and medium term thus boosting growth of exports. This, however, assumes that inflation would be controlled and production for exports augmented. These exchange rate policy changes were followed by major structural reforms in trade policy aimed at substantial liberalisation of controls and licenses, decanalisation of many items of trade, reduction in peak tariff rates, abolition of export subsidies and other measures to encourage competitiveness and enterprise in the economy. Further, changes in industrial policy undertaken by the Government would also help in improving the international competitiveness of Indian industry and thus promoting exports. Supportive tight fiscal and monetary policies were also adopted to correct the trade imbalance.

5.42 During July—August, 1991 the Government announced far reaching changes in trade policy. These policy changes aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. Essential imports of sensitive items (such as POL and fertilizers) were fully protected, but other imports of raw materials and components were linked to export performance through enlargement and restructuring of the replenishment licensing system. The system of cash compensatory support was abolished consequent upon the change in the exchange rate and other measures of reform which provided substantial incentives for exports across the board. The major policy changes introduced are highlighted below.

(i) The new trade policy makes major changes in the import licensing system by replacing large part of administered licensing of imports by import entitlements linked to export earnings. The import replenishment system was enlarged and restructured and renamed as Eximscrips. Eximscrips will be freely tradeable and the premium on the scrips, set by the market, will represent a further incentive for exporters and a means of allocating imports according to market forces. This will improve the export profitability with maximum incentives to exporters whose import intensity is low. The increased coverage by Eximscrip and the requirement under new policy to encourage financing more and more imports by purchasing Eximscrips would imply a major expansion in demand for Eximscrips leading to increased market premium and export profitability. The Eximscrips will have the following features :

(a) All the export products would have a uniform Eximscrip rate of 30 per cent of FOB (as against 5 to 20 per cent earlier) except for metal based handicrafts, newspapers/journals/periodicals, exposed cinamatographic films and gems/jewellery sector which would continue to enjoy the higher benefits of replenishment as were earlier admissible. Further, in respect of some notified export products such as value added agricultural products, marine products, drugs, electronic products, high technological engineering products, the exporters would be eligible for an additional Eximscrips entitlement of 10 per cent of the FOB value of exports

(b) Exports generated from the General Currency Area (GCA) and the Rupee Payment Area (RPA) will enjoy the benefit of import replenishment for use from the GCA and the RPA, respectively

(c) The scope of export services has been enlarged and the rate of replenishment of service exports has been increased from 10 per cent to 30 per cent of net foreign exchange earnings (NFE)

(d) For exports made on the basis of duty-free imports obtained against Advance Licenses, Eximscrips will be available at the general rate of 30 per cent, but this will be applied to the NFE

(e) Eximscrips will be tradeable and can be used to import any item in the limited permissible list (Appendix 3), the non-sensitive canalised list (Appendix 5A), all OGL items for actual users (Appendix 6, List 8 Part I and Appendix 6, List 10) and non-OGL capital goods other than those in the restricted list (Appendix 1A) of the Import Export policy, 1990...93

(f) The system of supplementary licenses has been discontinued and the category of unlisted OGL abolished (except for small scale industries and for manufactures of specified life saving drugs and equipment) and all these import requirements will be met through Eximscrips.

(ii) The system of advance licenses, designed to provide exporters with duty-free access to the inputs they need to produce competitively for world markets, is an important instrument of trade policy, especially in our situation where import tariff levels are still high. The new trade policy has strengthened this system of advance licences by simplifying and speeding up the process of issuing these licenses, reduction in the number of documents required, larger coverage of items for prescribing norms, specifying the value of an advance license in free foreign exchange, permission to adjust fluctuations in prices of imported individual items within the overall CIF value of the advance license, delegation of powers to revalidate these licenses, streamlining the procedure for obtaining bank guarantee and legal undertaking, permission to dispose off the materials imported against such licenses without seeking prior permission of the licensing authority (in cases where no MODVAT facility has been availed of) and removal of substantial manufacturing activity condition for exports to GCA for these licenses.A new Scheme of Transferable Advance License for GCA exports in selected thrust areas, whereby exporters can undertake exports based on duty paid inputs obtained from the market and subsequently obtain advance licenses for replenishment of these inputs, was also introduced. These changes in the advance license scheme will give greater freedom to exporters procuring duty-free raw materials and strengthen it as an instrument of export promotion.

(iii) The procedure for import of capital goods (CG) has been simplified following the Statement on Industrial Policy. New units and units undergoing substantial expansion will be automatically granted licenses for import of capital goods (other than those in the Restricted List—Appendix I Part A) without any clearance from the indigenous availability angle, provided their import is fully covered by foreign equity or the import requirement is up to 25 per cent of the value of plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crore. By way of further relaxation in January, 1992 the requirement of licence for import of CG under the above scheme of direct foreign investment up to 51 per cent foreign equity in high priority industries has been done away with. Import of OGL capital goods (Appendix 1, Part B), non-OGL capital goods (non-Appendix 1, Part A and B) and Restricted goods (Appendix 1, Part A) will be allowed without a specific licence on the basis of the clearance given by the Reserve Bank of India in cases where foreign exchange for import of capital goods is fully covered by foreign equity. Import of such capital goods against foreign equity will be only for actual use. As a measure of rationalisation, payment for imports of capital goods may also be allowed to be made directly in the foreign country by the foreign investor. Such payment will be treated as his contribution to the foreign equity of the company. Access to non-OGL capital goods (other than those in the Restricted List) has also been expanded for all exporters and export houses by permitting their imports against Eximscrips. The clearance from the indigenous angle has been waived for import of capital goods in the case of externally financed projects in which international competitive bidding procedure is followed.

(iv) The new trade policy also includes measures to strengthen the development of Export Houses and Trading Houses as an instrument for promoting exports. These include a widened range of items permitted to be imported by Export Houses, Trading Houses and Star Trading Houses against their additional licences during 1991-92 and additional entitlement of Eximscrips at the rate of 5 per cent of FOB for these houses w.e.f. 1st April, 1992. Government has also permitted the setting up of Trading Houses with 51 per cent foreign equity for the purpose of promoting exports. Such trading houses would be eligible for all the benefits available to domestic export and trading houses.

(v) The list of Restricted items was reviewed and 98 items were shifted from the restricted list to the limited permissible list. The list of OGL items was also reviewed and 37 items shifted from the limited permissible list to the OGL list. Similarly, the list of OGL items was reviewed and 76 items were shifted initially and 34 in December, 1991 from OGL to Limited Permissible List.

(vi) Over the years, a number of items of exports and imports have been canalised for export or import through specified public sector

agencies. The new policy aims at progressively reducing the extent of canalisation. The Government has decontrolled 116 items allowing their exports without any licensing formalities. Another 29 items have been shifted to OGL. In the case of imports, 6 items were decanalised and placed on OGL while 16 items were decanalised and listed in Appendix 3 where they will be available for import against Eximscrips.

(vii) The Export Processing Zones (EPZ) scheme and the 100 per cent EOU scheme, which were introduced to provide for duty free enclaves, enabling production exclusively for exports, have not taken off as expected and have also not attracted foreign investment for tapping export markets to the desired extent. After a review of the working of these schemes, the following changes were made :

(a) All EOU/EPZ units will be eligible for Exmiscrips at the basic rate of 30 per cent applied to NFE.

(b) The duty applicable on DTA sales from EOU/EPZ units has been reduced to 50 per cent of the normal customs duty subject to the duty payable not being less than the excise duty on the same product. DTA sales will be permitted in the ratio of 25 : 75 in relation to export sales in case of units whose use of indigenous raw material is more than 30 per cent of production. In all other cases, the ratio of permissible DTA sales to export sales will be 15 : 85.

(c) The NFE earned by EOU or EPZ units can be clubbed with the earnings of their parent/associated companies in the DTA for the purpose of according Export House, Trading House or Star Trading House status for the latter.

(d) The IPRS scheme for supply of steel has been extended to EOUs and EPZ units.

(e) Capital goods imports for these units will be allowed under the automatic approval procedure if they are fully covered by foreign equity or if they do not exceed 50 per cent of the value of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3 crore.

Besides, procedural improvements like the delegation of approval powers, allowing entry of imported raw materials on a provisional basis to expedite customs clearance, replacement of a Multiple bond by a Single bond for obtaining import clearance and permitting units under EPZ and EOU schemes to supply/transfer finished goods among themselves, were also announced by the Government.

(viii) The Actual user requirement in respect of OGL capital goods and OGL raw materials and components has been removed. The condition of having registration/industrial approval from the concerned authority for import of OGL capital goods, raw materials, components, consumables and spares, was also dispensed with.

(ix) It is also realised that the extent of tariff protection is unduly high, constraining the movement towards international competitiveness. The Budget and Trade Policy statement indicate that customs duties would be reduced over time, in tandem with improvements in the fiscal and balance of payments position. The Union Budget, 1991-92 has already begun the process of tariff reforms with a reduction in peak tariff rates to a maximum of 150 per cent (from as much as 300 per cent or more) and a moderate across the board reduction in tariffs on capital goods imports. Rationalisation and simplification of the tariff structure would also need to be emphasised as part of these reforms.

(x) Harmonisation of Trade and Customs Classification since October, 1991 has introduced greater transparency in import policy including tariff structure.

(xi) Objectives of public sector Trading Organisations, which have traditionally depended on canalised trade, would be reoriented towards their emerging as international Trading Houses capable of operating in a competitive global environment, of serving as effective instruments of public policy and of providing adequate support to the small scale/cottage industries.

(xii) The Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, pay for ex-

port-related imports from such accounts, and credit export proceeds to such accounts. This will facilitate payments by exporters for their essential imports.

5.43 The medium-term objective of the Government is to progressively eliminate licensing and quantitative restrictions on capital goods and raw materials/components so that all these items can be placed on OGL save for a small carefully defined negative list. The Ministry of Commerce has already set up a High Level Committee on Trade Policy Reforms to work out the modalities of achieving this transition.

External Capital Flows

5.44 The crisis in the balance of payments during 1990-91 and the first quarter of 1991-92 necessitated extra efforts in mobilising additional external funds to fill the substantial financing gap. The task of the Government became particularly difficult in the context of the weakening of international confidence in the economy resulting in unprecedented setback in the net accruals under non-resident deposits and erosion in the country's credit rating, coupled with the general shortage of capital in the international financial markets, resulting in drying up of the source of commercial borrowing. In the end, the Government could mobilise substantial additional financial resources from the IMF, the World Bank and also bilateral donors especially Japan.

External Assistance

5.45 Last year's survey pointed out the hardening of terms of India's external assistance in the 1980s arising from the falling share of IDA assistance in the World Bank's lending profile as well as the shortening of the maturity period of IDA lending since 1987. This is reflected in a declining net transfer under external assistance even in Rupee terms during the recent period, 1987-88 to 1989-90 (see Table 5.8). This trend was reversed in 1990-91 with a nearly 15 per cent rise in net capital transfer in that year in Rupee terms and about 6 per cent in dollar terms. Indications are that, in the current year, net capital transfer under external assistance would rise substantially. This indicates larger disbursements which would more than compensate the rising debt service payments.

TABLE 5.8

External Assistance

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92**
			(Rs. hundred crore)				
1. Authorisations	56.50	61.60	92.65	130.70	108.26	81.23	67.24*
2. Gross disbursements	29.36	36.05	50.52	53.04	58.02	67.04	75.82
3. Debt service payments	13.67	20.29	26.24	29.46	36.86	42.82	39.92
(a) Amortisation	7.76	11.76	15.81	16.46	19.87	23.29	21.51
(b) Interest payments	5.91	8.53	10.43	13.00	16.99	19.53	18.41
4. Net capital inflow (2—3a)	21.60	24.29	34.71	36.58	38.15	43.75	54.31
5. Net capital transfer (2—3)	15.69	15.76	24.28	23.58	21.16	24.22	35.90
			($ Billion)				
1. Authorisations	4.62	4.82	7.15	9.03	6.50	4.53	2.92*
2. Gross disbursements	2.40	2.82	3.90	3.66	3.48	3.74	3.16
3. Debt service payments	1.12	1.59	2.02	2.03	2.21	2.39	1.66
(a) Amortisation	0.63	0.92	1.22	1.14	1.19	1.30	0.90
(b) Interest payments	0.48	0.67	0.80	0.90	1.02	1.09	0.77
4. Net capital inflow (2—3a)	1.77	1.90	2.68	2.53	2.29	2.44	2.26
5. Net capital transfer (2—3)	1.28	1.23	1.87	1.63	1.27	1.35	1.50

** For the period April-December 1991 only.

* For the period April-September 1991 only.

NOTE : The data include Government and non-Government loans and grants (including food assistance but excluding other commodity grant assistance). These figures do not include suppliers' credits, commercial borrowings and IMF credits other than Trust Fund loan.

5.46 In the context of the present shortage of foreign exchange, utilisation of already authorised assistance assumes significance. Efforts were made in recent years to identify and remove the constraints in aid utilisation. The major constraints in the speedy utilisation of the committed assistance are the paucity of Rupee resources due to limited Plan allocations, delays in procurement of stores and equipment, problems connected with land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons. The measures already taken to improve aid utilisation include waiver of DGTD clearance for import of

capital goods under all externally-aided projects, enhancement of additional central assistance to the states to 100 per cent in the case of social sector projects, formation of standard bid documents and simplification of other procedures. These steps are in the right direction but by themselves not adequate, and new measures may have to be introduced in order to step up the utilisation of external assistance in pipeline which amounted to about $ 30 billion at the end of November 1991.

5.47 The Aid-India Consortium which met in Paris late in September 1991, pledged to provide $ 6.7 billion of assistance in 1991-92 which represents an increase of $ 400 million, or about 6 per cent over the previous year. Taking into account the immediate liquidity requirements of the country, the Consortium decided to provide a large component of overall commitments at $ 2.3 billion or one-third, in the form of fast-disbursing assistance mainly from the IBRD, ADB and bilateral donors such as Japan and Germany.

5.48 The World Bank approved a Structural Adjustment Loan of $ 500 million in December 1991 in order to help the country in the process of reforms in industrial and trade policy, of which $ 300 million has already been released. The Asian Development Bank sanctioned a Programme Loan of $ 250 million for assisting the restructuring of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and associated policy reforms in the oil sector, of which half the amount has been drawn by January 1992. Japan also assisted India with two fast-disbursing loans of $ 150 million each for the import of diesel and to help the refinance operations of the SIDBI for loans to small-scale industries.

External Commercial Borrowing

5.49 The country's reliance on external commercial borrowing has been substantial in recent years up to 1989-90 after which there has been a steep decline in this source of external capital. The fall in disbursements coupled with a sharp rise in debt-service payments, resulted in a net negative transfer under external commercial borrowing in 1990-91. The situation deteriorated in the first half of 1991-92 (Table 5.9).

TABLE 5.9

*External Commercial Borrowing**

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92**
			(Rs. hundred crore)				
1. Authorisations	17.00	13.96	26.54	43.14	54.79	34.14	15.59
2. Gross disbursements	17.99	24.74	22.52	40.69	41.96	30.50	14.06
3. Debt service payments	11.75	15.65	17.36	22.24	30.41	40.06	21.69
(a) Amortisation	5.65	7.96	8.71	11.03	14.55	21.37	11.12
(b) Interest payments	6.10	7.69	8.65	11.21	15.86	18.69	10.57
4. Net capital inflow [2—3(a)]	12.34	16.78	13.81	29.66	27.41	9.13	2.94
5. Net capital transfer (2—3)	6.25	9.09	5.16	18.45	11.55	—9.56	—7.63
				($ Billion)			
1. Authorisations	1.39	1.09	2.05	2.98	3.29	1.90	0.68
2. Gross disbursements	1.47	1.94	1.74	2.81	2.52	1.70	0.61
3. Debt service payments	0.96	1.22	1.34	1.54	1.83	2.23	0.94
(a) Amortisation	0.46	0.62	0.67	0.76	0.87	1.19	0.48
(b) Interest payments	0.50	0.60	0.67	0.77	0.95	1.04	0.46
4. Net capital inflow [2—3(a)]	1.01	1.31	1.07	2.05	1.65	0.51	0.13
5. Net capital transfer (2—3)	0.51	0.71	0.40	1.27	0.69	—0.53	—0.33

* Excludes borrowings upto 1 year maturity. The estimates are based on data base of ECB Division of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. External commercial borrowing includes loans from commercial banks and other financial institutions, bonds & FRNs, suppliers' credit, buyers' credits and credits from export credit agencies of concerned Governments, IFC(W), private sector borrowings from ADB, etc.

** For the period April-September 1991 only.

5.50 Several factors are responsible for the fall in the availability of commercial credit to India in 1990-91 and 1991-92. A major factor has been the overall shortage of capital in the international market due to the low level of savings in some of the major developed countries and the heavy demand on world savings arising from the unification of the Germanys, post-Gulf war reconstruction in West Asia, and restructuring of the East European countries. Banks were also diverting funds from credit expansion

towards strengthening their capital base in order to meet capital adequacy requirements of the Bank for International Settlements. The Gulf crisis, political instability, and the erosion of international confidence in the economy resulted in successive downgrading of India's creditworthiness by international rating agencies further constraining India's access to commercial credits.

5.51 The fall in fresh borrowing from external commercial sources since 1990-91 is accompanied by a major shift in the composition of ECB approvals. Whereas the share of bank loans and bonds fell considerably in this period, that of export credits rose. Indeed, in the second half of 1990-91 and first half of 1991-92 there was a spurt in approvals under export credits partly compensating for the drying up of other sources of commercial credit. This is not surprising as export credits are not that much affected by the loss of creditworthiness as bank loans and bond issues, for the lender in the former case is usually protected by insurance cover offered by credit insurance agency of the concerned country.

5.52 The International Finance Corporation, Washington (IFC-W) is the major multilateral agency promoting productive private investment in developing countries by providing long-term loans and risk capital at commercial rates for maturity of 7 to 12 years. Since 1959, the IFC(W) has approved investments in India amounting to about $ 1.0 billion the bulk of which has been in the form of long-term loans. The IFC(W) investments in India have been mainly in sectors like power, iron and steel, automobiles, chemicals and petrochemicals, and general manufacturing. Approvals for 1990-91 were $ 126 million and for 1991-92 up to November $ 222 million. In the context of deregulation of the Indian economy, IFC(W) is expected to play a more active role in promoting productive private investment, attracting foreign direct investment and also in mobilising resources from international capital markets.

Non-Resident Deposits

5.53 Non-resident deposits which had been a source of considerable support to India's balance of payments over past years received a serious setback in 1990-91 when they registered an accretion of only about $ 250 million against $ 1.3 billion in 1989-90. This reflected the erosion of international confidence in the Indian economy from the latter half of 1990-91 which worsened in the early half of 1991-92 leading to a further outflow of $ 1.5 billion during April-December, 1991 under the FCNR accounts alone against an inflow of $ 397 million in the corresponding period of last year. The NR(E)R deposits also suffered, although marginally, showing an outflow of about $ 90 million during April-December, 1991 against an inflow of $ 30 million in the same period last year. As a result, the total outstanding balances under these two accounts put together declined from $ 10.6 billion at end-March, 1991 to $ 8.5 billion at end-December, 1991 (Table 5.10).

TABLE 5.10

Stocks and Flows under Non-resident Deposit Accounts

Year	NR(E)R Accounts		FCNR Accounts		Total	
	Outstanding at year end @	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(—)	Outstanding at year end**	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(—)	Outstanding at year end	Inflow(+)/ Outflow(—)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			(Rs. hundred crore)			
1985-86	34.61	6.16	21.89	11.51	56.50	17.67
1986-87	43.36	4.77	35.11	11.73	78.47	16.50
1987-88	51.07	4.77	49.47	13.63	100.54	18.40
1988-89	58.99	2.35	82.55	22.30	141.54	24.65
1989-90	65.07	—0.04	113.24	21.79	178.31	21.75
1990-91	73.49	1.56	134.05	2.55	207.54	4.11
1991-92*	77.13	—2.02	142.63	—32.45	219.76	—34.47
			($ Billion)			
1985-86	2.81	0.50	1.78	0.94	4.59	1.44
1986-87	3.35	0.37	2.72	0.92	6.07	1.29
1987-88	3.94	0.37	3.83	1.05	7.77	1.42
1988-89	3.77	0.16	5.28	1.54	9.05	1.70
1989-90	3.78	..	6.58	1.31	10.36	1.31
1990-91	3.74	0.09	6.84	0.14	10.58	0.23
1991-92*	3.00	—0.09	5.50	—1.47	8.50	—1.56

@ Inclusive of accrued interest.

* Up to December 31, 1991 and provisional.

** Exclusive of accrued interest.

5.54 The interest rates on NR(E)R deposits have not been altered since April 1991 although the rates on domestic deposits were hiked by 1-2 percentage points in October 1991. In response to the fall in interest rates in international markets, deposit rates on FCNR accounts were adjusted downward first on December 12, 1991 by 1-1.25 percentage points for all deposits except deposits designated in deutsche mark and later on January 27, 1992 by 1-0.5 percentage points for dollar and yen deposits. The latest interest rate structure of non-resident deposits can be seen from Table 5.11.

TABLE 5.11

Rates of Interest on Term Deposits under Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts [NR(E)RA] and Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNRA)

(Per cent per annum)

Maturity	NR(E) RA	FCNRA			
		Pound sterling	US dollar	DM	Yen
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) One year and above but less than 2 years	10.50	12.00	5.75	10.25	7.00
(b) 2 years and above but less than 3 years	11.00	12.00	6.75	10.50	7.00
(c) 3 years and above but less than 5 years	13.00	12.00*	7.50*	10.50*	7.00*
(d) Five years and above	14.00	..	..	..	..

* Three years only.

5.55 Two additional schemes were introduced to attract foreign exchange resources from non-resident Indians in the second half of 1991-92. On October 1, 1991, the State Bank of India launched its India Development Bonds for non-resident Indians (NRIs) and their overseas corporate bodies (OCBs). The bonds have a five-year maturity period and are denominated in US dollars and pound sterling. The dollar bonds carry an interest rate of 9.5 per cent and the sterling bonds 13.25 per cent. They are freely transferable among NRIs/OCBs as also among Indian residents who receive them as gifts from the former. These bonds are also free from income, wealth and gift taxes in India. The offer which was initially open up to November 30, 1991 was extended up to January 31, 1992. An amount of $ 1085 million and £ 165 million ($ 293 million) had been collected under the scheme as per information available till February 10, 1992.

5.56 The second new scheme for mobilising additional foreign exchange resources was entitled 'The Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme, 1991'. Under this, the source of funds, purpose and the nature of remittance would not be subject to scrutiny under the exchange control regulations and Direct Tax Laws. However, any income received by the person on the remitted amount would be subject to income tax. A sum of $ 766 million had been received under this scheme as per information available up to February 10, 1992.

Foreign Investment

5.57 Foreign investment has played a very limited role so far in the Indian economy (for example, direct foreign investment approvals in India during 1986-90 had been Rs. 900 crore or about Rs. 180 crore per annum) resulting from a relatively restrictive foreign investment regime followed by the Government till recently. Foreign investment was allowed generally in areas of hi-tech, sophisticated technologies and substantial exports. The normal ceiling for foreign investment was 40 per cent of the total equity capital, but a higher percentage of foreign equity was considered in priority industries if the technology was sophisticated and not available in the country, or if the venture was largely export-oriented.

5.58 The Government has established a more liberalised foreign investment policy as a part of the new industrial policy announced in July 1991. The new regime of foreign investment contains the following : (i) as against the past policy of considering all foreign investment on a case-by-case basis and that too within the normal ceiling of 40 per cent of total equity investment, the new policy provides for automatic approval of direct foreign investment up to 51 per cent foreign equity holding in 34 specified high-priority, capital-intensive, hi-technology industries provided the foreign equity covers the foreign exchange involved in importing capital goods and outflows on account of dividend payments are balanced by export earnings over a period of 7 years from the

commencement of production; (ii) foreign technology agreements are also liberalised for the 34 industries with firms left free to negotiate the terms of technology transfer based on their own commercial judgement and without the need for prior Government approval for hiring of foreign technicians and foreign testing of indigenously developed technologies; (iii) in order to avail of professional marketing activities for systematic exploration of world markets for foreign products, foreign equity holding up to 51 per cent would be permitted for trading companies as well; and (iv) a special Board (Foreign Investment Promotion Board) has been set up to look into large foreign investment projects where higher foreign equity limits of more than 51 per cent may be permitted.

5.59 Although it is too early to expect a substantial inflow of foreign investment resulting from the above changes, the response of the new foreign investment policy measures has been encourging so far. The overseas investment approvals reached a peak of Rs. 522 crores during 1991 (including approvals given by the Reserve Bank of India up to December 22, 1991) as against only Rs. 128 crores during 1990.

Drawals from the IMF

5.60 In the context of heavy withdrawals from non-resident deposits and the drying up of the source of commercial credits, the much needed support to the country's balance of payments was provided mainly by the IMF. After the completion of the drawings under the extended arrangement in April 1984, India did not take any recourse to the IMF till December 1990. The gross drawings from the Fund from January 1991 to January 1992 amounted to SDR 2.2 billion equivalent to $ 3.0 billion or Rs. 65 hundred crore. Details of these drawals are given in Table 5.12.

TABLE 5.12

*Drawals from the IMF, January 1991 to January 1992**

Period	Name of Facility	Amount		
		SDR bn.	$ bn.	Rs. hun. cr.
January 1991	First credit tranche	0.55	0.79	14.50
Jan.—Sep. 1991	Compensatory and contingency financing facility (CCFF)	1.35	1.88	41.08
Nov. 1991— Jan. 1992	Stand-by credit**	0.27	0.38	9.88

* The drawal of SDR 487 million during July—September 1990 of the reserve tranche is not regarded as the use of Fund credit as it is treated as part of the country's external resources which can be drawn up to its full amount at any time without conditions.

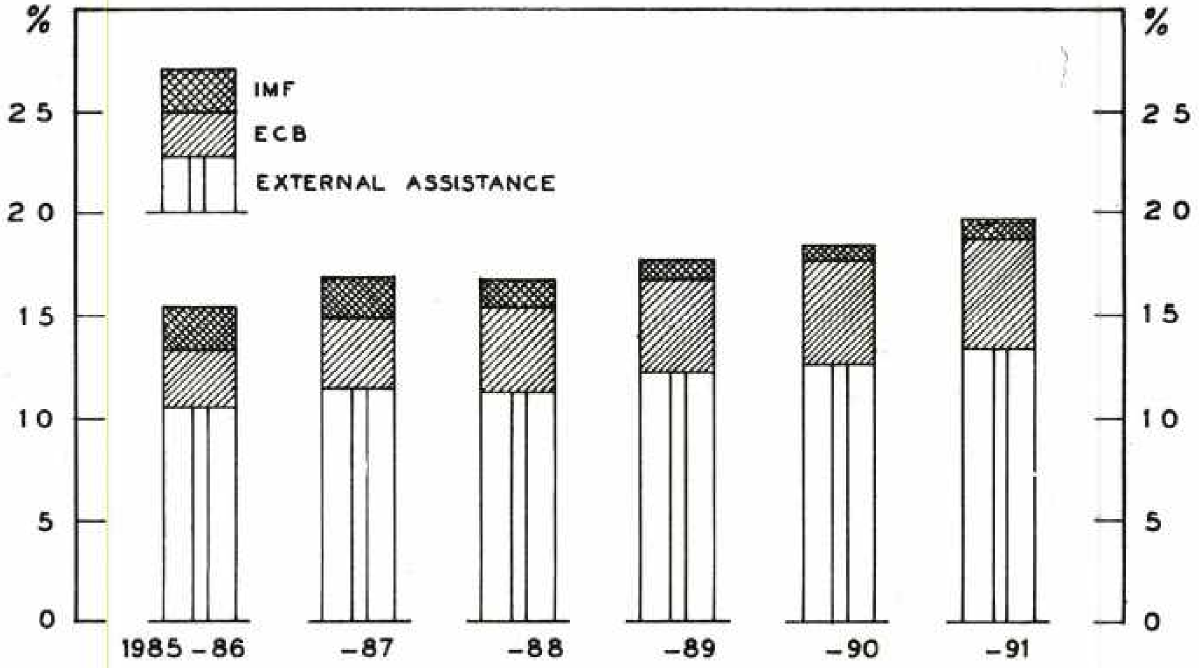
** A total of SDR 1,656 billion ($ 2,262 billion) to be disbursed in 8 tranches over a 20-month period from November 1991 to June 1993.

External Debt

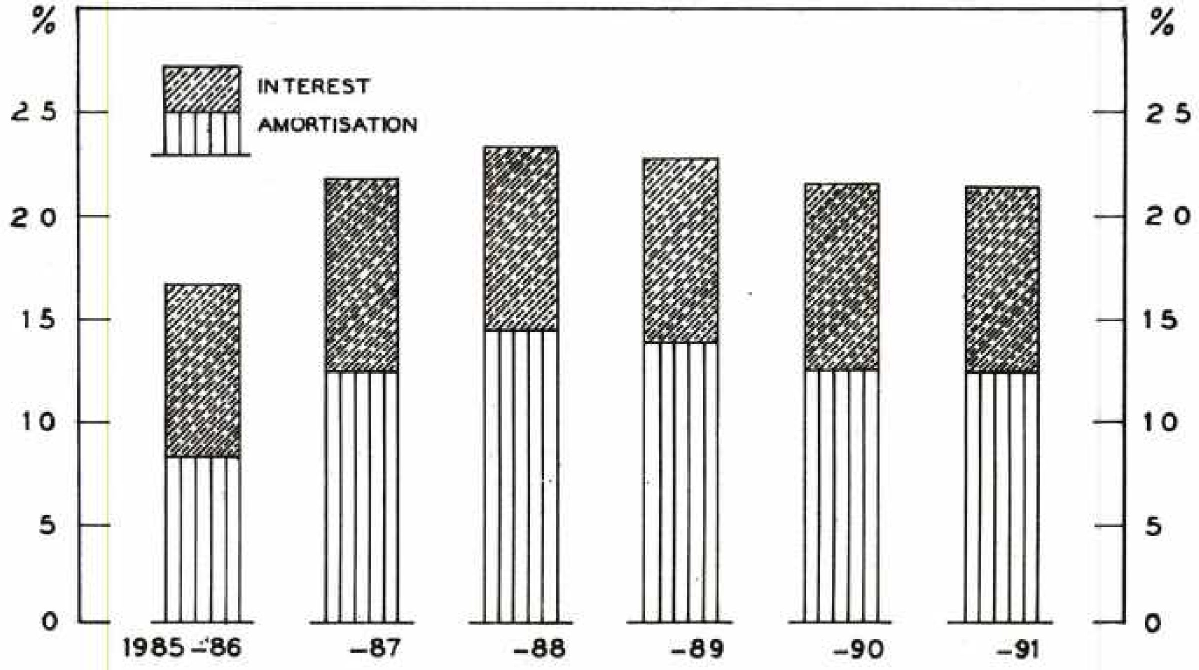
5.61 India's medium and long-term external debt, consisting of external assistance on Government and non-Government accounts, external commercial borrowings and the IMF liabilities, amounted to Rs.1,004 hundred crore ($ 51.1 billion) at the end of 1990-91 which constituted about 19 per cent of GDP. Including NRI deposits, the country's external debt (other than short-term debt) stood at Rs.1212 hundred crore ($ 61.7 billion) constituting about 23 per cent of GDP. Adding the estimates of short-term debt of maturities up to one year, India's aggregate external debt amounted to Rs. 1,307 hundred crore or $ 66.5 billion as on March 31, 1991 which was around 25 per cent of the country's GDP.

5.62 It may be noted that short-term debt constitutes a relatively low proportion of India's aggregate debt; the share of short-term debt in total external debt rose from about 4 per cent at the end of 1988-89 to about 7 per cent at the end of 1990-91. The short-term debt is in the nature of suppliers' credits to finance normal import trade as well as bankers' acceptance facilities arranged through Indian banks. India's short-term debt is largely owed by public sector canalising agencies incurred for the import of POL, fertilisers, edible oil and essential raw materials. From the second quarter of 1990-91, Indian banks found it increasingly difficult to raise resources through short-term credit on the one hand, and the cost of alternative sources of short-term credit through suppliers' credits and credits from non-Indian banks

STOCK OF EXTERNAL DEBT AS A RATIO OF GDP



DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS AS A RATIO OF CURRENT RECEIPTS



rose, on the other. The situation, however, has improved since July 1991 as there has been a gradual restoration of international confidence. Besides, with the increase in the country's foreign exchange reserves it has been possible to stabilise the level of short-term credit.

5.63 The debt-service payments on India's medium and long-term external debt (excludingNRI deposits) reached a peak of 23.5 per cent of exports and gross invisible receipts in 1987-88. The ratio declined thereafter and in 1990-91, it stood at 21.3 per cent. The declining trend in India's debt-service ratio is partly on account of a substantial growth in the value of exports during the recent years and partly to progressive termination of liability towards the IMF on account of the EFF loan.

Outlook

5.64 The short-term liquidity crisis on India's external sector has been overcome and the country's foreign exchange reserves have registered a substantial improvement. International confidence has been restored.

5.65 However, the underlying weaknesses of the balance of payments remain; the falling support from net invisible receipts resulting from rising interest payments, the poor industrial and export performance, and the high domestic inflation are problems in the way of return to a sustainable balance of payments. The gradual relaxation of import controls as the reserve position improves, will help in restoring growth in industrial sector and exports. However, the tight monetary policy may have to continue for some more time in view of the high inflation.

5.66 With the restoration of international confidence in the economy, India may be able to attract funds from abroad through foreign investment, external commercial borrowing and non-resident deposits. A stable low oil price and low interest rates in the international market would help India's balance of payments. However, the medium-term turnaround in the balance of payments hinges largely on the country's ability to boost exports.

5.67 Exports are to benefit from the relaxation of import controls which are under way. However, the continued high domestic inflation and recessionary conditions in the world economy are two important impediments to sustained growth of India's exports. The emergence of a number of independent states in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. and the continued uncertainty in the region are bound to affect the country's exports adversely. The inconclusive Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the consequences thereon do not augur well for the future. The prospect of the system collapsing into various regional trade blocks is not good for countries such as India. Thus India's balance of payments will continue to be under strain in the near future.

CHAPTER 6

INDUSTRY

A major policy reform, substantially deregulating the industrial sector and liberalising foreign investment and technology imports, has been the most significant development during 1991-92. The new package of industrial policy initiatives abandons industrial licensing in all industries except those reserved for the public sector, for the SSI sector and those under compulsory licensing, subject to minimal locational conditions. Lists of industries reserved for the public sector and under compulsory licensing have been pruned. Restrictions on investment by MRTP and FERA companies have been removed. The MRTP Act has been amended to remove threshold limits of assets. Approval for foreign investment up to 51 per cent of equity has been made automatic in specified high, priority industries subject to certain conditions regarding the coverage of the import cost of plant and machinery and balancing of dividend payments by export earnings. Approval for foreign technology agreements has been made automatic subject to certain limits on payments. The Phased Manufacturing Programme is abolished and the convertibility clause in the loan agreements with banks/financial institutions removed. Part of the equity holdings of selected public sector enterprises are being divested and placed with mutual funds. Sick public sector enterprises have been brought within the purview of the BIFR.

After consistent high growth in the past three years, industrial production is likely to suffer a setback during 1991-92. The recessionary trend is more pronounced in the manufacturing sector. Factors responsible for this downturn were import compression, rise in the cost of imports due to the cash margin requirement and the downward adjustment of the exchange value of rupee and the tight money policy on the supply side and a perceptible fall in effective demand due to inflationary pressure, reduction in public expenditure, and strict fiscal dicipline on the demand side. This setback is transitional, an immediate fall out of the stabilisation measures initiated by the Government for the macroeconomic adjustment of the economy.

However, infrastructure industries performed well, except for crude petroleum and petroleum products. Production of saleable steel and cement increased substantially. There was a deceleration in the production of nitrogenous fertiliser, but phosphatic fertiliser did well. The growth of the small-scale industries decelerated in 1990-91 because of import and credit constraints.

The investment climate continues to be econouraging. There was a significant increase in new capital issues by private sector companies. The stock market has been booming with optimism. Once the key stabilisation measures have been successfully implemented, the overall investment climate is likely to turn brighter in the coming months and years in response to deregulation and liberalisation. Industrial relations were by and large peaceful.

Introduction

The new Industrial Policy initiating far-reaching structural reforms to lead Indian industries away from a regulatory and protective regime to a free, market-oriented, competitive and globalised environment has been one of the widely debated issues in the country ever since its announcement in July 1991. Another important issue which has been a cause of immediate concern during the current financial year is the persisting weak trend in industrial production, particularly in the manufacturing sector. This chapter outlines the thrust areas of new industrial policy, reviews the performance of manufacturing industries and gives an over view of the investment climate, capital market, industrial sickness and other related areas having a close bearing on the industrial economy of the country.

Industrial Policy

6.2 The decade of the 1980s witnessed a rapid expansion of the industrial activity which can be attributed mainly to the reforms undertaken in both industrial and trade policies in the early and mid-1980s. Further policy changes have become necessary for accelerating the industrial growth in the 1990s in order to consolidate the achievements of the last decade. The new policy initiatives were announced in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in Parliament on 24th July 1991. The policy de-regulates the industrial economy in a substantial manner. The major objectives of the new policy package will be to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weakness that might have crept in, maintain sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment, further encourage growth of entrepre-

teurship and upgrade technology in order to attain international competitiveness. All sectors of industries whether small, medium or large, belonging to the public, private or co-operative sector, will be encouraged to grow and improve on their past performance. Key provisions of the New Policy are given below:

A. Domestic Regulatory Reforms

De-reservation of industries for the Public Sector

6.3 Since 1956, 17 industries have been reserved for investment by the public sector. Private sector was, however, permitted to invest in these industries on a selective basis. Now only 8 industries will continue to be so reserved. Among the industries reserved earlier were many core industries like iron and steel, electricity, air transport, ship building, heavy machinery industries such as heavy electrical plants and telecommunication cables and instruments. The new Industrial Policy has removed all these industries from the Reserved List. Industries which continue to be reserved for the public sector are in areas where security and strategic concerns predominate. The Government has also decided that it will undertake a review of the existing portfolio of public investments, particularly in respect of industries based on low technology, small scale and non-strategic areas, inefficient and unproductive areas, areas with low or no social significance or public purpose and areas where the private sector has developed sufficient expertise and resources. The focus in the public sector will be on strategic, hi-technology and essential infrastructure areas. The Government has also announced its intention to offer a part of Government shareholding in the public sector enterprises to mutual funds, financial institutions, the general public and workers. A beginning has been made by divesting part of the equities of selected public sector enterprises to be placed with mutual funds. Overall, much greater autonomy will be given to public sector management so that they can operate on commercial lines. The new policy indicates the Government's intention to invite a greater degree of participation by the private sector in important areas of the economy.

Abolition of Industrial Licensing

6.4 Until the early 1980s the Indian industrial sector had functioned under a tight regulatory regime of industrial licensing which was designed to allocate the overall scarce resources towards building the industrial base of the country. Now that the Indian industrial economy has a wide, diversified and increasingly competitive base, the new policy has abolished all industrial licensing, irrespective of the level of investment, except for certain industries related to security and strategic concerns, social reasons concerns related to safety, and overriding environmental issues, and manufacture of products of a hazardous nature. There are certain locational guidelines designed to discourage the clustering of industries, particularly the polluting industries in the periphery of major urban centres. Existing industries will also be free to expand according to their market needs without obtaining prior expansion or capacity clearance from the Government.

6.5 In the earlier licensing regime existing manufacturers were licensed to produce specific products. With the abolition of industrial capacity licensing, firms will now be free to manufacture any article in response to market demand (except for those subject to compulsory licensing).

Abolition of Phased Manufacturing Programmes

6.6 The Government has recently announced a significant devaluation of the rupee and made substantial trade policy reforms. With the adjustment of the exchange rate towards a more realistic level and the removal of the need for imprort licences for a large part of raw materials, intermediate goods and components, there is no longer any need for enforcing the local content requirements on a case-by-case, administrative basis under the "Phased Manufacturing Programmes" which have been in force in a number of engineering and electronic industries. In future, there will be no Phased Manufacturing Programmes attempting to force the pace of indigenisation in manufacturing. Various incentives that are currently available to manufacturing units with existing Phased Manufacturing Programmes will continue. The prospective abolition of Phased Manufacturing Programmes will remove a major irritant that a large number of firms have felt in terms of discretionary power and Government's interference in business decisions.

Removal of Mandatory Convertibility Clause

6.7 A substantial portion of industrial investment in India is financed by loans from banks and financial institutions. These institutions have so far followed a mandatory practice of including a convertibility clause in their lending operations for new projects. This has provided them the option of converting part of their loans into equity if felt necessary by their management. Although this option has not often been exercised, it has often been interpreted as an unwarranted threat to private firms of takeover by financial institutions. Henceforth, financial institutions will not impose this mandatory convertibility clause.

Removal of Investment Controls on Large Business Houses

6.8 Since the enactment of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP Act) in 1969 all firms with assets above a certain size (Rs.100 crores since 1985) have been classified as MRTP firms. This asset limit has been applied to the sum of the assets of firms interconnected through equity shares or through management control. Such firms have been permitted to enter selected industries only and this also on a case-by-case approval basis. In addition to control through industrial licensing, separate approvals were required by such large firms for any investment proposals. This had begun to have a significant deleterious effect on the freedom of many of the large private firms in their plans for growth and diversification. Parliament has passed the MRTP Amendment Bill removing the threshold limits of assets in respect of MRTP and dominant undertakings. These firms will now be at par with others, and not require prior approval from the Government for investment in the delicensed industries. The MRTP Act as amended now will give more emphasis to the prevention and control of monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices so that consumers are adequately protected from such practices.

6.9 This interconnected set of measures will provide a new environment of increased competition and freedom in the operations of the Indian private sector. The aim of all these measures is to recognise the increased competence of Indian firms and to give them the necessary freedom to deal with the emerging challenges that are being thrown up by today's increasingly interdependent industrial world.

B. Reforms in regulations concerning foreign investment and foreign technology

6.10 As with domestic industrial investment, foreign investment has also been traditionally regulated tightly in India. In the case of foreign technology agreements sought by Indian firms as well as foreign investment, it was necessary to obtain specific prior approval from the government for each project. With the expansion of industrial activity in the country, this case-by-case approval process has become unwieldly. Moreover, with the increasing technical sophistication of Indian firms and the communication revolution that has swept the world, there is little reason for the interference of Government, which involves delays and hamper business decision making, in the import of technology by Indian firms. Hence, for a specified list of high-technology and high-investment priority industries (ANNEX-III industries) firms will receive automatic approval to make foreign technology agreements within certain guidelines. For the present, these guidelines will allow royalty up to 5 per cent of domestic sales and 8 per cent of export sales, along with lumpsum technology payments of up to Rs. 1 crore. This automatism will be available to other industries also if the payments can be made without resort to free foreign exchange resources. This policy measure will remove the delay and uncertanity which clouds the relationships between Indian and foreign firms and are designed to encourage more stable and dynamic technology relationships between foreign firms and their Indian counterparts.

6.11 Hiring of foreign technicians and testing of indigenously developed technology abroad earlier required case-by-case approval by the Government. This involved unavoidable delay. Henceforth, no permission will be necessary for these purposes.

6.12 Similarly, in the case of foreign investment, automatic permission will be available for foreign equity up to 51 per cent equity shares in the high-priority industries referred to above. This facility will be available to those firms which are able to finance their capital equipment imports through their foreign equity. This is a major departure from the existing policies which required case-by-case approval of foreign investment normally limited to 40 per cent equity participation. Again, this has been done in recognition of the increased maturity of Indian firms and the fast changing global scenario where strategic alliances are the order of the day. Foreign investment in these areas will therefore be welcome in India and strategic alliances would be specifically invited. For this purpose, a special empowered board will be constituted to engage in purposive negotiations with a number of large international firms and to invite substantial investments to provide access to high technology and world markets. The investment programmes negotiated by this board will be considered in totality and will be free from other predetermined parameters or procedures.

6.13 Foreign investment policy so far has generally discouraged foreign equity holdings in service areas except for hotels. The Government had decided to invite foreign equity holding up to 51 per cent by international trading companies also. In addition to hotels, 51 per cent equity will also be welcomed in other tourist related areas.

6.14 With the announcement of these measures a very substantial structural reform of the Indian industrial policy has taken place. These reforms should help galvanise the economy in the closing decade of the century, make it more outward-oriented and provide freer play of market forces.

Industrial Production 1991-92

6.15 There has been a mild recession in industrial production in the first eight months of the current financial year. The General Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has shown a decline of 0.9 per cent during April—November 1991 compared with a significant growth of 10.0 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The decline in production was much steeper at 2.3 per cent in the manufacturing sector as against a growth of 11.5 per cent last year (Table 6.1) while the production of the mining and quarrying sector fell by 1.6 per cent, that of the electricity sector recorded a lower growth of 7.8 per cent compared with 8.3 per cent last year.

TABLE 6.1

Annual Growth Rates in Major Sectors of Industry

(In per cent)

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	General
Weight	(11.46)	(77.11)	(11.43)	(100.00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82 . .	17.7	7.9	10.2	9.3
1982-83 . .	12.4	1.4	5.7	3.2
1983-84 . .	11.7	5.7	7.6	6.7
1984-85 . .	8.8	8.0	12.0	8.6
1985-86 . .	4.2	9.7	8.5	8.7
1986-87 . .	6.2	9.3	10.3	9.1
1987-88 . .	3.8	7.9	7.7	7.3
1988-89 . .	7.9	8.7	9.5	8.7
1989-90 . .	6.3	8.6	10.8	8.6
1990-91 . .	4.9	9.1	8.7	8.5
April—November				
1990-91 . .	2.5	11.5	8.3	10.0
1991-92 . .	(—)1.6	(—)2.3	7.8	(—)0.9

6.16 According to the production data at the disaggregated level available upto November 1991, of the 17 major industry groups in the manufacturing sector, 2 groups, viz beverages and tobacco products and non-metallic mineral products with a combined weight of 4.57 per cent in the IIP recorded accelerated growth, 6 groups of industries (weight : 45.18 per cent) recorded decelerated growth and 9 industry groups (weight : 27.36 per cent) recorded negative growth (Table 6.2). The major industry groups which have been reeling under recessionary pressure were electrical machinery and appliances, non-electrical machinery and machine tools, rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products, metal products and parts and transport equipment. Some of the major product groups of industries which have shown significant fall (by more than 5 per cent) in production during April—October 1991 are nylon filament yearn, polyester fibre, electric motors, diesel engines, viscose filament yarn, wrist watches, pig iron, telephone instrument, computer systems and peripherals, jeeps, motor cycles, scooters and mopeds, cloth (mill sector) paints and varnishes, petroleum crude and machine tools.

6.17 This decline in the production of the manufacturing sector has come about in spite of a fairly good back up support by the agriculture and infrastructure sectors. Except for petroleum, all other major infrastructure industries like coal, electricity and steel have been performing fairly well.

6.18 The structural changes and the resilience acquired by the manufacturing sector over the years have ostensibly weakened the dependent character of its backward linkage with agriculture. However, the health of the industrial sector is getting increasingly sensitive to the changes in the macroeconomic factors both on the demand and supply sides. Some of these factors which have cast a depressive effect on the production performance of the manufacturing sector in 1991-92 are :

(i) Import compression measures initiated in 1990-91 and continued during the curent year have affected the availability of imported raw materials, spares and components and capital goods to import-dependent industries such as man-made fibres and synthetic yarn, electrical and electronics, metals and alloys, chemicals and agro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, paper and paper products, rubber and plastic products, automobiles and ancillaries. The cash margin requirement on imports and the interest surcharge on import credit imposed by the RBI in 1990 and the downward adjustment of the exchange value of rupee in July 1991 have made imports costilier and pushed up the production cost of many import dependent industries.

(ii) Credit controls along with the hike in interest rates have affected the availability and cost of finance, particularly working capital, to

the industry and pushed up the cost of production. The additional taxation measures announced in the union budget for 1991-92 have also contributed to the rise in industrial costs. However, financial results of many of the leading industrial companies for the half-year ending September, 1991 show higher sales earnings and profits, which means that these companies were able to pass on the increased production costs to the consumers in the initial period. The escalations in the prices of the manufactured goods might have led to the build up of some consumer resistance and a slump in effective demand.

(iii) Reduction in public expenditure and other fiscal adjustment measures have also resulted in a perceptible fall in the effective demand for the products of many manufacturing industries. The slump in demand was more pronounced in non-essential consumer durables like automobiles, entertainment electronics etc.

(iv) Production of petroleum products was down by 3.3 per cent in April—October 1991. This might have caused some transport bottlenecks and raw material (e.g. petro-chemical) shortages, affecting industrial production.

TABLE 6.2

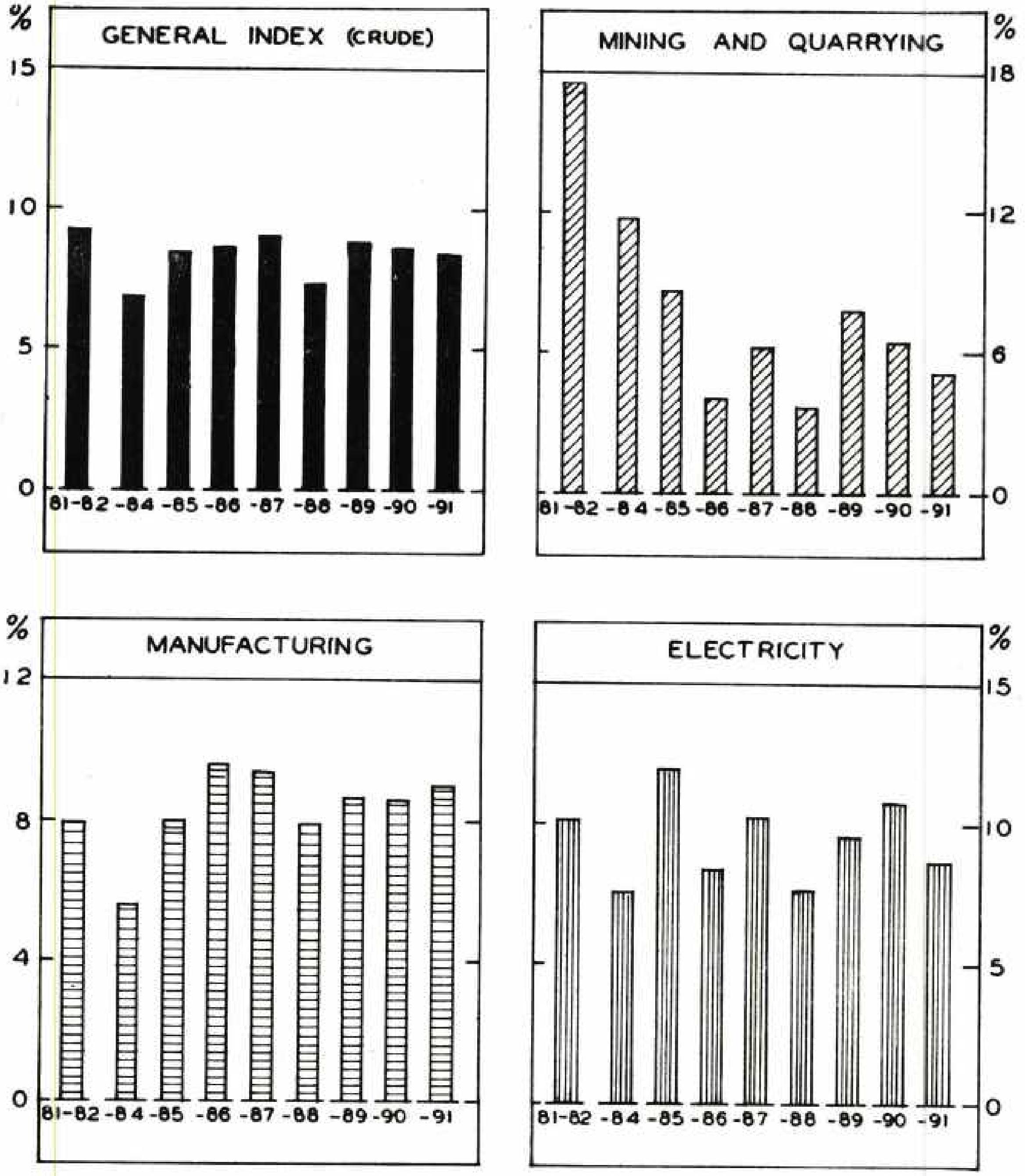
Trends in the output of the manufacturing sector

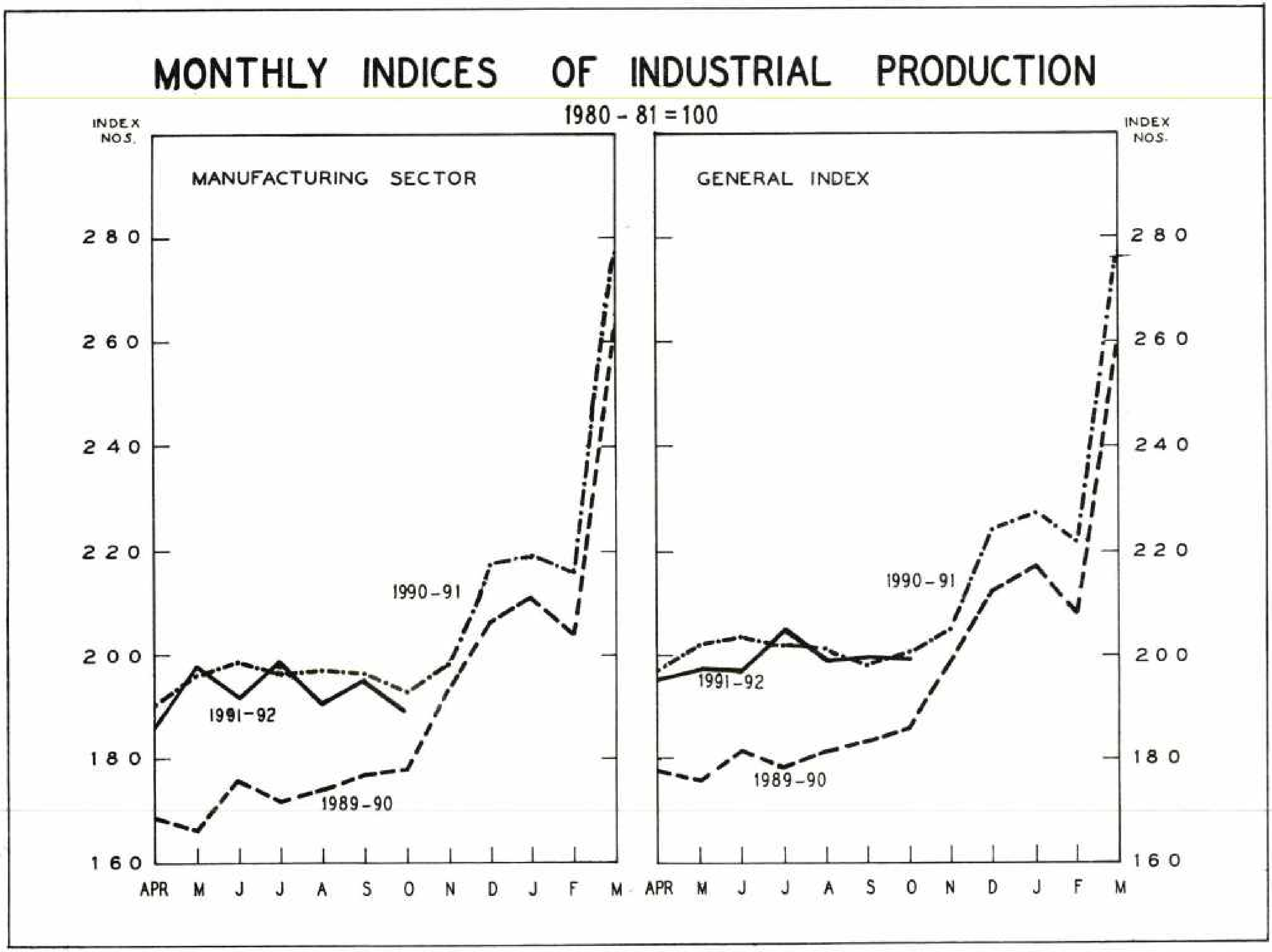
Annual growth rates (per cent)

Code	Industry group	Weight					April—November	
			1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20-21.	Food Products	5.33	4.4	6.8	1.6	12.5	17.1	1.5
22.	Beverages, tobacco and products	1.57	—13.8	8.5	11.8	1.3	—4.0	9.3
23.	Cotton textiles	12.31	—1.2	—3.1	4.2	14.7	15.6	4.2
25.	Jute, hemp and mesta products	2.00	—10.0	12.0	—4.4	4.4	8.5	1.8
26.	Textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	0.82	5.3	46.3	13.0	—32.0	—31.9	—2.9
27.	Wood and wood products	0.45	—34.3	6.2	2.5	12.7	13.1	—1.5
28.	Paper and paper products	3.23	1.9	3.0	6.0	9.0	7.6	5.
29.	Leather and fur products	0.49	4.4	—4.4	6.1	3.1	4.1	—5.2
30.	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	4.00	3.7	8.5	3.1	—0.1	0.9	—2.4
31.	Chemicals and chemical products	12.51	14.5	16.2	6.1	2.7	3.9	1.0
32.	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	—1.4	16.8	2.9	1.7	2.9	8.6
33.	Basic metals and alloys	9.80	6.9	6.9	—0.8	10.8	10.2	7.9
34.	Metal products and parts	2.29	4.1	3.0	6.8	0.4	4.3	—7.6
35.	Machinery and machine tools	6.24	—1.8	15.8	6.6	8.4	12.0	—2.7
36.	Electrical machinery and appliances	5.78	31.6	3.2	32.7	22.4	29.8	—18.1
37.	Transport equipment	6.39	4.8	12.8	5.7	6.3	10.2	—3.3
38.	Other manufacturing	0.90	15.6	12.6	8.8	—2.9	—0.2	—18.9
Div. 2-3	Manufacturing	77.11	7.9	8.7	8.6	9.1	11.5	—2.3
Div. 1	Mining and quarrying	11.46	3.8	7.9	6.3	4.9	2.5	—1.6
Div. 4	Electricity	11.43	7.7	9.5	10.8	8.7	8·3	7.8
	General	**100.00**	7.3	8.7	8.6	8.5	10.0	—0.9

GROWTH RATES IN INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1980-81=100





MONTHLY INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1980 - 81 = 100
INDEX NOS.
MANUFACTURING SECTOR
GENERAL INDEX
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
1990-91
1991-92
1989-90
APR
M
J
J
A
S
O
N
D
J
F
M

6.19 The structural composition of Indian industries based on the end use of output has not shown any marked changes in the past decade. Table 6.3 gives the group-wise annual growth rates of the use-based groups of all industries in 1981-82 and from 1985-86 to 1990-91. Groupwise growth rates of 155 selected industries with a total weight of 85.51 in the IIP, for the year 1990-91 and for the period April—October, 1991 are given in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.3

Use-based group indices of industrial production

(Base : 1980-81=100)

Industry group	Weight	1981-82	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90*	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Basic goods	39.42	110.9 (10.9)	149.2 (6.8)	163.0 (9.2)	172.2 (5.6)	189.2 (9.9)	199.4 (5.4)	207.0 (3.8)
II. Capital goods	16.43	106.7 (6.7)	140.7 (10.6)	166.3 (18.2)	192.8 (15.9)	206.2 (7.0)	252.3 (22.4)	296.2 (17.4)
III. Intermediate goods	20.51	103.7 (3.7)	135.5 (7.5)	141.5 (4.4)	148.3 (4.8)	165.4 (11.5)	172.5 (4.3)	182.9 (6.1)
IV. Consumer goods	23.65	113.8 (13.8)	137.3 (12.5)	147.1 (7.1)	156.6 (6.5)	163.2 (4.2)	173.5 (6.3)	191.5 (10.4)
(a) Consumer durables	2.55	110.9 (10.9)	202.8 (18.7)	241.2 (18.9)	260.1 (7.8)	291.2 (12.0)	296.1 (1.7)	340.0 (14.8)
(b) Consumer non-durables	21.10	114.1 (14.1)	129.4 (11.5)	135.7 (4.9)	144.1 (6.2)	147.7 (2.5)	158.7 (7.5)	173.6 (9.4)

Note : Figures within brackets indicate percentage change over the preceding year.
*Provisional

TABLE 6.4

Growth rates of 155 selected industries

(Use-based group-wise)

Industry group	Weight	Percentage change over the previous year		
		1990-91 (Full Year)	April - October 1990-91	April - October 1991-92
1. Basic industries	36.36	4.3	4.8	7.1
2. Consumer durables	2.20	10.9	16.9	(—)10.1
3. Consumer non-durables	19.56	5.2	5.1	2.6
4. Capital goods	11.32	21.9	31.9	(—)17.8
5. Intermediate goods	16.10	5.6	6.3	(—)0.1
All industries	85.54	8.5	10.3	(—)0.6

Performance of Selected Basic Industries

Steel

6.20 Production of saleable steel by the main steel plants (excluding Visakhapatnam Steel Project) during April—December 1991 improved substantially (Table 6.5). All the SAIL plants, except Durgapur, increased their production. But there was a decline in the production of pig iron by the SAIL plants. In the case of finished steel, production of the secondary sector (mini-steel plants) which has been growing at an average annual rate of 4 per cent in the past 3 years, suffered a mild setback during the current year because of the inadequate availability of melting scrap due to import constraints. Price and distribution controls on iron and steel items manufactured by integrated steel plants were withdrawn on January 16, 1992. The Freight Equalisation Scheme was also withdrawn. The requirements of defence, railways, small-scale industries, exporters of engineering goods and the North-Eastern region will, however, contince to be met from the priority quota.

TABLE 6.5

Output of iron and steel

(Million tonnes)

Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	April—December 1990-91	April—December 1991-92£	Percentage change 1989-90 / 1988-89	Percentage change 1990-91 / 1989-90	Percentage change 1991-92* / 1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Production of saleable steel by main producers								
(a) SAIL	7.26	7.06	7.38	5.21	5.83	—2.8	4.5	11.9
(b) TISCO	1.95	1.97	1.95	1.40	1.48	1.0	—1.0	5.7
Total	9.21	9.03	9.53**	6.61	7.31	—2.0	5.5	10.6
2. Production of finished steel :								
(a) Main producers	7.09	7.00	7.20	5.09	5.75	—1.3	2.9	13.0
(b) Secondary producers	5.75	6.00	6.21	4.64	4.54	4.3	3.5	—2.2
Total	12.84	13.00	13.40	9.73	10.29	1.2	3.1	5.8
3. Production of pig iron by main producers	1.01	1.23	1.39	1.02	1.08	21.8	13.0	5.9

£Provisional. *Relates to April—December

**Includes 200,000 tonnes by VSP.

Cement

6.21 The cement industry has been doing exceedingly well during the current year. Production of cement during April—December 1991 recorded a growth of 10.7 per cent compared with 7 per cent in the corresponding period of last year. The bulk of the increase during the current year has come from the large plants in the private sector which contributed more than 80 per cent of total cement production (Table 6.6). This better performance of private sector cement plants can be partly attributed to the firm trend in cement prices since the decontrol of the industry in March 1989.

TABLE 6.6

Cement output

(Million tonnes)

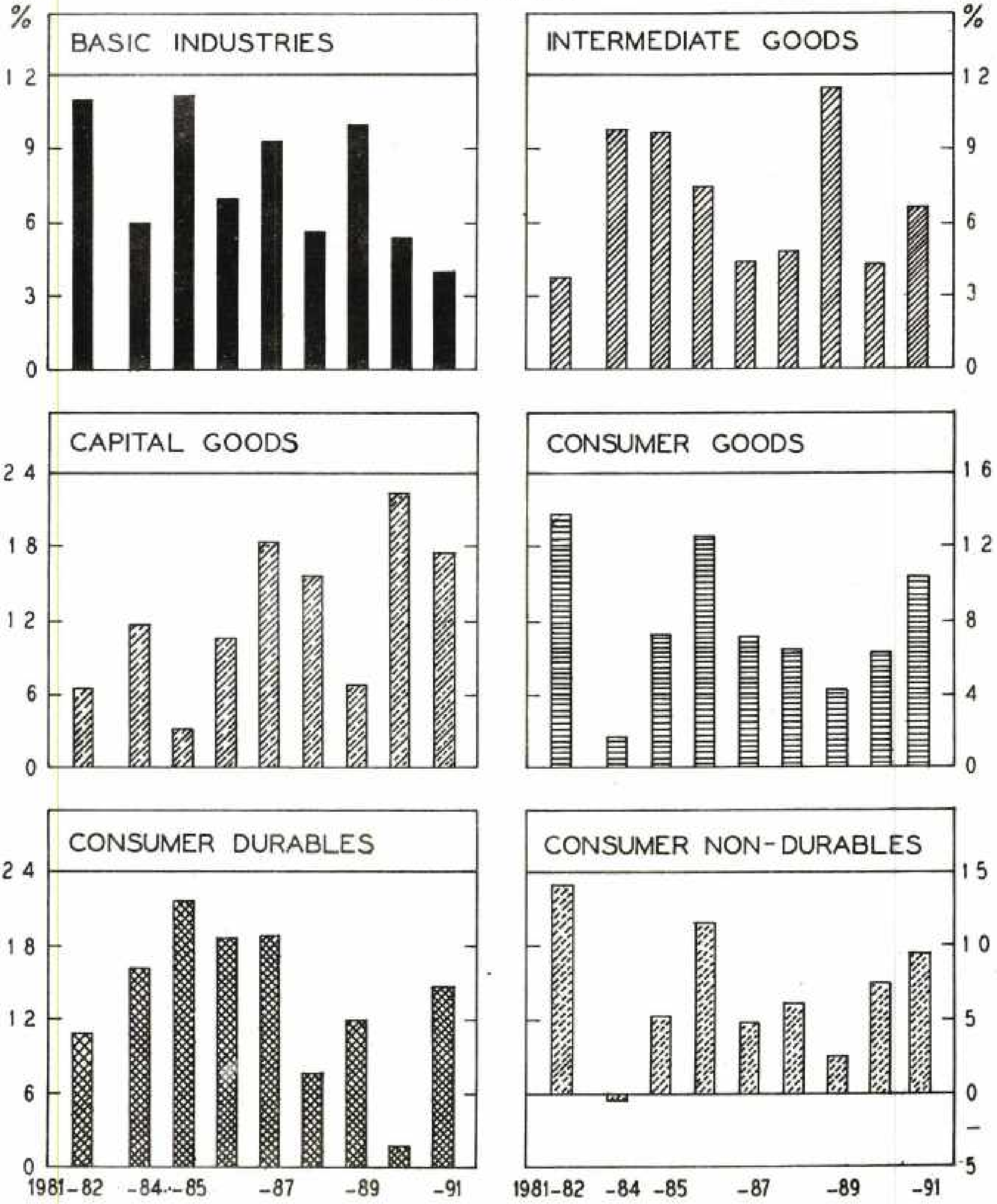
S.No.	Plants	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	April—December 1990-91	April—December 1991-92£	Percentage change 1989-90 / 1988-89	Percentage change 1990-91 / 1989-90	Percentage change 1991-92* / 1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Large plants :								
	(i) Public sector	5.29	5.29	4.96	3.55	3.70	No ch.	—6.2	4.2
	(ii) Private sector	36.47	37.68	40.82	29.31	32.89	3.3	8.3	12.2
2.	White/mini cement plants	2.53	2.82	3.26	2.38	2.42	11.5	15.6	1.7
	Total	44.29	45.79	49.04	35.24	39.01	3.4	7.1	10.7

£Provisional

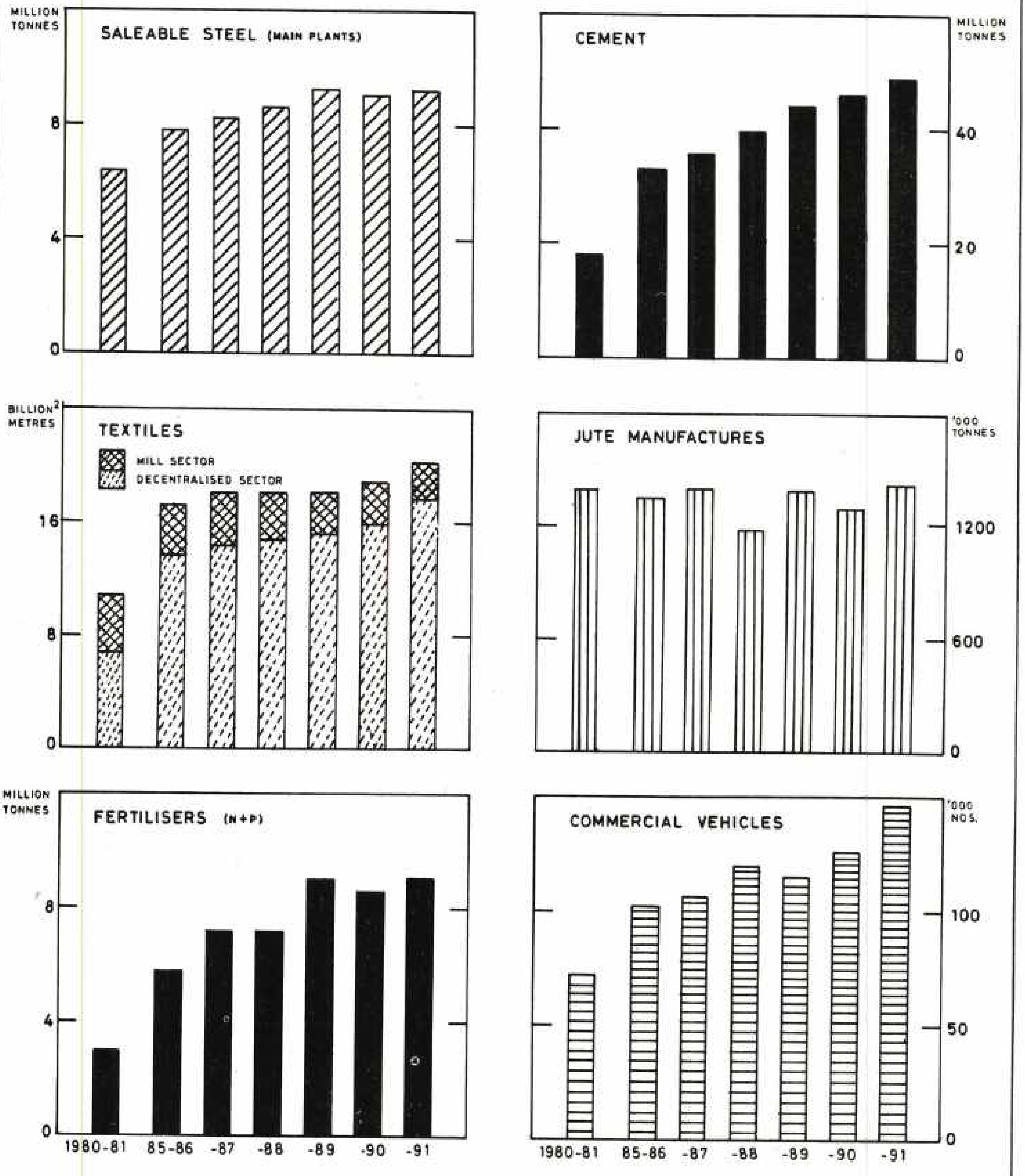
*Relates to April—December

GROWTH RATES IN USE-BASED INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1980-81=100



PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES



Fertilizers

6.22 Production of fertilizers (nitrogenous and phosphatic) during April—December 1991 showed growth of 7.2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year (Table 6.7). This was largely due to the increase in the production of phosphatic fertilizers. There was a deceleration in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. Targets set for the production of fertilizers for the current year are 7.35 m.t. of nitrogen and 2.65 m.t. of phosphate. Even if the industry is able to meet these targets, indigenous production will fall short of the expected demand of about 13.5 m.t. (including 1.4 m.t. of potassic fertilizers) in the current year, which is 6 per cent higher than the estimated consumption of 12.7 m.t. in 1990-91. The supply—demand gap in fertilizers, particularly in nitrogen, is expected to widen this year. Capacity utilization of the fertilizer industry during April—December 1991 was about 89 per cent compared with about 83 per cent for the corresponding period, last year.

TABLE 6.7

Output of Fertilizers

(Million tonnes of nutrients)

	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	April—December		Percentage change		
				1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Nitrogenous :	6.71	6.74	6.99	5.19	5.34	0.4	3.7	2.8
(i) Public sector	3.08	2.88	2.87	2.07	2.17	—6.4	—0.3	4.4
(ii) Prvate sector	2.04	2.21	2.40	1.81	1.88	8.2	8.5	4.2
(iii) Co-operative sector	1.59	1.65	1.72	1.31	1.29	3.8	4.4	—1.6
2. Phosphatic :	2.25	1.79	2.05	1.63	1.97	—20.4	14.1	21.2
(i) Public sector	0.67	0.44	0.51	0.41	0.56	—35.0	17.3	37.4
(ii) Private sector	1.28	1.13	1.31	1.01	1.15	—11.9	14.9	13.9
(iii) Co-operative sector	0.30	0.22	0.23	0.21	0.26	—24.5	4.2	24.4
Total : (N+P)	8.96	8.53	9.04	6.82	7.31	—4.8	5.9	7.2

*Retales to April— December.

Small-Scale and Village Industries

Small-scale Industries

6.23 The estimated number of small-scale units at the end of 1990-91 was 19.38 lakh including 5.6 lakh unregistered units. Value of production is provisionally estimated at Rs. 155340 crore and employment at 124.30 lakh. Direct exports from the sector during 1990-91 are provisionally estimated at Rs.9100 crore. The growth of the sector during 1990-91 was relatively low because of the adverse impact of certain factors like import restrictions, credit squeeze and hike in interest rates. The combined adverse effects of these factors are likely to aggravate further during the current year. Production in the small scale sector is expected to go up only by about 3 per cent this year as against 8.5 per cent in 1990-91. The growth in employment is also likely to be only marginal.

6.24 The new policy measures for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises were laid in Parliament on 6 August, 1991. The main thrust of the new policy is to impart more vitality and growth to employment and exports. The salient features of the new policy are :

(i) De-regulation, de-bureaucratisation and simplification of statutes, regulations and procedures;

(ii) Increase in the investment limit in plant and machinery of tiny enterprises from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh, irrespective of the location of the unit;

(iii) Inclusion of industry-related services and business enterprises, irrespective of their location, as small-scale industries;

(iv) Ensuring both adequate flow of credit on a normative basis and quality of its delivery for viable operation of the SSI sector;

(v) Setting up of a special monitoring agency to oversee the genuine credit needs of the small-scale sector;

(vi) Introduction of suitable legislation to ensure prompt payment of small industries bills;

(vii) Introduction of a scheme of Integrated Infrastructural Development (including technological back-up services) for small-scale industries;

(viii) Setting up of a Technology Development Cell in the Small Industries Development Organisation;

(ix) Market promotion of SSI products through co-operative/public sector institutions, other specialised professional/marketing agencies and the consortia approach;

(x) Setting up of an Export Development Centre in the Small Industries Development Organisation.

6.25 The scope of the National Equity Fund and Single Window Schemes being implemented by the Small Industries Development Bank of India for the benefit of the smaller among small-scale units was further widened during 1991-92 by enhancing the limit of the project cost of eligible units from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh and from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, respectively. The limit of working capital assistance under the Single Window Scheme was also enhanced from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.

Khadi and Village Industries

6.26 Units under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission produced Rs. 2225 crore worth of goods in 1990-91 and provided employment to 47.93 lakh persons. During 1991-92, the production level is expected to go up to Rs. 2460 crore and employment to 50.01 lakh.

Investment Climate and Capital Market

Investment climate

6.27 The approval of Letters of Intent, SIA registrations, DGTD registrations, etc. are the conventional indicators of investment intentions. After the announcement of the New Industrial Policy, all registrations have been abolished but the issuance of Letters of Intent for still licensed industries continues. The filing of Industrial Entrepreneurs' Memoranda has replaced the system of registrations. The response to the New Industrial Policy is shown by the filing of 3095 memoranda since this system began in mid August. Thus the aggregate indication of investment intentions increased from 2763 during April—December, 1990-91 to 4699 in April-December, 1991-92 (Table 6.8). The funds raised in the capital market and the flow of institutional credit to the industrial sector broadly indicate the trend of actual financial investment in the sector. Approvals for new capital issues granted to non-Government companies during April—December 1991 at Rs. 7309 crore have shown an increase of 59 per cent over Rs. 4604 crore in the corresponding period of last year (Table 6.9). Actual issues also increased by 44 per cent indicating the highly optimstic outlook of the capital market in spite of a recessionary trend in industrial production. According to the provisional data available, assistance sanctioned by all-India financial institutions in the first six months (April—September) of the current financial year, shows an increase of 9.6 per cent over corresponding period of last year. Actual disbursements also have gone up by 39.8 per cent. Approvals for the import of capital goods granted by the Capital Goods (Main) Committee during April—December 1991 was two and a half times more than the approvals granted in April—December, 1990. Approvals for foreign investment proposals and foreign technology agreements also showed an increase (Table 6.8). A full picture of the investment behaviour during the current year, particularly in the post-deregulation period, would be available only after the recalibration of the data reporting system. However, the overall prospects of investment during the current year is expected to turn brighter, responding to the liberalisation measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy announced in July 1991.

TABLE 6.8

Selected indicators on industrial approvals and sanctions

Indicators	1989-90	1990-91	April—December 1990-91	April—December 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
Fresh approvals for setting up new industrial capacities † :				
(a) Letters of Intent issued	1155 (550)	931 (399)	570 (253)	434 (192)
(b) Registrations issued by SIA under the scheme of delicensing	1328 (751)	1345 (800)	1022 (608)	478 (289)
(c) Registrations of industrial undertakings exempted from licensing	1008 (567)	1214 (639)	917 (490)	550 (305)
(d) Carry-on Business licences issued	67 (16)	51 (9)	35 (7)	17 (2)
(e) DGTD registrations	543 (252)	404 (188)	219*	125*
(f) Industrial entrepreneur memoranda field	—	—	—	3095
Total of investment intentions	4101 (2136)	3945 (2035)	2763	4699
Industrial licences issued by way of conversion of letters of intent/direct licences	334 (157)	325 (137)	255 (111)	148 (67)
Approvals for foreign investments capital issues etc.				
Approvals for foreign investment and technology agreements on the basis of clearance accorded by FIB/FIBP/PAB/RBI				
(a) Foreign investment				
No.	595	640	136	254
Amount (Rs. crore)	—	—	87	474
(b) Foreign technology agreements (No.)	—	—	348	541
Import of Capital Goods (Approvals) by Main Committee (Rs. crore)	1633	854	589	1488
CCI approvals of new capital issues (Rs. crore)	12076	12632	9502	12576
Total financial assistance by All-India financial institutions @ (Rs. crore) :				
(a) Sanctions	15366	19468	7118**	7805**
(b) Disbursements	9421	11911	4311**	6030**

@ IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI, GIC, LIC, TDICI ,SIDBI, TFCI, SCICI, IRBI, RCTC.

* Relates to April—November.

** Relates to April—September

† Figures in brackets relate to backward areas.

Capital Market

6.28 The capital market has been performing reasonably well in the April—December period of the current year. Approvals for new issues of shares and debentures granted by the Controller of Capital Issues (CCI) during the period showed a significant growth of 57 per cent in the case of non-government companies and a modest growth of 9 per cent in the case of government companies (Table 6.9). The overall approval for new capital issues in April—December 1991 was 33 per cent higher than that in the corresponding period of last year. A notable feature of new capital issues this year was a perceptible shift in favour of debentures in the portfolio composition. Debentures constituted 65 per cent of the new issues approved for non-Govt. companies in April—December 1991 as against 56 per cent in April—December 1990

TABLE 6.9

Approvals for new issues by the Controller of Capital Issues and actual issues by non-Govt. public limited companies.

(Amounts in Rs. crore)

	1990-91 (April– March)		April—December 1990		April—December 1991		Percent change (7/5)
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non-Government companies							
(i) Equities (including premium and bonus shares)	841	2854 (40)	620	2015	531	2536	26
(ii) Debentures	233	3571 (—39)	128	2589	221	4773	84
Total A	1074	6425 (– 19)	748	4604	752	7309	59
B. Government companies							
(i) Equities (including premium and bonus shares)	14	200 (141)	12	188	3	76	(—) 60
(ii) Public sector bonds	17	6007 (47)	13	4710	12	5283	12
Total B	31	6207 (49)	25	4898	15	5359	9
Grand Total (A + B)	1105	12632	773	9502	767	12668	33
C. Actual Issues by non-Government public limited companies*							
(i) Equities**	252	1261(3)	158	580	212	904	56
(ii) Debentures	113	2941 (– 44)	68	1572	89	2192	39
Total	365	4202 (– 35)	226	2152	301	3096	44

* Provisional. Exclude issues privately placed with financial institutions etc. Include over subscription retained in cases where information was available.

** Excludes bonus issues, but includes preference shares and cumulative convertible preference shares.

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate percentage change over the previous year.

6.29 According to the provisional data available with the RBI new capital issues actually floated in the market by non-government public limited companies during April—December 1991 amounted to Rs. 3096 crore marking an increase of 44 per cent over the corresponding period of last year (Table 6.9). The increase was 56 per cent in the case of equities and 39 per cent in the case of debentures.

6.30 The cautious recovery with an underlying optimism witnessed in the stock market during the last quarter of 1990-91 continued during the first quarter of the current financial year as well, when the Reserve Bank of India's All-India Index Number of Ordinary Share Prices (Base : 1980-81 = 100) recorded an increase of 7.6 per cent from 527.9 in the last week of March, 1991 to 568.0 in the last week of June, 1991. The market sentiments gathered further bullishness following the new fiscal measures announced in the Union Budget for 1991-92 and the new policy initiatives of far-reaching consequences announced in the Industrial Policy Statement in July, 1991 and the Trade Policy Statement in August, 1991. The RBI index moved up from 644.3 in the last week of July 1991 to a new peak of 752.2 in the last week of August 1991. Equity prices, however, opened with a weak note in the first week of September but recovered subsequently and the index closed at 779.9 in the last week of September. The market was rather sluggish in October, 1991 and the index declined to 756.7 in the last week of October. The stock market revived during November and but for some temporary pauses in the bullish tread, remained more or less buoyant till the end of December when the RBI index closed at 814.5. On a point-to-point basis, the RBI index showed a gain of 54.3 per cent between end-March, 1991 and end-December, 1991. The average index for the period April—December 1991 showed an increase of 36.3 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

6.31 Some of the important policy measures on capital market taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India during the current year are :

(i) Setting up of mutual funds in private and joint sectors will be allowed.

(ii) The ceiling on the acquisition of shares/debentures of Indian companies by non-resident Indians (NRI) and overseas corporate bodies (OCB) has been raised by the Reserve Bank of India under the portfolio investment scheme, from 5 to 24 per cent.

(iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has been made a statutory body by a Presidential Ordinance on 31 January 1992. The Board is now vested with powers to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of the capital market and to regulate the working of stock exchanges.

(iv) In August 1991 Government issued a directive to the stock exchanges to ensure greater transparency in transactions in securities for the benefit of the investing public and stricter regulation of trading in 'specified' shares, timely settlement of transactions and broad-basing the governing bodies of stock exchanges.

(v) Revised guidelines for good or bad delivery of securities in stock exchanges were issued in August 1991 to improve and simplify the operation of stock exchanges.

(vi) As a measure of investor protection, Government issued a directive in September 1991 to the stock exchanges for introducing a scheme of registration of sub-brokers.

(vii) Clause 41 of the Listing Agreement was amended to provide for greater disclosure of financial information on a half-yearly basis by the listed companies.

(viii) In order to improve the liquidity of listed shares, the Government has asked major stock exchanges to work out a scheme of "Market Makers" in the exchanges.

(ix) Earlier guidelines on Employees' Stock Option Scheme were amended in May 1991 to restrict the maximum number of shares that can be allotted to an employee at 500 shares of Rs. 10 each or 50 shares of Rs. 100 each. The unsubscribed portion of the employees' quota would automatically be added back to the public issues.

(x) All restrictions on interest rates on debentures and public sector bonds other than tax-free bonds were removed in August 1991. Interest rates on such instruments will be governed by the market forces but the companies are required to obtain a credit rating before floating these instruments. The credit rating would be optional in specific cases like public sector bonds, non-convertible debentures up to Rs. 5 crore for private placement and debentures convertible into equity within 18 months of allotment.

(xi) The format of the propsectus to accompany the application form for public issues was revised and a memorandum containing the salient features of the prospectus was prescribed. Among other disclosures, the companies are now required to highlight the risk factors of the projects in the prospectus as well as in the memorandum.

(xii) Guidelines on large issues (Rs. 500 crore or above) were revised in October 1991. Proceeds of such issues, till deployment, can be invested only in fixed deposits with co-operative/nationalised banks, UTI, financial institutions and public sector undertakings (other than in public sector bonds).

(xiii) A new financial instrument, 'Stockinvest' has been introduced to be used by the investors as application money for new capital issues.

Industrial Sickness

6.32 An outstanding credit of Rs. 9353 crore which constituted about 9.2 per cent of the total bank advances and 17.4 per cent of the outstanding bank credit to industries was locked in about 2.2 lakh sick industrial units (excluding 125571 non-existent and non-traceable SSI units with an outstanding bank credit of Rs. 240 crore) on the rolls of commercial banks as at the end of March 1990. If the non-traceable and non-existent units are also taken into account, total bank credit locked in sick and weak units as at the end of March 1990 at Rs. 9593 crore was 24.5 per cent higher than the Rs. 7705 crore outstanding at the end of December 1988, which constituted 9.4 per cent of the total outstanding bank advances (Table 6.10). There was a slight abatement in the increasing incidence of sickness, which is a welcome trend signalling some positive results of the measures taken by the banking system to improve the strengthen the mechanism for an early detection of the symptoms and prevention of sickness among the assisted industrial units as well as for the rehabilitation of such units. The share of the SSI sector in the aggregate bank credit locked in sick/weak units (including non-traceable and non-existent units) had come down from 28.7 per cent at end-December, 1987 to 27.8 per cent at the end of March 1990. According to RBI data, about 74 per cent of the bank credit locked in non-SSI sick and weak units at the end of March 1990 was in the private sector. Industry group-wise, the incidence of sickness and weakness in the non-SSI sector, in terms of credit outstanding, was the highest in textiles (27.7 per cent) followed by engineering (19.9 per cent), chemicals (6.9 per cent), iron and steel (5.8 per cent) and paper (5.2 per cent).

TABLE 6.10

Industrial Sickness

	Number of units			Amount outstanding (Rs. crore)		
	End-December 1987	End-December 1988	End-March 1990	End-December 1987	End-December 1988	End-March 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. SSI sick units	204259 (40.1)	240573 (17.8)	218828* (—9.0)	1797.31 (37.6)	2141.00 (19.1)	2426.94 (13.3)
2. Non SSI sick units	1119 (—43.0)	1241 (10.9)	1455 (17.2)	2801.79 (—21.5)	3887.30 (20.9)	4538.82 (34.0)
3. Non SSI weak units	720 (N.A.)	770 (3.9)	814 (5.7)	1657.30 (N.A.)	2177.00 (31.4)	2386.77 (9.6)
Total	206098 (39.5)	242534 (17.7)	221097* (—8.8)	6256.40 (22.3)	7705.30 (23.2)	9352.53 (21.4)

* The figure does not include sick SSI units which are not traceable/not in existence.

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate the percentage change over the previous year.

6.33 Table 6.11 gives the viability status of the identified sick industrial units as on end-March 1990. The viability of sick units was relatively lower in the SSI sector compared with that of the non-SSI sector, but the coverage of the nursing programme was much higher in the SSI sector.

TABLE 6.11

Viability position of sick/weak units—End-March 1990

(Amount in Rs. crore)

	SSI sick units		Non-SSI sick & weak units		Total	
	No.	Outstanding bank credit	No.	Outstanding bank credit	No.	Outstanding bank credit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Viable units	16451 (7.5)	590.50 (24.3)	841 (37.1)	3026.91 (43.7)	17292 (7.8)	3617.41 (38.7)
2. Non-viable units	200092 (91.4)	1741.07 (71.8)	966 (42.6)	2101.67 (30.3)	201058 (90.9)	3842.74 (41.1)
3. Viability not decided	2285 (1.1)	95.37 (3.9)	462 (20.3)	1797.01 (26.0)	2747 (1.3)	1892.38 (20.2)
4. Total	218828* (100.0)	2426.94 (100.0)	2269 (100.0)	6925.59 (100.0)	221097* (100.0)	9352.53 (100.0)
5. (a) Units under nursing programme	12160	470.92	491	1998.17	12651	2469.09
(b) As percentage of viable units	(73.9)	(79.7)	(58.4)	(66.0)	(73.2)	(68.3)

* The figure is exclusive of 125571 sick SSI units which are not traceable/not in existence.

NOTE : Figures in brackets show percentage to total.

6.34 The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have initiated a number of measures for the revival of sick industrial units as well as to prevent the incidence of sickness. Important guidelines issued by the RBI to scheduled commercial banks during the current year are outlined below :

(i) Banks have been advised to adopt the single window concept for lending under consortium arrangements for both sick and weak units in respect of the disbursements under working capital as well as rehabilitation term loan (viz. towards payment for pressurising creditors, labour rationalisation and statutory liabilities) envisaged under the rehabilitation package.

(ii) Banks have been advised to gear up their organisational machinery for taking effective measures to detect sickness at the incipient stage and to take appropriate remedial measures.

(iii) In respect of a unit in an industrial group becoming sick, banks have been advised to impress upon the 'group' to come forward with concrete proposals to assist the unit where sickness is on account of internal factors. Infusion of fresh funds from out of the resources of the healthy units in the group should be insisted upon.

(iv) It has been re-emphasised that participation by banks in rehabilitation package is mandatory. If any bank is not able to 'discount' its debt as permitted by RBI, it would have no alternative but to take up its share. If any member bank does not take up the share, the consortium of banks will have the right to defer the repayment of dues to it under the package.

(v) A definite time frame for implementation of packages should form a part of the draft

packages submitted to BIFR. This has been introduced to eschew any tendency to delay on the part of the involved agencies.

(vi) A nodal monitoring agency (either lead institution or lead bank) for monitoring the implementation of the rehabilitation package would be designated and the name of the agency would be indicated in the draft package submitted to BIFR.

(vii) In the context of the all-round increase in lending rates, the RBI parameters on interest rates for various facilities under rehabilitation packages in respect of non-SSI sick/weak industrial units have been revised. In order to obviate the need for change in the parameters whenever there is a revision in the lending rates on advances, the interest rates have been prescribed as fixed percentage points below the prevailing minimum lending rate.

(viii) While drawing up rehabilitation packages for non-SSI sick/weak units, banks are required to ensure that promoters' contribution is maximised. A minimum of 20 per cent in the cases involving change in management, professional/technocrat management and 30 per cent in other cases, should be insisted upon. The banks and financial institutions can stipulate higher promoters' contribution, where warranted. While working out promoters' contribution, in cases other than change of management, technocrat and professional management, the monetary value of sacrifices from banks, financial institutions and Government will have to be taken into account, in addition to the long term requirement of funds under the rehabilitation packages.

(ix) In order to ease the debt burden of sick units, banks and institutions have been given the option, on the basis of their commercial judgement, to convert part/whole of the unpaid interest/term loans into equity/quasi equity under rehabilitation packages sanctioned by them. Detailed guidelines for this purpose have been issued.

(x) Parliament has passed the Bill to amend the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) to bring public sector enterprises also within the purview of BIFR.

6.35 Since its inception up to the end of December 1991 the BIFR had received 1547 references under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Of these 410 cases were rejected after scrutiny. Of the 1117 references registered, 191 were dismissed as not maintainable and 131 cases were approved under section 17(2), after an assurance that the company could make its net worth positive on its own within a reasonable time. Operating agencies were appointed in respect of 623 cases. After considering the reports of the operating agencies and further hearings the Board sanctioned 225 revival schemes (including merger, change of management and leasing), recommended 155 cases to the concerned High Court for winding up and ordered the sale of one unit. In addition, draft schemes were formulated in respect of 46 cases and winding up notices were issued in respect of 62 cases. The proportion of cases decided to those effectively registered by the BIFR till the end of December 1991 was about two-thirds and the ratio of companies in the revival path to those on the road to liquidation works out to 1.9:1.

Industrial Relations

6.36 Industrial relations were by and large peaceful during the current year. There were no major or prolonged disturbances on the labour front. Industrial unrest, in general, was confined to cotton and jute textiles and engineering industries in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Table 6.12 gives the data on mandays lost due to strikes and lockouts.

TABLE 6.12

Mandays lost on account of strikes and lockouts

(in million)

Quarter	1989-90*	1990-91*	1991-92*
I	11.31	5.84	4.47
II	7.72	5.98	1.28
III	6.50	7.02	
IV	5.24	3.99	
Total	30.77	22.83	

*Provisional

Outlook

6.37 Industrial production has been on the threshold of a recession in the first eight months of the current financial year. The constraining factors like import compression, tight-money policy, fiscal retrenchment and inflationary pressure which have had a depressing effect on industrial production are still in operation and some of them, particularly the strict monetary and fiscal discipline which are the basic elements of the macroeconomic adjustment programme initiated by the Government, are likely to continue in operation. Import compression, even after relaxation, will have a hangover effect on the manufacturing sector because of the normal time lags in effecting the imports. However, fairly good agricultural production, encouraging trends in the infrastructure sectors and the containment of the inflationary pressures in the economy will give some boost to the effective demand for industrial products. An increase in the tempo of investment in response to the new Industrial Policy is also likely to generate more demand. If an optimistic view of these favourable factors is taken, the growth of industrial production during the current year could be expected to be in the range of 3 to 4 per cent.

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE

As a result of a good monsoon during 1990-91, foodgrains production reached 176 million tonnes, 3 per cent more than in 1989-90. The production of rice and wheat was 74.6 million tonnes and 54.5 million tonnes respectively. Among the commercial crops, sugarcane and oilseeds reached production levels of 240.3 million tonnes and 18.5 million tonnes respectively.

Due to the erratic behaviour of the monsoon, it is expected that the total production of foodgrains during 1991-92 may fall below last year's level—a setback in production is anticipated for kharif foodgrains and the major oilseed crops, groundnut and soyabean. However, the prospects of rapeseed and mustard are bright. The prospects of sugarcane are excellent. Cotton production during 1991-92 may also be higher. Due to a fall in area, production of jute and mesta during 1991-92 may be a little lower than last year's production.

The irrigation potential estimated to have been created by 1990-91 was about 82.8 million hectares. However, there is a cumulative gap in the utilisation of the potential of about 8.6 million hectares till 1990-91.

Fertiliser consumption reached 12.6 million tonnes in 1990-91 and is expected to be about 13.6 million tonnes in 1991-92. Fertiliser subsidy increased from Rs. 3201 crore in 1988-89 to Rs. 4389 crore during 1990-91. As a part of fiscal correction, the Union Budget for 1991-92 increased issue prices of fertilisers by 30 per cent while completely exempting small and marginal farmers from the price increase.

During 1990-91 milk production is estimated to have reached 53.7 million tonnes while egg production has reached a level of 21 billion eggs. As a result of delicensing, dairy industry may face some initial adjustment problems, but it is likely to emerge more competitive and efficient. Fish production in the country has reached 3.8 million tonnes during 1990-91.

The Eighth Plan has given priority to the growth and diversification of the agricultural sector, which is expected to generate surpluses for exports.

Introduction

7.1 Agriculture and allied activities are the mainstay of livelihood of the country's population, as about three-fourths of the population lives in rural areas. The Government has given the utmost importance to the development of this sector. The measures taken from time to time combined with the dynamic response by the farmers, have enabled Indian agriculture to attain considerable resilience to weather shocks in the recent period. The improvement in farm productivity witnessed over the years has assisted in absorbing the impact of natural calamities, like failure of the monsoon, floods, etc. As a result, the influence of the monsoon has been moderated despite the fact that only about one third of the total area under principal crops has assured irrigation facilities. The country has achieved considerable improvement in agricultural production.

7.2 During 1990-91, total foodgrains production in the country reached 176 million tonnes, showing an increase of 3 per cent over the earlier year's performance. The foodgrains production in 1991-92 may be below the target level of 182 million tonnes. The kharif crop has been considerably affected by a long dry spell in the north and north-western parts of the country. However, rabi foodgrains production may show a marginal increase over that in the previous year.

Production Performance

7.3 With a good monsoon, the year 1990-91 turned out to be satisfactory. Foodgrains production increased slightly during this year. The share of rabi crops in total foodgrains production was 43.3 per cent. Coarse grains and pulses constituted 26.8 per cent of the total foodgrains production. The performance of agricultural production during 1980s is shown in Table 7.1.

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TABLE 7.1

Agricultural Production

(Million Tonnes/Bales*)

crop	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (P)
Rice	53.8 (2.1)	42.3 (—21.4)	53.6 (26.7)	53.2 (—0.7)	47.1 (—11.5)	60.1 (27.6)	58.4 (—3.0)	63.8 (9.4)	60.6 (—5.0)	56.8 (—6.3)	70.5 (24.1)	73.6 (4.4)	74.6 (1.4)
Wheat	35.5 (11.0)	31.8 (—10.4)	36.3 (14.1)	37.4 (3.0)	42.8 (14.4)	45.5 (6.3)	44.1 (—3.1)	47.1 (6.8)	44.3 (—5.9)	46.2 (4.3)	54.1 (17.1)	49.8 (—7.9)	54.5 (9.4)
Pulses	12.2 (1.7)	8.6 (—29.5)	10.6 (23.3)	11.5 (8.5)	11.9 (3.5)	12.9 (8.4)	12.0 (—7.0)	13.4 (11.7)	11.7 (—12.7)	11.0 (—6.0)	13.8 (25.5)	12.9 (—6.5)	14.1 (9.3)
Coarse grains	30.4 (1.3)	27.0 (—11.2)	29.0 (7.4)	31.1 (7.2)	27.8 (—10.6)	33.9 (21.9)	31.2 (—8.0)	26.2 (—16.0)	26.8 (2.3)	26.4 (—1.5)	31.5 (19.3)	34.8 (10.5)	33.1 (—4.9)
Kharif Foodgrains	78.1 (0.5)	63.2 (—19.1)	77.7 (22.9)	79.4 (2.2)	69.9 (—12.0)	89.2 (27.6)	84.5 (—5.3)	85.2 (0.8)	80.2 (—5.9)	74.6 (—7.0)	95.6 (28.2)	101.0 (5.6)	99.9 (—1.1)
Rabi Foodgrains	53.8 (10.5)	46.5 (—13.6)	51.9 (11.6)	53.9 (3.9)	59.6 (10.6)	63.2 (6.0)	61.0 (—3.5)	65.2 (6.9)	63.2 (—3.1)	65.8 (4.1)	74.3 (12.9)	70.0 (—5.0)	76.3 (9.0)
All Foodgrains	131.9 (4.4)	109.7 (—16.8)	129.6 (18.1)	133.3 (2.9)	129.5 (—2.9)	152.4 (17.7)	145.5 (—4.5)	150.4 (3.4)	143.4 (—4.7)	140.4 (—2.1)	169.9 (21.0)	171.0 (0.6)	176.2 (3.0)
Groundnut	6.2 (1.6)	5.8 (—6.4)	5.0 (—13.8)	7.2 (44.0)	5.3 (—26.4)	7.1 (34.0)	6.4 (—9.9)	5.1 (—20.3)	5.9 (15.7)	5.8 (—1.7)	9.7 (67.2)	8.1 (—16.5)	7.6 (—6.2)
Rapeseed & Mustard	1.9 (11.8)	1.4 (—26.3)	2.3 (64.3)	2.4 (4.3)	2.2 (—8.3)	2.6 (18.2)	3.1 (19.2)	2.7 (—12.9)	2.6 (—3.7)	3.5 (34.6)	4.4 (25.7)	4.1 (—6.8)	5.2 (26.8)
Oilseeds@	10.1 (4.1)	8.7 (—13.9)	9.4 (8.0)	12.1 (28.7)	10.0 (—17.4)	12.7 (27.0)	13.0 (2.4)	10.8 (—16.9)	11.3 (4.6)	12.7 (12.4)	18.0 (41.7)	16.9 (—6.1)	18.5 (9.5)
Sugarcane	151.7 (—14.3)	128.8 (—15.1)	154.2 (19.7)	186.4 (20.9)	189.5 (1.7)	174.1 (—8.1)	170.3 (—2.2)	170.7 (0.2)	186.1 (9.0)	196.7 (5.7)	203.0 (3.2)	225.6 (11.1)	240.3 (6.5)
Cotton (Lint)*	8.0 (11.1)	7.6 (—5.0)	7.0 (—7.9)	7.9 (12.9)	7.5 (—5.1)	6.4 (—14.7)	8.5 (32.8)	8.7 (2.4)	6.9 (—20.7)	6.4 (—7.2)	8.7 (35.9)	11.4 (31.0)	9.8 (—14.0)
Jute & Mesta*	8.3 (15.3)	8.0 (—3.6)	8.2 (2.5)	8.4 (2.4)	7.2 (—14.3)	7.7 (6.9)	7.8 (1.3)	12.6 (61.5)	8.7 (—31.0)	6.8 (—21.8)	7.9 (16.2)	8.3 (5.1)	9.1 (9.6)

*170 kgs. each for cotton and 180 kgs. each for jute and mesta. P : Provisional

@Nine major oilseeds including groundnut, castorseed, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed, safflower, nigerseed, sunflower and soyabean.

Figures in brackets are per cent increase or decrease over the year.

Agricultural year is from July to June.

7.4 The major foodgrain crops, viz., rice and wheat, achieved record production levels of 74·6 million tonnes and 54.5 million tonnes, respectively, during 1990-91. Among commercial crops, sugarcane production reached a level of 240.3 million tonnes during this year. The favourable monsoon has also led the oilseeds production to increase to 18.5 million tonnes during 1990-91.

7.5 It is too early to indicate the overall production of foodgrains during 1991-92. Current expectations are that foodgrains production during the current year may fall below last year's production level of 176.2 million tonnes. Kharif output, already harvested, is likely to be below last year's level of production of 99.9 million tonnes. This is mainly on account of the long dry spell in the north and north-western parts of the country covering Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat during the south-west monsoon. Rabi foodgrain production may show a marginal increase over the previous year.

7.6 The dry spell has also adversely affected the output of oilseeds. The output of groundnut crop in Gujarat is likely to be lower, as also soyabean production in Madhya Pradesh. The prospects of rabi oilseeds, particularly rapeseed and mustard are brighter; the targetted level of 8.4 million tonnes may well be achieved.

7.7 The propspects of sugarcane are excellent. Cotton has suffered in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, but production may be higher than last year's level of 9.76 million bales. The production of jute and mesta this year may be slightly lower than last year's production level of 9.1 million bales, as the area is reported to have decreased in West Bengal. Targets and achievements of agricultural production from 1988-89 onwards are given in Table7.2.

TABLE 7.2

Targets and Achievements of Agricultural Production

(Million Tonnes/Bales)

Crop	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice	68.0	70.5	72.5	73.6	73.7	74.6	76.5	70.5—72.5
2. Wheat	52.3	54.1	54.0	49.8	54.5	54.5	56.5	54.0—56.0
3. Coarse Cereals	33.0	31.5	33.8	34.8	33.3	33.1	34.0	29.0—30.5
4. Pulses	13.3	13.8	14.7	12.9	15.0	14.1	15.5	14.0—14.5
5. Total Foodgrains	166.6	169.9	175.0	171.0	176.5	176.2	182.5	167.5—173.5
6. Sugarcane	195.0	203.0	212.0	225.6	220.0	240.3	230.0	235.0—240.0
7. Oilseeds	15.7	18.0	16.17	16.9	18.0	18.5	18.5	17.0—17.5
8. Cotton*	9.8	8.7	10.0	11.4	11.5	9.8	12.0	10.0—10.5
9. Jute & Mesta**	9.2	7.9	9.5	8.3	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.5—9.0

* Bale of 170 Kgs.

** Bale of 180 Kgs.

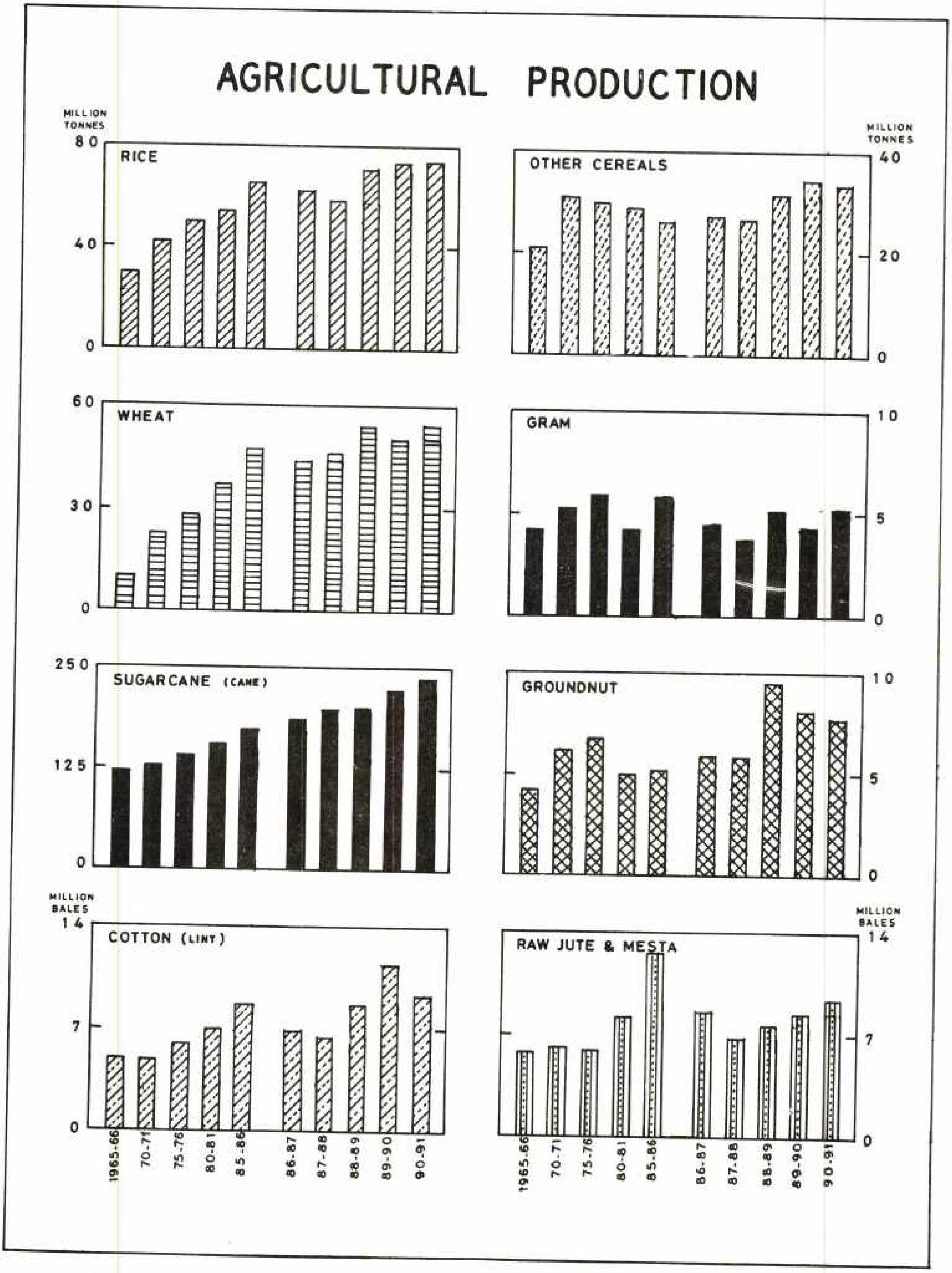
Rice

7.8 The area under rice during 1990-91 was 42.60 million hectares. Irrigation coverage is 43 per cent; the remaining area is rainfed. The increase in rice output and productivity in the country owes much to the Integrated Programme for Rice Development which covers 24 states. Among the major states, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar showed an increase in rice production during 1990-91. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, production declined owing to a decrease in area coverage; in West Bengal and Punjab, rice production declined owing to lower yield per hectare. A target of 76.50 million tonnes of rice has been fixed for 1991-92.

Wheat

7.9 Wheat production witnessed an increase during 1990-91 in all the major growing states of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The area covered under the crop has reached 24.0 million hectares.

7.10 The productivity of wheat has increased substantially; in 1990-91 it was 3.4 times as compared to the 1950-51 level. A target of 56.50 million tonnes of wheat production has been fixed for the current rabi 1991-92 season.


AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
MILLION TONNES
RICE
OTHER CEREALS
WHEAT
GRAM
SUGARCANE (CANE)
GROUNDNUT
MILLION BALES
COTTON (LINT)
RAW JUTE & MESTA
80
40
0
40
20
0
60
30
0
10
5
0
250
125
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1965-66
70-71
75-76
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90-91

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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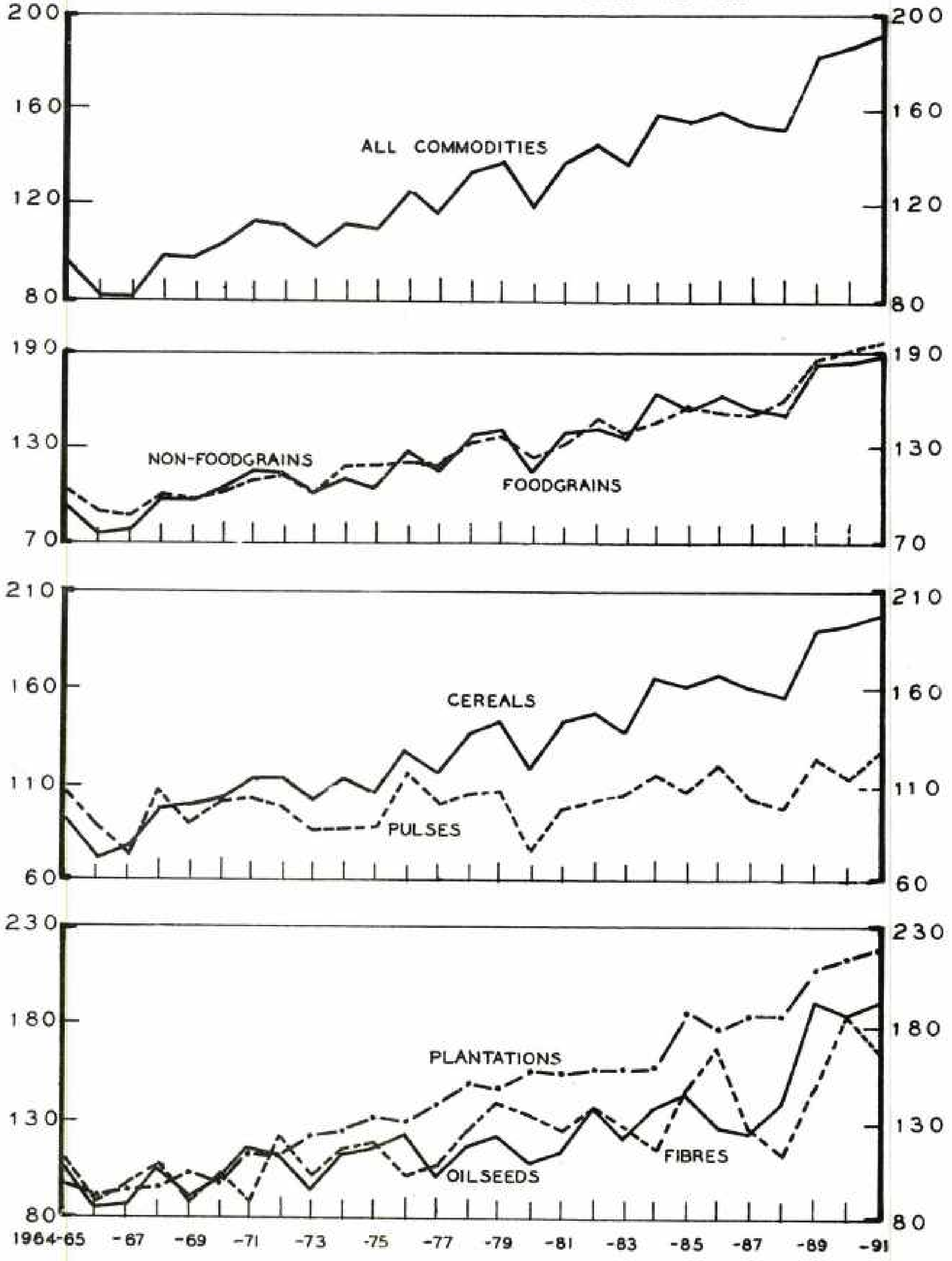
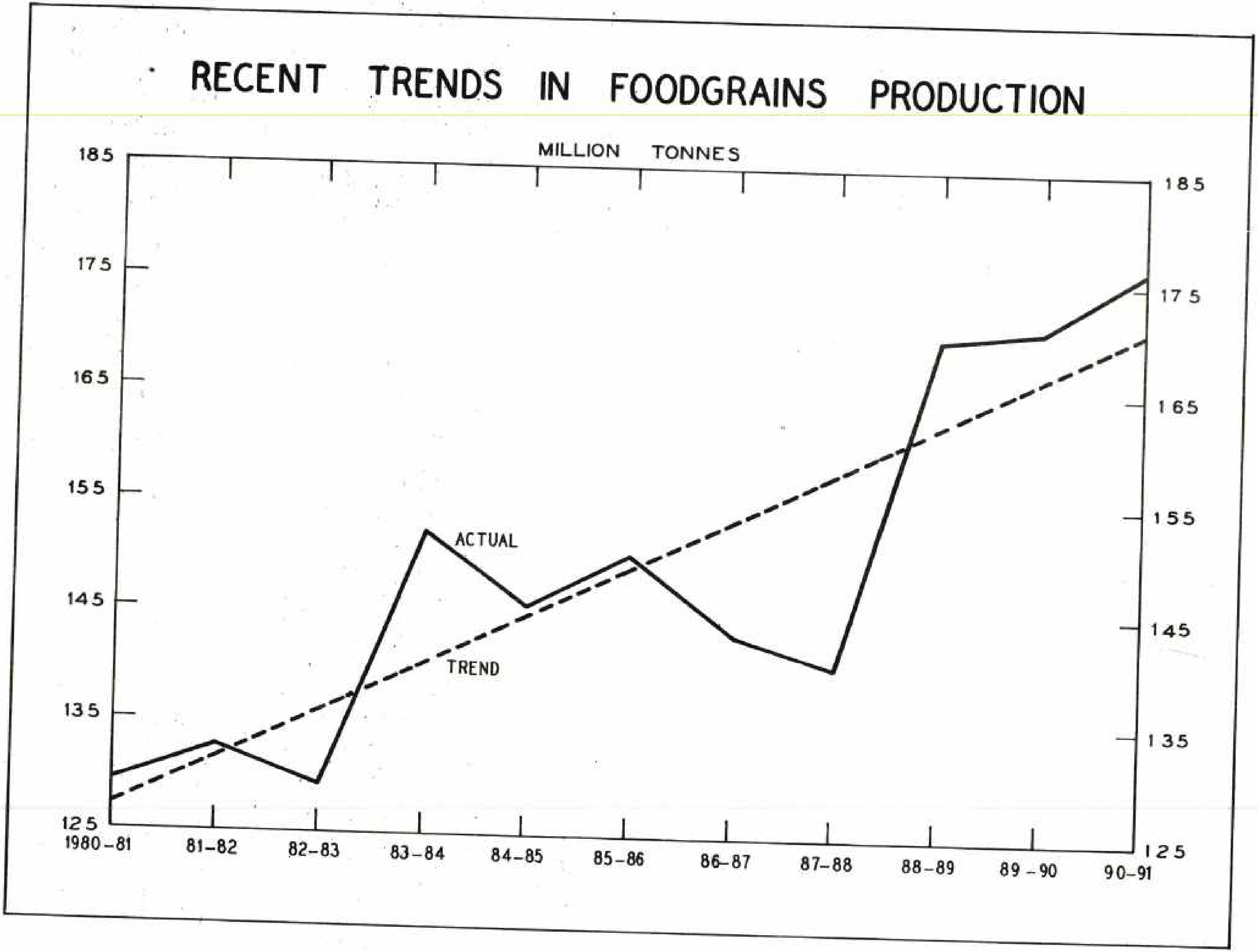




RECENT TRENDS IN FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION

Coarse Grains

7.11 The area covered under coarsegrains; namely, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley, was of the order of 36.55 million hectares during 1990-91. The production of all coarse grains crops, except barley and bajra, declined. There was a fall of 3 per cent in the area covered under coarse grains. For the year 1991-92, a target of 34 million tonnes has been fixed.

Pulses

7.12 The production of pulses, reached 14.06 million tonnes in 1990-91, an increase of 9.4 per cent over the previous year. While gram, the major pulse crop, recorded a 23 per cent increase to reach 5.20 million tonnes, the other kharif and rabi pulses also showed marked increases of 8-10 per cent. The output of arhar, however, declined from a level of 2.75 million tonnes in 1989-90 to 2.43 million tonnes in 1990-91.

7.13 Pulses are grown mainly under unirrigated conditions; only about 9 per cent of the area under pulses has assured irrigation facilities. The major pulses (arhar and gram) are being produced in the states of Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Gram and arhar are grown in an area of about 7.4 million hectares and 3.6 million hectares, respectively. Gram accounted for 30.4 per cent of total area and 37 per cent of the pulse production during 1990-91; arhar accounted for 14.8 per cent of the area and 17.3 per cent of production in 1990-91.

7.14 The production of pulses in 1991-92 has been targetted at 15.5 million tonnes (6.1 million tonnes in kharif and 9.4 million tonnes in rabi season). This is to be achieved through the continuance of pulse development programmes such as National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) and the Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP)—Pulses. The main objective of NPDP is to increase production by adopting location-specific technology. NPDP is supplemented by a special programme under SFPP-Pulses, covering schemes for: (a) plant protection umbrella for gram and arhar crops against pod borers, cut worms and termites in 11 states and (b) the expansion of area under summer moong/urad through the distribution of seeds at concessional rates. Recently, pulses have also been included in the mandate of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds. An integrated approach to crop production technology and price support/market intervention is being adopted to increase productivity.

Oilseeds

7.15 Oilseed production is shown in Table 7.3. The favourable monsoon assisted in increasing the production of nine oilseeds to a level of 18.5 million tonnes during 1990-91. This was achieved despite a 14 per cent decline in the production of kahrif groundnut because of adverse weather conditions in Gujarat. The improvement in oilseeds production became possible on account of higher production of the main rabi oilseeds in 1990-91.

TABLE 7.3

Production of Oilseeds

(Million Tonnes)

Oilseeds	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Revised)	1990-91 (Final)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Groundnut						
Kharif	3.76	4.43	4.18	7.49	6.10	5.25
Rabi	1.36	1.45	1.67	2.17	2.00	2.37
TOTAL	5.12	5.88	5.85	9.66	8.10	7.62
Castorseed	0.31	0.23	0.20	0.41	0.52	0.72
Sesamum	0.50	0.45	0.58	0.68	0.74	0.81
Rapeseed & Mustard	2.68	2.60	3.46	4.38	4.12	5.15
Linseed	0.38	0.32	0.39	0.36	0.33	0.34
Nigerseed	0.19	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
Safflower	0.35	0.35	0.46	0.44	0.49	0.32
Sunflower						
Kharif	0.17	0.25	0.38	0.22	0.27	0.34
Rabi	0.11	0.17	0.25	0.15	0.36	0.55
TOTAL	0.28	0.42	0.63	0.37	0.63	0.89
Soyabean	1.02	0.89	0.90	1.55	1.80	2.42
TOTAL						
Kharif	5.95	6.38	6.42	10.53	9.62	9.73
Rabi	4.88	4.89	6.23	7.50	7.30	8.73
TOTAL	10.83	11.27	12.65	18.03	16.92	18.46

7.16 Under the Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP), a centrally sponsored scheme, the pattern of assistance is 75:25 sharing basis between Government of India and State Governments, except for production of breeder seed and frontline demonstration by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (I.C.A.R.) and the production of foundation seed by states with 100 per cent central assistance. The programme is in operation in 321 districts in 18 states in 1991-92.

7.17 Oil palm is regarded as one of the richest yielders of edible oil per unit area; its yield is 4-5 times that of the conventional oilseeds. The Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India in 1986 identified about 575, 000 hectares as suitable for oil palm cultivation in nine states, namely, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal. Two more states have been identified recently by the ICAR, namely, Gujarat and Goa. The Technology Mission on Oilseeds has been declared as the nodal agency for the development of oil palm. A number of schemes were introduced in 1990-91 to initiate advance action for promoting oil palm cultivation during the Eighth Plan, viz., the setting up of oil palm nurseries, frontline demonstration on gardens and expansion of the capacity of the Seed Germinator Central Plantation Crop Research Institute (CPCRI), Palode, Kerala.

7.18 A target of 18.50 million tonnes has been fixed for oilseeds production during 1991-92. Already the kharif groundnut crop has been seriously affected due to monsoon failure in Gujarat. It may be difficult to achieve the targetted oilseeds production.

Cotton

7.19 Cotton is grown in 7.4 million hectares. Only 30 per cent of the crop is irrigated. Cotton production fell from 11.42 million bales in 1989-90 to 9.76 million bales in 1990-91. The area under the crop in Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu declined considerably. Only Andhra Pradesh recorded substantial increase in production. The pest heliothis attacked the crop at the flowering stage in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. In other states, unfavourable weather conditions led to lower productivity. A target of 12 million bales has been fixed for 1991-92.

Jute and Mesta

7.20 Production of jute and mesta increased from 8.29 million bales in 1989-90 to 9.1 million bales in 1990-91. All the maojr producing states, viz; West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, registered a substantial increase. A target of 9.1 million bales has been fixed for 1991-92.

Sugarcane

7.21 Favourable weather and Government measures, such as price incentives raised sugarcane production to 240.3 million tonnes in 1990-91 as against 225.6 million tonnes in 1989-90. Uttar Pradesh contributed 43 per cent. The increase in production was mainly due to an increase in area.

7.22 Sugar production in 1990-91 aggregated 11.9 million tonnes as against 11 million tonnes in 1989-90. In 1991-92, sugar production is expected to reach 12 million tonnes. The increase in the availability of sugar led the Government to allow export of 0.56 million tonnes of sugar. The Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) for 1991-92 was increased to Rs. 26 per quintal from Rs. 24 announced earlier. A further increase of the SMP to Rs. 27 has been announced for 1992-93.

Horticultural Crops

7.23 Horticulture covers a wide range of crops such as fruits, vegetables, coconut, cashewnut, spices and ornamental plants. Horticulture in dry and hilly areas plays a crucial role in establishing ecologically sound farming systems. The development of horticulture faces a number of constraints, such as, shortage of quality planting material, lack of complementary development inputs such as credit and extension services, losses due to perishability, lack of suitable post-harvest technology and weak infrastructure. Various schemes are under implementation for the development of horticulture.

7.24 The production of vegetables, went up from 34 million tonnes to 53.8 million tonnes during the Seventh Plan period. Coconut was declared an oilseed crop to encourage for its development. Assistance is being provided by the Coconut Development Board. Coconut production has increased substantially. The country produces about 1.8 million tonnes of spices of which 120,000 tonnes, worth Rs. 300 crore is exported annually. Pepper is the most important spice and accounts for about 80 per cent of export earnings from spices. Cashew is another important export crop. In 1989-90 around 45,000 tonnes of cashew kernel worth Rs. 360 crore was exported. In 1990-91 exports increased to 50,000

tonnes worth Rs. 441 crore. Domestic production of 274,000 tonnes was not sufficient to meet the requirements of cashew processing industries. About 40,000 tonnes of raw nuts are imported annually.

Tea

7.25 Production of tea increased from 544 million kg in 1979-80 to around 719 million kg in 1990-91. The increase in production was achieved mainly through an increase in yield, from 1490 kg to around 1700 kg per hectare. There has recently been a considerable increase in tea production in South India. The average yield is about 2000 kg per hectare in South India as against about 1600 kg in North India.

7.26 Tea production during 1990-91 reached 719 million kg compared to 703 million kg in 1989-90. As tea is one of the main agro-exports, the Government has made vigorous efforts to increase its production. The Tea Board is operating a number of schemes. The target for production in 1991-92 is 735 million kg.

7.27 The domestic market takes about two-thirds of the tea output. Domestic demand increased from 328 million kg in 1985-86 to 500 million kg in 1989-90. Although exports of tea declined from 210 million kg in 1989-90 to 199 million kg in 1990-91, export earnings increased from Rs. 905 crore in 1989-90 to Rs. 1045 crore in 1990-91. The average realisation rose from about Rs. 43 to about Rs. 52 per kg. A target of tea exports of 210 million kg valued at Rs. 1200 crore, has been fixed for 1991-92.

Coffee

7.28 Coffee production has been fluctuating depending upon weather conditions. Moreover, coffee is a biennial crop. Coffee production increased from 200,000 tonnes in 1984-85 to 215,000 tonnes in 1988-89. In 1990-91, the production was around 173,000 tonnes.

7.29 Most of the coffee produced in the country is exported; domestic consumption is stable around 55,000 tonnes. 111,000 tonnes of coffee worth Rs. 278 crore was exported in 1990-91 as against 130,000 tonnes, valued at Rs. 363 crore, in 1989-90. The decline in export earnings was mainly due to a fall in the international prices after quotas were suspended.

Rubber

7.30 Government has been making energetic efforts to increase the production of natural rubber. Production of natural rubber is estimated to be 365,000 tonnes in 1991-92 compared to 330,000 tonnes in 1990-91. The increase in production was due to an increase in area as well as an improvement in yield per hectare. It is estimated that around 461,000 hectares will be under rubber in 1991-92. As a result of promotional efforts, in addition to the traditional rubber-growing states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu, other non-traditional states have also succeeded in growing natural rubber.

7.31 With the growth of the automobile and the road transport industry, consumption of rubber has increased over the years. It is expected to increase from 364,000 tonnes in 1990-91 to around 380,000 tonnes in 1991-92. The gap between domestic demand and supply is normally met through canalised imports. In 1990-91, around 31,700 tonnes was imported as against 26,500 tonnes in 1989-90. With the Rubber Board taking continuous measures to improve rubber production, no canalised imports of natural rubber is expected in 1991-92.

Factors influencing Agricultural Production

7.32 Agricultural production depends on a number of factors ranging from weather conditions to input applications and institutional support. Since most of the cropped area does not have assured irrigation, monsoon play a crucial role.

Monsoon

7.33 The south-west monsoon during 1991 turned out to be somewhat on the lower side of the normal. In the south-west monsoon season from 1 June to 30 Septmeber, 1991 the country-wide rainfall was 92 per cent of the long period average. Eighty per cent of the meteorological sub-divisions (28 out of 35) got normal to excess rainfall. However, the weakening of the monsoon for quite some time from the middle of June, 1991, and its subsequent erratic behaviour, adversely affected agricultural operations, particularly in north and north-western parts of India. Both paddy and groundnut crops were affected. Rainfall and the performance of the monsoon since 1981 onwards are given in Table 7.4.

TABLE 7.4

Monsoen Performance

(June-September)

Year	Number of Meteorological Sub-Divisions: Excess/Normal	Deficient/Scanty	Total	Percent of districts having normal to excess rainfall	Percent of normal rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	28	7	35	69	100
1982	24	11	35	48	85
1983	32	3	35	85	113
1984	25	10	35	64	96
1985	26	9	35	65	93
1986	21	14	35	52	87
1987	14	21	35	43	81
1988	32	3	35	88	119
1989	29	6	35	72	101
1990	32	3	35	84	106
1991	28	7	35	68	92

7.34 The regional distribution of rainfall as reflected in the All India Cumulative Rainfall Index for the entire season, constructed by using the average area sown under kharif rice in each meteorological zone as weights, (for the triennium 1980-81 to 1982-83), indicates that rainfall recorded this year was 98.7 per cent of normal. The south had very good rainfall. The details are given in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5

Regional Rainfall Indices

(June—September)

Year	India	Zones: West	North	East	South	Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979	77.0	85.2	52.1	84.4	94.8	69.0
1982	89.4	83.5	94.9	87.8	88.8	93.1
1986	85.3	78.4	88.9	83.7	89.9	86.5
1987	88.6	75.6	62.4	103.6	74.7	77.4
1988	109.6	121.2	116.5	107.6	123.9	90.3
1989	98.6	96.6	90.9	101.3	114.6	82.2
1990	102.3	113.9	112.0	97.8	93.2	112.4
1991	98.7	93.8	90.3	99.5	114.7	91.5

Reservoir Situation

7.35 The weakening of the monsoon for some time and its further erratic behaviour has affected water levels in tanks and reservoirs. The total live storage in 56 important reservoirs monitored by the Central Water Commission in the last week of September 1991 was 2.7 per cent lower than the level of last year: it came down from 100.37 TMC to 97.62 TMC.

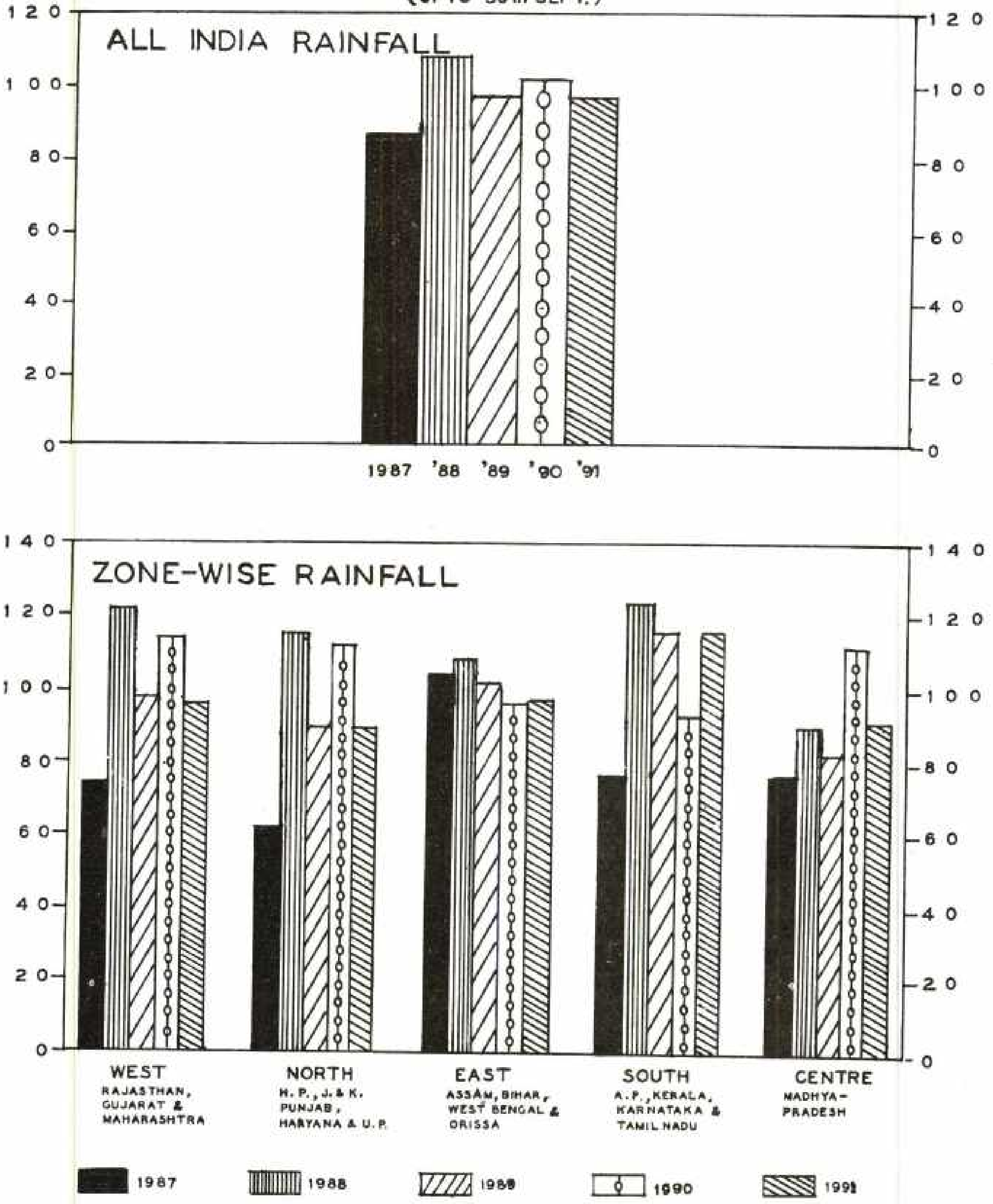
Irrigation

7.36 Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, have assured irrigation facilities. At the end of 1989-90, 32.9 million hectares of land was under major and medium irrigation and 46.8 million hectares under minor irrigation. Another 3.02 million hectares is estimated to have been added in 1990-91 (0.69 million hectares through major and medium and 2.33 million hectares through minor irrigation). Thus the total potential likely to have been created by the end of 1990-91 adds up to 82.8 million hectares. Till the end of Seventh Plan, about Rs. 25,813 crore was spent by the Government for the creation of an irrigation potential of 32.9 million hectares under the major and medium projects. In spite of this massive investment, the utilisation of the

MONSOONS 1987-91

[ACTUAL RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL]

(UPTO 30th SEPT.)



created potential is considerably low. The cumulative gap in the utilisation of the potential till the end of 1990-91 is about 8.6 million hectares. The details are given in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Development of Irrigation Potential and its Utilisation

(Million hectares)

Item	Achievement upto Seventh Plan end	Expected achievement during 1990-91	Expected cumulative achievement upto 1990-91	Target for 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
1. Major & medium irrigation				
Potential	32.91	0.69	33.60	0.64
Utilisation	27.89	0.71	28.60	0.64
2. Minor irrigation				
Potential	46.83	2.33	49.16	2.33
Utilisation	43.53	2.03	45.56	2.06
3. Total				
Potential	79.74	3.02	82.76	2.99
Utilisation	71.42	2.74	74.16	2.70

7.37 Since 1974-75, Command Area Development (CAD), a centrally sponsored scheme, is in operation with the basic objective of optimising the utilisation of the created irrigation potential by bridging the gap between the potential created and utilisation and increase in agricultural production from irrigation command areas. The programme broadly covers on-farm development works such as construction of field channels, land levelling and shaping and implementation of warabandi for rotational supply of water to ensure equitable and assured supply of irrigation water to holdings. Attention will be focussed on employment and other economic activities, farmers' participation in operating the system and better water management practices in the further expansion of the programme. The programme includes arrangements for the supply of inputs and credit, agricultural extension, the construction of markets and godowns and the development of ground water for conjunctive use. The programme at present covers 157 major/medium irrigation projects, spread over 20 states and 2 union territories, covering a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 20.7 million hectares. Cumulatively till March, 1990, an area of 11.3 million hectares was expected to have been covered by field channels, 2.0 million hectares by land levelling and 5.2 million hectares by warabandi. During the year 1990-91, the achievements under field channels, warabandi and land levelling were 0.55 million hectares, 0.58 million hectares and 0.033 million hectares against the target of 0.72 million hectares, 0.96 million hectares and 0.08 million hectares, respectively. The targets for 1991-92 fixed for field channels, warabandi and land levelling are 0.95 million hectares, 0.89 million hectares and 0.10 million hectares, respectively. Minor irrigation schemes include ground water and surface water schemes. While ground water schemes include wells, shallow tube wells and pumpsets, the surface water schemes include tanks and reservoirs, diversion schemes, lift irrigation from rivers and streams, etc. These schemes have been accorded special attention under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme. The forthcoming annual plans will concentrate more directly on creation of minor irrigation scheme to cover surface and ground water. Due to advantageous water table levels, the Eastern sector will receive special attention for minor irrgation.

7.38 The progress of the irrgation develoment has not been uniform among the states. National Water Resources Council, was set up in 1983 to meet the need for evolving a national policy for the development and use of water resources for deriving optimum benefits. The Council adopted the National Water Policy in September, 1987. According to this Policy, the adoption of an integrated multi-disciplinary approach to planning and formulation of projects has been recommended. Next to drinking water, highest priority has been accorded to irrigation.

Seeds

7.39 Next to assured irrigation, use of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of seeds has improved crop productivity substantially. The HYV Programme had covered 63.9 million hectares by 1990-91. Crop-wise coverage of area under HYV is given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

Area Under High Yielding Varieties of Seeds

(Million Hectares)

Crop	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*	1991-92 (Target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Paddy	32.0	23.5 (57.0)	24.0 (58.4)	22.1 (57.3)	25.4 (60.8)	26.2 (62.1)	28.1	30.0
Wheat	22.0	19.1 (83.0)	19.2 (83.0)	19.7 (85.4)	20.2 (83.8)	20.3 (86.4)	20.4	22.0
Jowar	6.5	6.1 (37.6)	5.5 (34.5)	6.1 (38.7)	6.1 (41.8)	6.9 (46.0)	6.7	8.0
Bajra	6.5	5.0 (46.8)	5.3 (46.8)	4.0 (45.4)	5.9 (49.0)	5.6 (51.4)	5.1	6.0
Maize	3.0	1.8 (31.0)	2.2 (37.0)	2.2 (38.8)	2.5 (42.4)	2.3 (39.0)	2.6	3.0
Ragi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.0
Total	70.0	55.4	56.2	54.1	60.1	61.2	63.9	70.0

* Provisional

Figures in parentheses give the percentage of HYV area to total area under the crop.

7.40 The distribution of certified/quality seeds increased from 5.70 million quintals in 1989-90 to 5.71 million quintals in 1990-91. The distribution of certified seeds increased from 3.9 million quintals in 1989-90 to 4.1 million quintals during 1990-91. A target of 4.9 million quintals of certified seeds to be distributed has been fixed for 1991-92.

7.41 There is no statutory control on the prices of seeds. The prices of seeds are fixed by the public sector seed corporations and private companies on the basis of their commercial judgement. The seeds are distributed through National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India, State Seeds Corporations, State Departments of Agriculture and other private and co-operative agencies.

Fertilisers

7.42 For improving the yields of different crops, proper application of fertilisers is crucial. Consumption of fertilisers reached 12.6 million tonnes in 1990-91 and is expected to be of the order of 13.6 million tonnes in 1991-92. Trends in fertiliser consumption during the 1980s are given in Table 7.8.

TABLE 7.8

Consumption of Chemical Fertilisers

(Million tonnes of nutrients)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total NPK
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	3.7	1.2	0.6	5.5
1981-82	4.1	1.3	0.7	6.1
1982-83	4.2	1.5	0.7	6.4
1983-84	5.2	1.7	0.8	7.7
1984-85	5.5	1.9	0.8	8.2
1985-86	5.7	2.0	0.8	8.5
1986-87	5.7	2.1	0.9	8.7
1987-88	5.7	2.2	0.9	8.8
1988-89	7.3	2.7	1.1	11.1
1989-90	7.4	3.0	1.2	11.6
1990-91 (Provisional)	8.0	3.3	1.3	12.6
1991-92 (Anticipated)	8.5	3.6	1.5	13.6

7.43 Production of fertilisers has shown a gradual increase over the years. During 1990-91 the production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers was about 9 million tonnes. The gap in the domestic demand is met through imports. As fertiliser is one of the crucial inputs in improving crop yields and its price affects the cost of cultivation, Fertiliser Retention Price and Subsidy Scheme was introduced with effect from 1 November, 1977 under which fertilisers are supplied at a uniform and subsidised prices to the farmers throughout the country. The details of fertiliser production, its imports and subsidies are given in table 7.9.

TABLE 7.9

Fertilisers: Production, Imports and Subsidies

Year	Production (N+P) (000 Tonnes)	Imports (000 Tonnes)	Subsidies (Rs. Crore)		
			On imported fertilisers	On domestic fertilisers	Total
1979-80	2983	2005	282	321	603
1980-81	3005	2759	335	170	505
1981-82	4093	2041	100	275	375
1982-83	4404	1132	55	550	605
1983-84	4533	1355	142	900	1042
1984-85	5181	3624	727	1200	1927
1985-86	5756	3399	324	1600	1924
1986-87	7070	2310	197	1700	1897
1987-88	7131	984	114	2050	2164
1988-89	8964	1608	201	3000	3201
1989-90	8543	3114	771	3771	4542
1990-91	9044	2758	659	3730	4389
1991-92	10000@	2793	1100*	2900*	4000*

@ Target
* Budget Estimates.

7.44 As a part of fiscal correction, the Union Budget for 1991-92 presented on 24 July, 1991 increased the issue prices of fertilisers by 40 per cent on an average; low analysis fertilisers, such as, calcium ammonium nitrate, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate and sulphate of potash were decontrolled. In addition, in respect of single super phosphate, a ceiling on the subsidy per tonne payable to producers was also announced with a view to moving towards total deregulation. Subsequently, with effect from 14 August, 1991, the average price increase on fertilisers was reduced by 10 per cent and made 30 per cent, and small and marginal farmers were exempted from the price increase. In order to reduce the administrative difficulties in the implementation of dual pricing of fertilisers, Government framed guidelines and provided funds to state and union territory governments.

7.45 The increase in fertiliser prices became necessary for two reasons :—

(i) In its absence, fertiliser subsidies would have reached an unmanageable level and the Government would not have been able to meet Plan needs.

(ii) Fertiliser prices had remained almost unchanged from July 1981 till July 1991 although the prices received by the farmers for their agricultural produce had almost doubled.

In order to compensate the farmers for the fertiliser price rise, procurement/minimum support prices of crops of kharif, 1991 season have been suitably increased. Even after the 30 per cent price increase, the subsidy on fertiliser remains substantial and needs to be reduced further.

Pesticides

7.46 Consumption of pesticides in 1990-91 is estimated to be 82,000 tonnes. The target fixed for 1991-92 is 83,000 tonnes. In order to maximise crop production and protect it from pest attack, major emphasis is being placed on Integrated Pest Management so as to minimise over-dependance on chemical pesticides and to avoid harmful effects to human beings. During 1991-92, 25 Central Integrated Pest Management Centres were set-up in 22 states and one union territory. Major activities of these Centres include crop pest monitoring, promoting biologica

control, organising demonstrations and training in Integrated Pest Management, for extension workers and farmers.

Agricultural Credit

7.47 The policy on agricultural credit continues to be one of providing adequate and timely credit to farmers through institutional agencies such as co-operatives, commercial banks and regional rural banks to support agriculture and allied activities. The major objective of the policy is to enable farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, to adopt modern technology and improved agricultural practices. The total quantum of agricultural loans had reached Rs. 12,329 crore in 1989-90. The target for 1991-92 has been fixed at Rs. 15,455 crore. Agency-wise disbursements of agricultural credit are given in Table 7.10.

TABLE 7.10

Disbursements of Agricultural Credit

(Rs. crore)

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*	1988-89*	1989-90*	1990-91*	1991-92 (Tgt.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COOPERATIVES							
Short-term . . .	2747	2833	3116	3513	3654	2066	5119
Medium-term . .	394	529	613	381	416	317	440
Long-term . . .	533	540	599	719	744	804	1097
	3674	3902	4328	4613	4814	3187	6656
COMMERCIAL BANKS/ REGIONAL RURAL BANKS							
Short-term & Term Loans	3131	3809	4009	4241	7515@	7181@	8799
GRAND TOTAL . .	6805	7711	8337	8854	12329	10368	15455

* Provisional.

@ Targets fixed by the Working Group on Agricultural Credit and Co-operation (including crop insurance).

7.48 Despite a substantial increase in the overall agricultural credit, the problem of mounting overdues has slowed down credit expansion. Overdues have been around 40—42 per cent during the last 3-4 years. They have eroded the lending capacity of the co-operative institutions for want of recycling of funds and ineligibility of the institutional agencies to borrow additional funds from the higher financing agencies. The state and union territory governments and concerned institutional agencies have been requested from time to time to improve the recovery position of co-operative dues. For strengthening of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), programme of Business Development Planning (BDP) has been initiated with the objective of making them viable institutions by increasing member participation, augmenting disbursal of loans and to make PACS multi-purpose.

Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS)

7.49 It is universally observed phenomenon that farming operations are susceptible to the vagaries of nature. In order to protect the farmers from various risks including natural calamities, a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was introduced in the country with effect from 1 April, 1985 for major foodgrain crops, namely, wheat, paddy, millets, oil-seeds and pulses. It is a voluntary area-based and credit linked scheme. All farmers availing of crop loans from co-operative credit institutions, regional rural banks and commercial banks for growing the above crops are eligible for coverage under the CCIS. The sum insured is equal to the crop loan disbursed, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per farmer. The premium payable is two per cent of the sum insured for wheat, paddy and millets and one per cent for oilseeds and pulses. Indemnity claims under the CCIS are shared between central government and the respective state government in the ratio of 2 : 1 and 50 per cent of the premium payable by small and marginal farmers is subsidised equally between central and state governments. The objective of the scheme are :

(i) to provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure as a result of natural calamity;

(ii) to restore credit eligibility of farmers after a crop failure, for the next crop season; and

(iii) to support and stimulate production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds.

7.50 Since its inception, the CCIS has been quite popular and beneficial to the farmers. From Kharif 1985 to the end of Kharif 1991 cumulatively 29.4 million farmers have been covered over an area of 51.9 million hectares, insuring a sum of Rs. 6591.41 crore. The season-wise progress of the Scheme can be seen from Table 7.11.

TABLE 7.11

Progress of Crop Insurance Scheme

Season	No. of States/UTs	No. of farmers covered (Lakhs)	Area covered (Lakh hectares)	Sum Insured (Rs. crore)	Premium collected (Rs. crore)	Claims paid/ payable (Rs. crore)
Kharif 1985	13	26.4	53.7	542.7	9.4	83.9
Rabi 1985-86	17	12.1	23.2	238.4	4.5	3.1
Kharif 1986	19	39.6	77.4	856.2	15.0	167.0
Rabi 1986-87	18	11.3	21.0	242.4	4.5	7.8
Kharif 1987	22	46.3	84.1	1140.2	19.1	277.4
Rabi 1987-88	21	21.3	32.4	475.4	8.8	12.1
Kharif 1988	13	29.6	52.4	547.9	8.8	29.5
Rabi 1988-89	9	8.8	10.2	164.9	3.1	3.9
Kharif 1989	17	42.3	66.5	873.9	14.5	34.4
Rabi 1989-90	17	6.6	9.6	151.6	2.8	2.9
Kharif 1990	17	19.4	34.1	515.1	7.6	99.3
Rabi 1990-91	16	7.8	10.4	189.9	3.3	3.1
Kharif 1991	17	22.4	43.7	646.7	9.5	—

ALLIED SECTORS

Animal Husbandry

7.51 A large number of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and other rural poor depend upon livestock for obtaining gainful employment. Thus animal husbandry plays an important role in the country's rural economy. This sector provides valuable animal proteins for human diet and also other products of mass consumption like wool, hides and skins for the growing needs of various industries. The gross value of output from this sector increased to Rs. 358 billion in 1989-90 which constituted about 25 per cent of the total agricultural output of Rs. 1426 billion.

7.52 The large livestock population enables the country to meet the growing demand for animal protein and raw materials for industry. The main aim of animal husbandry development is to assist the farmers in producing livestock and to facilitate the improvement of their economic condition. Towards this end, short-term and long-term strategies are formulated at the national level. Under the short term strategy, efforts are made to step up the supply-package of services, like technology, improved breeding practices, feed and fodder, health cover and improved management and marketing. The long-term strategy aims at building up institutions and expertise for efficient supply of these services and raising animal productivity. As a result of various policy measures production of milk and eggs has increased significantly. During 1990-91, milk production is estimated to have increased by 4.4 per cent over the previous year to 53.7 million tonnes. Egg production also increased by 4.2 per cent over the previous year to 21 billion eggs.

Dairy Development

7.53 Dairying provides supplementary employment and an additional source of income to a large number of farmers, most of whom are small and marginal farmers. Operation Flood, the world's largest integrated dairy development programme, is aimed at establishing linkage between rural milk producers and urban consumers by organising farmer-owned and managed dairy co-operative societies. The programme which was launched in 1970, is at present in its Third Phase with financial assistance from World Bank and commodity assistance from the EEC in the form of skimmed milk powder and butter oil. Over 64,000 dairy co-operative societie have been organised under the programme in 170 milk-sheds covering about 7.66 million farmer members. These co-operatives have established a processing capacity of 15.5 million litres of milk a day and powder production capacity of 727 tonnes a day. During October, 1991, the co-operatives procured 9.35 million kg of milk per day and marketed 8.0 million litres a day in metropolitan areas, 140 large cities and many other small towns of the country.

7.54 In conformity with the New Industrial Policy announced on 24 July, 1991, the compulsory licensing requirement for most industries, including the dairy industry, has been removed. Some apprehensions were initially expressed in the co-operative dairy sector that this might adversely affect liquid milk availability in the country. They were based on the presumption that with the entry of private industry into the dairy business, liquid milk would be diverted for the production of high value-added milk products. Even though there may be some initial adjustment problems, as the co-operative dairy industry is well organised, it is by and large capable of facing the competition. As the overall objective of the New Industrial Policy is to increase efficiency and competitiveness, the organised dairy industry will emerge stronger. However, during the period of adjustment, care may have to be taken to safeguard the co-operative dairy sector.

Fisheries

7.55 Fish production in the country has increased more than fivefold during the last 40 years. It reached a level of 3.8 million tonnes during 1990-91 from 0.8 million tonnes of production in 1950-51. Fisheries has been recognised as an important source of protein, foreign exchange earner and employment generator. Special efforts have been made to promote extensive and intensive fish farming activity in the inland sector, modernising of coastal fisheries, encouraging of deep sea fishing through joint-ventures, etc. The implementation of the two development programmes for inland fisheries, *viz.*, Development of Aquaculture and National Programme of Fish Seed Development, have led to encouraging results in the form of inland fish production reaching 1.5 million tonnes during 1990-91 as against 0.9 million tonnes in 1984-85. The share of inland fish production in total fish production increasd from 36 per cent in 1980-81 to 40 per cent in 1990-91. Banning of bull trawling by chartered foreign fishing vessels and speedy motorisation of traditional fishing craft led to a quantum jump in marine fish production in recent years. It increased to 2.3 million tonnes in 1990-91 from 1.7 million tonnes in 1984-85. During 1991-92, fish production is expected to be about 4 million tonnes. The marine production export earnings in 1990-91 were of the order of Rs. 890.40 crore and anticipated to cross Rs. 1000 crore during 1991-92.

Agricultural Marketing

7.56 The agricultural marketing system, by and large, operates under the normal forces of supply and demand. The trade is mainly in the hands of private enterprises. The Government intervention is limited mainly to protecting the interests of producers and consumers and also to promoting the organised marketing of agricultural commodities in the country. All the states and union territories except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, have enacted necessary legislation for the regulation of agricultural produce markets. The number of regulated markets in the country as on 31 March 1991 was 6,640. The Central Government is providing assistance for the creation of infrastructural facilities in the markets and also for setting up of rural godowns. A sum of Rs. 84.52 crore for development of 3,763 markets and Rs. 37.68 crore for the establishment of 4,628 rural godowns have been granted by the Central Government by the end of March, 1991. To facilitate grading, standards have been laid down for 142 agricultural and allied commodities under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.

7.57 A number of organisations have been established with specific aims and objects to help the Government in implementation of the policies and developmental programmes relating to agricultural marketing, *viz.*, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, the Food Corporation of India, the Cotton Corporation of India, the Jute Corporation of India, etc. Agricultural marketing is also being attended to by a network of co-operatives at the primary, state and national levels. Marketing co-operatives are operating in almost all Mandies. Co-operative societies are functioning in the area of processing of fruits and vegetables, sugarcane crushing, ginning & pressing of cotton etc. At the national level, the National Co-operative Development Corporation plans and promotes programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce through co-operatives. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. is the apex co-operative organisation dealing in procurement, distribution, export and import of selected agricultural commodities. A few other organisations in the co-operative sector are: the National Co-operative Tobacco Growers' Federation Ltd., the National Consumers' Co-operative Federation, etc. One of the important functions of the Tribal Co-operative Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is to attend to the marketing problems of the tribals.

7.58 However, the share of co-operatives in the total marketing of agricultural commodities is small.

The specialised Boards have been created for commodities like rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, spices, coconut, oilseeds and vegetable oil and horticulture. The National Dairy Development Board is also engaged in the marketing of agricultural commodities. Separate Directorates have been created to manage development of special commodities like sugarcane, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, rice, millets, cotton, pulses, cashewnut, cocoa, arecanut and spices. Besides, a number of Development Councils have been set up for special commodities like rice, pulses, jute, millets, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, arecanut and cocoa. In the field of exports, besides the State Trading Corporation, some of the related bodies are the Cashewnut Export Promotion Council, the Shellac Export Promotion Council, the Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority.

7.59 The role of co-operatives in the marketing of agricultural produce has been progressively expanding. To help the farmers in getting remunerative prices, co-operatives have assumed a major role in price support operations in coarse grains, oilseeds, copra and pulses and in market intervention for potato, onion, ginger and apples. The marketing operations of co-operative marketing societies are mainly in foodgrains; the share of other agricultural produce is very small. The NAFED has been appointed as a Central Nodal Agency for undertaking marketing operations of a number of agricultural commodities covered under the price support operations. During 1990-91, co-operatives marketed agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 5,600 crore approximately as against the achievement of Rs. 6,300 crore during the previous year. The major shortfall was reportedly in Gujarat. Besides, the performance in Bihar, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh was also reported as not up to the desired level during 1990-91. Nearly 90 per cent of the agricultural produce was marketed by co-operatives in Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Policy Thrust during the Eighth Plan

7.6: The Eighth Plan, which will begin from 1 April, 1992, has given priority to the growth and diversification of agriculture to the achievements of self-sufficiency in food and the generation of surpluse for export. Even though crop production and productivity have improved considerably over the years, there are striking regional and crop imbalances. In order to spread the benefits of the green revolution, which has remained confined to the north and north-west, to other parts of the country, suitable schemes would be taken up during the Eighth Plan period. Special emphasis in agricultural development is being envisaged for the eastern region, which has adequate rainfall, fertile soil and a vast scope for stepping up agricultural production. In view of the fact that large parts receive inadequate rains and do not have assured irrigation facilities, dryland farming would continue to be an important element of the agricultural strategy. In order to increase oilseeds production and thereby save valuable foreign exchange on their imports, concerted efforts would be made.

Outlook

7.61 The target for production of foodgrains during 1991-92 has been fixed at 182.50 million tonnes, consisting of 103.15 million tonnes during kharif season and remaining 79.35 million tonnes in the rabi season. Even though the monsoon during 1991 turned out to be a normal one, its weakening for quite some time from middle of June, 1991 and subsequent erratic behaviour until the end of August 1991, adversely affected agricultural operations, particularly in the north and north-western parts of India. Both paddy and groundnut crops were also hit by it. Though the rabi production may turn out to be near normal, the overall foodrains production during 1991-92 may be lower than both the target as well as the last year's level. This would, in turn, require special attention in managing the food economy of the country.

CHAPTER 8

INFRASTRUCTURE

The performance of infrastructure sectors during April-December, 1991 shows mixed trends. While energy, railways, and shipping exceeded their respective targets, the performance in the coal and telecommunications sectors fell short of the respective targets and the petroleum sector performed poorly, the production being lower than the level achieved last year. However, in the background of a general slowdown in industrial production, infrastructure sectors have registered an encouraging trend. The trend of falling growth rates of the previous two years shows signs of being reversed in the current year.

During April-December, 1991, coal production and despatches increased by 10.9 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively. However, pithead stocks rose by 21 per cent reemphasising the need for faster loading and movement arrangements. Power generation increased by 9 per cent. Thermal and nuclear power generation increased by 10.8 per cent and hydel generation by 4.2 per cent. The average plant load factor improved from 52.0 per cent to 53.4 per cent. The production of crude oil declined from 24.71 m.t. to 22.97 m.t. Total refinery crude throughput declined by 0.45 m.t. and capacity utilisation of refineries by 1.8 per cent. However, the consumption of petroleum products increased by 1.8 per cent over the same period last year.

The freight traffic carried by the railways during April-December, 1991 increased by 7.6 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The major ports handled 114.1 m.t. of cargo which was 3.3 per cent higher than the cargo handled last year. During 1991-92, the available seat kilometres and passenger kilometres deployed by Air-India are expected to show a modest increase of 4.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent, respectively. Indian Airlines is also expected to register a modest increase in its traffic during the year. The share of road traffic in total passenger and freight traffic is expected to be maintained at 80 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively.

The net telephone switching capacity added and net telephone connections provided were below targets but substantially higher than the achievement in the corresponding period last year.

Besides increasing the domestic production of crude oil, the other important areas in the infrastructure sectors requiring urgent and effective steps would include improved planning and management practices to avoid time and cost overruns, better inter-sectoral coordination, particularly in the working of the railways, coal and power sectors and for effecting an improvement in physical efficiency, productivity, capacity utilisation and quality of output. The potential for overall growth in the industrial sector is crucially dependent on continuing adequacy of investment and performance in the infrastructure industries.

Introduction

The performance of infrastructure sectors during April—December, 1991 shows mixed trends. However, in the background of a general slow down in industrial production, infrastructure sectors have registered an encouraging trend. The following table shows trends in the performance of infrastructure sectors.

ENERGY

Coal

8.2 Coal production during 1990-91 recorded an increase of 5.4 per cent over the production in 1989-90. The production level achieved was, however, below the target both in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), which together account for most of the coal production in the country. While in CIL, coal production was marginally below the target by 2.2 per cent, SCCL's production fell short of the target by 21.2 per cent. Performance in SCCL was adversely affected by unfavourable industrial relations and law and order problems.

8.3 CIL improved its productivity in terms of output per man-shift (OMS) during 1990-91. It achieved an overall OMS of 1.31 tonnes against 1.21 tonnes in 1989-90. The OMS in SCCL during the year was 0.96 tonnes compared to 0.99 tonnes in 1989-90.

8.4 Coal production during the period April—December, 1991 has been 153.76 million tonnes

TABLE 8.1

Trends in the Performance of Infrastructure Sectors

Item	Unit	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April-December£		Percentage change		
					1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Energy									
1. Coal									
(a) Production . .	Mn. tonnes	194.60	200.89	211.73	138.59	153.76	3.2	5.4	10.9
(b) Pit-head stocks (year-end)	,,	33.97	37.43	42.88	25.68	34.69	10.2	14.6	21.0
(c) Despatches . .	,,	184.02	191.93	201.07	142.78	157.71	4.3	4.8	10.5
2 Electricity generated (Utilities only) . .	Bn. kwh	221.4	245.4	264.6	194.0	211.4	10.8	7.8	9.0
(a) Hydel	,,	57.9	62.1	71.7	54.5	56.8	7.3	15.5	4.2
(b) Thermal (incl. nuclear) . . .	,,	163.5	183.3	192.9	139.5	154.6	12.1	5.2	10.8
3. Petroleum									
(a) Crude oil production . . .	Mn. tonnes	32.04	34.09	33.02	24.71	22.97	6.4	—3.1	—7.0
(b) Refinery through-put . . .	,,	48.80	51.94	51.77	38.36	37.54	6.4	—0.3	—2.1
Transport and communications									
1. Railways revenue earning goods traffic .	,,	302.05	309.97	318.40	227.79	244.91	2.6	2.7	7.6
2. Cargo handled at major ports	,,	146.43	148.14	152.55	110.49	114.13	1.2	3.0	3.3
3. Telecommunications—new telephone connections provided (DELs) .	'000 Nos.	374.94	416.22	485.76	174.56	277.62	11.0	16.7	59.0

£ Provisional * April-December

(.m.t.) compared to 138.59 m.t. in the corresponding period last year, recording an increase of 10.9 per cent. Total coal despatches during the period stood at 157.71 m.t. which were 10.5 per cent higher compared to the same period last year. Despite higher despatches, total pit-head stocks stood at 34.69 m.t. as on 31-12-1991 registering an increase of 21.0 per cent over the pit-heard stocks as on 31-12-1990. This re-emphasises the need to have adequate arrangements for faster loading and movement.

Lignite

8.5 Production of lignite in Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) at 11.76 m.t. in 1990-91 was 6.9 per cent higher than the target. Trends in production of lignite continued to be good during April—December, 1991. Production from NLC during this period was 9.01 m.t. against the target of 8.87 m.t. NLC has also recorded significant achievements in the field of power generation and is functioning as the nodal agency for exploration of lignite deposits in Rajasthan, Gujarat and J&K.

Projects

8.6 During April—December, 1991, 27 projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above were under implementation. Of these, 21 projects were in the coal sector and 6 in the lignite sector. Second Mine Expansion stage II project in the lignite sector has been completed in the month of December, 1991. The implementation of 9 projects has been delayed in the coal and lignite sector due to problems relating to land acquisition, rehabilitation of land oustees as well as supply of equipment by local manufacturers (Table 8.3).

TABLE 8.2

Trends in the Coal Sector

(Million tonnes)

Sl. No.	Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April-December£		Percentage change		
					1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	**Production**								
	(i) CIL	171.50	178.62	189.64	122.81	136.05	4.2	6.2	10.8
	(ii) SCCL	18.61	17.80	17.71	12.51	14.32	—4.4	—0.5	14.5
	(iii) Others	4.49	4.47	4.38	3.27	3.39	—0.4	—2.4	3.7
	Total	**194.60**	**200.89**	**211.73**	**138.59**	**153.76**	**3.2**	**5.4**	**10.9**
2.	Pit-head stocks (year-end) . . .	33.97	37.43	42.88	28.68	34.69	10.2	14.6	21.0
3.	Despatches	184.02	191.93	201.07	142.78	157.71	4.3	4.8	10.5
4.	Lignite (Production)	12.40	12.60	13.77	8.63@	9.01@	1.6	9.3	4.4@

£ Provisional * April-December @ Production of Neyveli Lignite Corporation only

Electricity

8.7 Total electricity generation (total utilities in terms of hydel, thermal and nuclear) at 264.6 billion kwh recorded a growth of 7.8 per cent during 1990-91 but fell short of the target by 2.6 per cent.

8.8 Thermal power generation during 1990-91 increased by 4.5 per cent, hydel generation by 15.5 per cent and nuclear power generation by 32.6 per cent. Thermal generation fell short of the target by 7.4 per cent mainly due to loss of generation because of short supply of coal. The other reasons which contributed to the shortfall were low system demand due to excess hydro generation resulting in reduction of irrigation load and for keeping some units under shut-down due to shortage of funds. Low PLF in some of the States also contributed to shortfall in thermal generation. Hydro generation was 13.5 per cent more than the target and nuclear power generation 8.8 per cent below the target due to problems in nuclear power reactors.

8.9 Total generation of power in April–December, 1991 was 211.4 billion kwh compared to 194 billion kwh during the same period last year showing a growth of 9 per cent. Hydel power generation at 56.8 billion kwh increased by 4.2 per cent. The thermal (including nuclear) sector at 154.6 billion kwh has registered a growth of 10.8 per cent compared to the same period, last year.

8.10 Trends in the power sector (utilities only) are shown in the following table.

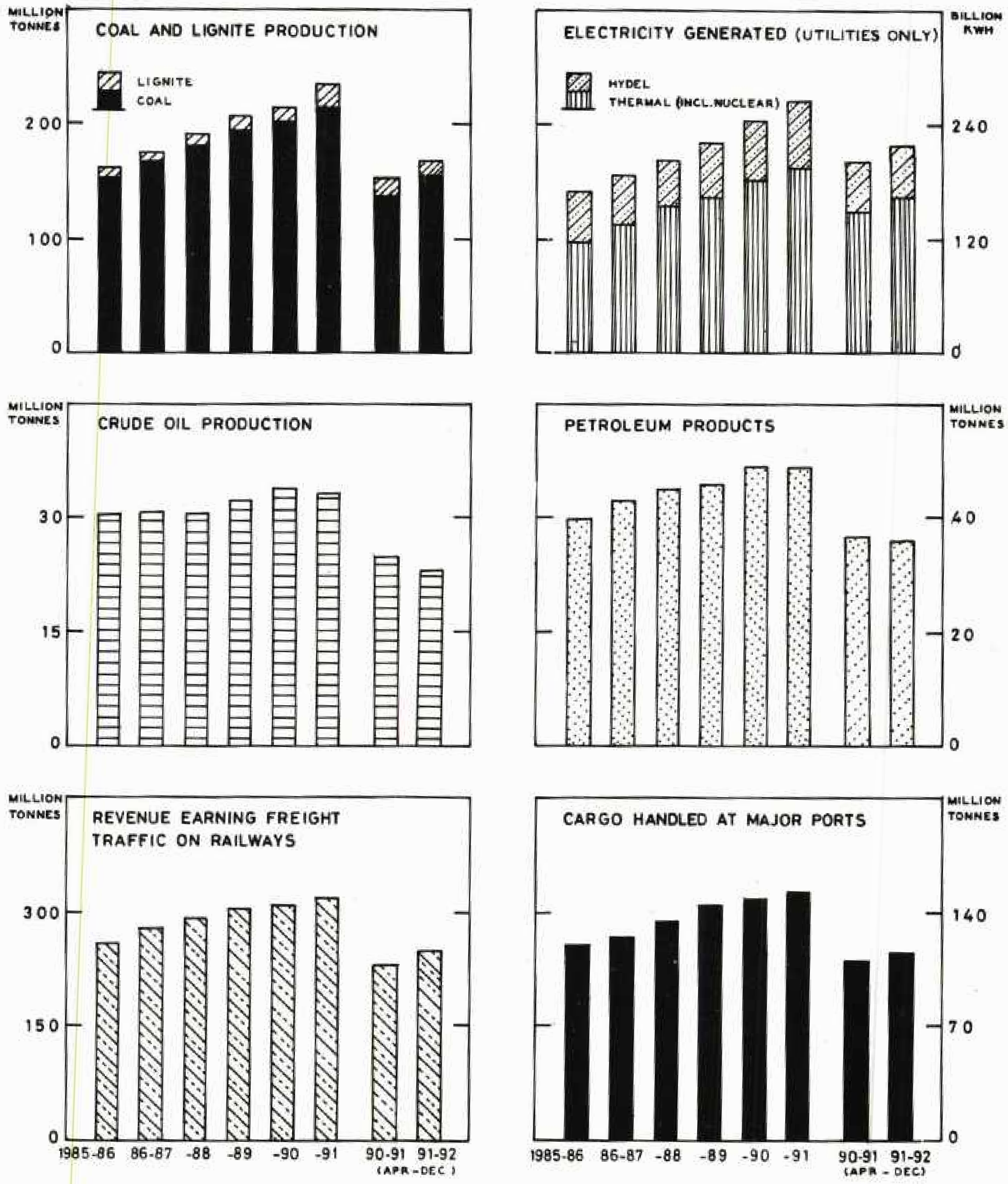
TABLE 8.3

Trends in the Power Sector (Utilities only)

Sl. No.	Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April-December£		Percentage change		
					1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	**Power generation (Billion kwh)** .	**221.4**	**245.4**	**264.6**	**194.0**	**211.4**	**10.8**	**7.8**	**9.0**
	(i) Hydro-electric	57.9	62.1	71.7	54.5	56.8	7.3	15.5	4.2
	(ii) Thermal (incl. nuclear) . .	163.5	183.3	192.9	139.5	154.6	12.1	5.2	10.8
2.	Plant Load Factor of thermal plants (per cent)	55.0	56.5	53.8	52.0	53.4	—	—	—

£ Provisional * April-December

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS



8.11 At present, thermal power contributes about 70.6 per cent of the total power generated. There has been continuous improvement in the performance of thermal power stations over the years. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power plants was 44.6 per cent. It increased to 50.1 per cent by 1984-85 and 56.5 per cent in 1987-88. The PLF of the thermal plants in 1990-91 was 53.8 per cent against the target of 56.1 per cent.

8.12 The Central sector PLF in 1990-91 was 58.1 per cent against 62.2 per cent in 1989-90. The PLF of the State sector was 51.3 per cent compared to 53 per cent during the previous year. The Private sector PLF during 1990-91 was 58.4 per cent compared with 69.5 per cent in 1989-90.

8.13 The Average PLF of the thermal plants during April—December, 1991, had improved to 53.4 per cent against 52 per cent in the same period last year. The PLF of Central sector units was 61.6 per cent against the target of 59.5 per cent. The PLF of NTPC improved to 66.2 per cent from the level of 58.8 per cent achieved in the corresponding period last year. Average PLF in the State sector plants at 48.9 per cent was lower than last year's level of 49.3 per cent. The States *viz.*, West Bengal Power Development Corporation, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karanataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Tamil Nadu continued to maintain PLF at more than 50 per cent during April-December, 1991. Private utilities could maintain the PLF at 58.2 per cent against 61.2 per cent during the same period last year.

8.14 The Organisation-wise PLF targets and actual achievements during the year 1990-91 and April-December, 1991 are shown in the following table:

8.15 The target for additional capacity in 1990-91 was revised to 4212 MW. Against this, the actual capacity rolled/commissioned was 2776.5 MW, resulting in a shortfall in capacity addition of 1435.5 MW. During 1991-92, target for additional power generation capacity has been fixed at 3810.8 MW comprising 2586.5 MW for thermal, 754.3 MW for hydel and 470 MW for nuclear. During April-December, 1991 a capacity of 1090 MW comprising 763.5 MW for thermal, 91.5 MW for hydel and 235 MW for nuclear had been commissioned/rolled against the target of 2180 MW comprising 1326.5 MW for thermal, 383.5 MW for hydel and 470 MW for nuclear. The main reason for the shortfall in achieving target was failure to commission the additional generation capacity in the Hydro sector (Table 8.5).

TABLE 8.4

Organisation-wise Plant Load Factor : Targets and Actual Achievements during 1990-91 *and April-December,* 1991

(Per cent)

Sl. No.	Board/Undertaking/ Sector	Plant load factor		
		1990-91 Actual	April—December, 1991 Target	April—December, 1991 Actual
1	2	3	4	5
	PLF above 50%			
1.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	57.3	54.0	64.1
2.	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	42.8	44.9	61.0
3.	Maharashtra State Electricity Board	58.2	58.0	59.6
4.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	65.8	68.9	57.0
5.	Karnataka Power Corporation	76.3	77.7	55.1
6.	Gujarat State Electricity Board	57.7	52.7	55.0
7.	Punjab State Electricity Board	53.0	66.2	54.9
8.	Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	50.9	56.7	53.1
9.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	58.3	59.0	51.6
	PLF 40% to 50%			
1.	Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	52.7	53.5	46.9
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	52.1	46.7	44.5
3.	Haryana State Electricity Board	34.6	41.5	42.7
	PLF below 40%			
1.	Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam	—	30.7	36.6
2.	West Bengal State Electricity Board	30.9	37.3	30.4
3.	Orissa State Electricity Board	34.0	36.1	28.4
4.	Assam State Electricity Board	27.7	30.4	24.3
5.	Durgapur Project Ltd. (DPL)	24.5	25.7	20.4
6.	Bihar State Electricity Board	24.0	32.2	20.4
	PLF of Central Sector (Total)	**58.1**	**59.5**	**61.6**
	PLF of Individual Units :			
1.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	69.6	63.7	63.6
2.	National Thermal Power Corporation	60.9	62.0	66.2
3.	Damodar Valley Corporation	33.3	40.4	30.9
	PLF : Private Utilities (Total)	**58.4**	**63.8**	**58.2**

TABLE 8.5

Power Generation Capacity Targets/Achievements

Sector	Commissioned/Rolled Actual 1990-91		Target 1991-92		April-December, 1991			
					Target		Commissioned/Rolled	
	No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)	No.	Capacity (MW)
Thermal	22	2331.0	24	2586.5	18	1326.5	6	763.5
Hydro	9	445.5	35	754.3	15	383.5	10	91.5
Nuclear. . . .	—	—	2	470.0	2	470.0	1	235.0
Total	31	2776.5	61	3810.8	35	2180.0	17	1090.0

Petroleum

8.16 Production of crude oil during 1990-91 at 33.02 million tonnes fell short of the target of 35.90 million tonnes and was 3.1 per cent lower than the production of 34.09 million tonnes in 1989-90. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) produced 30.37 million tonnes of crude oil out of which 9.18 million tonnes was from the on-shore areas and 21.19 million tonnes from off-shore areas. The on-shore production by Oil India Limited (OIL) at 2.65 million tonnes in 1990-91 was 0.25 million tonnes short of the target.

8.17 The production of crude oil during April-December, 1991 was 22.97 million tonnes against 24.71 million tonnes achieved during the corresponding period last year. The shortfall in crude oil production during the current year is mainly due to the disturbed law and order condition in Assam and on account of technical reasons.

8.18 The production of natural gas in 1990-91 was 18 billion cubic metres. This was higher by 6.0 per cent compared to the production of 17 billion cubic metres during the previous year. The utilisation of natural gas during 1990-91 was 12.8 billion cubic metres compared to 11.2 billion cubic metres in 1989-90.

8.19 The production of natural gas during April-November, 1991 was 12.2 billion cubic metres which was 5.2 per cent higher than the production of 11.6 billion cubic metres in the same period last year. The utilisation of natural gas upto November, 1991 was 9.4 billion cubic metres compared to 8.2, billion cubic metres during the corresponding period last year.

8.20 Flaring of Natural Gas continues to cause considerable concern. However, this has been brought down from about 17 million cubic metres per day a year ago to about 11 million cubic metres per day currently. Further, with the implementation of the Gas Flaring Reduction Project, the flaring of natural gas is expected to be eliminated in the Western Off-shore by 1995. Projects to install compressors and pipelines in the Gujarat region are also under implementation to eliminate flaring in the Western Off-shore region.

Refinery Production

8.21 The total refinery crude throughput during 1990-91 at 51.77 million tonnes was marginally lower than 51.94 million tonnes achieved in 1989-90. The average capacity utilisation of all the 12 refineries was 99.8 per cent as compared to 100.2 per cent during the previous year.

8.22 The refinery crude throughput during April-December, 1991 at 37.54 million tonnes was marginally lower than the target of 37.99 million tonnes. The target of refinery crude throughput for 1991-92 is 51.65 million tonnes. The achievement upto end-December, 1991 works out to 72.7 per cent of the target. The capacity utilisation of the refineries during April-December, 1991 was 96.4 per cent compared to 98.2 per cent achieved in the same period last year.

8.23 The Government also attaches high priority for expanding the refining capacity in the country. The total refining capacity of the 12 refineries in the country at present stands at 51.85 MTPA. The creation of new refining capacity is sought to be achieved by expansion or de-bottlenecking of the existing refineries and by setting up new grassroot refineries which will lead to creation of additional refining capacity of about 8.2 million tonnes. It is esti-

mated that the total refining capacity in the country will go upto about 90 million tonnes per annum with the setting up of a number of new refineries during 8th and the 9th Plans period.

TABLE 8.6

Trends in the Petroleum Sector

(Million tonnes)

Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April—December£		Percentage change		
				1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Crude oil production	32.04	34.09	33.02	24.71	22.97	6.4	—3.1	—7.0
(i) On-shore	10.93	12.37	11.83	8.78	8.62	13.2	—4.4	—1.8
(a) ONGC	8.50	9.67	9.18	6.78	6.69	13.8	—5.1	—1.3
(b) OIL	2.43	2.70	2.65	2.00	1.93	11.1	—1.9	—3.5
(ii) Off-shore (ONGC)	21.11	21.72	21.19	15.93	14.35	2.9	—2.4	—9.9
2. Refinery through-put	48.80	51.94	51.77	38.36	37.54	6.4	—0.3	—2.1
3. Production of petroleum products	45.70	48.69	48.57	35.82	35.10	6.5	—0.2	—2.0
4. Natural gas (Bn. cub. metres)	13.22	16.98	18.00	11.59@	12.23@	28.4	6.0	5.5@

£ Provisional
* April—December
@ April—November

Imports

8.24 The Gross import of crude oil and petroleum products during 1990-91 at 29.36 million tonnes was 12.7 per cent higher than 26.05 million tonnes imported in 1989-90. The value of POL imports during 1990-91 is Rs. 10,779 crore against Rs. 6,344 crore during the previous year. The import of POL during April-December, 1991 was 23.35 million tonnes valued at Rs. 9,260 crore against the import of 20.47 million tonnes costing Rs. 7,089 crore during the same period last year. The import of crude oil and petroleum products during the current year is likely to be 32.8 million tonnes.

Consumption

8.25 During 1990-91, consumption of petroleum products at 55.04 million tonnes showed moderate growth of 1.7 per cent over the previous year. The various demand management measures adopted by the Government in the wake of the Gulf War have helped to curtail the demand for POL during 1990-91. During April-December, 1991 consumption of petroleum products increased by 1.8 per cent over the same period last year. The demand for LPG and Bitumen have showed significant increase, while the demand for HSD and Petrol, has increased by 5.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent, respectively. There has been substantial reduction in the demand for ATF and LDO. It may, however, be added that the demand for petroleum products generally declines in the first half and picks up in the second half of the financial year.

TABLE 8.7

Consumption of Petroleum Products@

(Million tonnes)

Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April—December£		Percentage change		
				1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Light distillates	**8.62**	**9.41**	**9.80**	**7.20**	**7.49**	**9.2**	**4.1**	**4.0**
(a) Naphtha	3.36	3.35	3.45	2.50	2.55	—0.3	3.0	2.0
(b) LPG	1.96	2.27	2.42	1.77	1.92	15.8	6.6	8.5
(c) MOgas	3.05	3.49	3.55	2.65	2.70	14.4	1.7	1.9
2. Middle distillates	**29.96**	**32.48**	**33.11**	**24.53**	**24.90**	**8.4**	**1.9**	**1.5**
(a) Kerosene	7.73	8.24	8.42	6.21	6.18	6.6	2.2	—0.5
(b) Diesel oil	18.80	20.71	21.14	15.65	16.45	10.2	2.1	5.1
3. Heavy ends	**11.52**	**12.20**	**12.13**	**8.88**	**8.93**	**5.9**	**—0.6**	**0.6**
Fuel oil	8.46	8.82	8.99	6.64	6.69	4.3	1.9	0.8
Total	**50.09**	**54.10**	**55.04**	**40.61**	**41.32**	**8.0**	**1.7**	**1.7**

@ Excluding RBF
£ Provisional
* April—December

Conservation of Energy

8.26 Conservation of energy in different sectors has shown rapid increase in recent years. Commercial sources of energy which account for over 60 per cent of our total energy supply is likely to go up to 80 per cent in the next decade and a half. Of the commercial sources of energy, coal and lignite contribute about 56 per cent, oil and natural gas around 40 per cent, hydro-electric power about 3 per cent and nuclear power 1 per cent. With the widening of the gap between demand and supply, energy management through conservation of fuel in primary and secondary form and measures for demand management have assumed increasing importance. There is considerable scope for improving efficiency in use of different sources of energy. Bulk of electricity is consumed by energy-intensive industries in industrial sector like aluminium, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, paper and collieries. Energy consumption per unit of product does not compare favourably with other countries. Similarly, transmission and distribution losses at around 23 per cent are much higher than about 6—12 per cent in other countries. There is evident need to reduce these losses and improve the energy efficiency of industrial sector.

8.27 In view of the imperative need to conserve petroleum products in the context of the rapidly increasing oil import bill, the Government has accorded high priority to the conservation of petroleum products. A variety of measures have been taken to promote conservation of petroleum products, covering transport, industry, agriculture and household sectors. These, *inter-alia,* include the adoption of measures and practices conducive to increased fuel-efficiency and training programmes in the transport sector; replacement of old and inefficient boilers and furnaces with efficient ones and promotion of fuel-efficient measures and equipment in the industrial sector; standardisation of fuel-efficient irrigation pump sets and rectification of existing pump sets to make them more energy efficient in the agricultural sector; and development as well as promotion of the use of fuel-efficient equipment and devices like kerosene and LPG stoves in the domestic sector. These activities are being promoted and co-ordinated through the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), a registered society under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

8.28 Endeavours for conservation of petroleum products have been augmented further. New and inadequately covered areas of oil conservation and inter-fuel substitution have been identified and appropriate action in regard to these areas initiated. These efforts are expected to yield positive results. During 1991-92, the monetary equivalent of petroleum products conserved is estimated to be about Rs. 238 crore.

8.29 Another area where conservation is being attempted is the oil refineries themselves which also consume fuel in their operations. The refineries have been able to achieve savings in consumption by adopting measures to conserve fuel and reduce its losses and the saving during 1991-92 on this account is estimated to be about Rs. 130 crore.

8.30 An important dimension of the oil conservation efforts is the multi-media publicity campaigns launched to make the general public aware of the importance and urgency of the conservation of petroleum products. An Oil Conservation Week was observed from 7th to 13th January, 1991 throughout the country to disseminate this message. This gave new thrust to the ongoing efforts for oil conservation.

8.31 An Action Plan to produce and sell high grade lubricants to the extent of 2.50 lakh tonnes to replace lubricants of lower efficiency, in a phased manner, has been drawn up and the oil companies have started implementation of the Plan. This programme has an excellent potential for conservation of liquid fuels.

8.32 A programme has also been launched to replace the use of kerosene in the textile industry, substituting it with synthetic thickners. It is proposed to achieve 40 to 50 per cent conservation of kerosene in this sector.

8.33 An Action Plan for the introduction of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as automotive fuel in the transport vehicles at selected locations in Assam, Tripura, Delhi, Bombay and Gujarat in a phased manner has been considered by the Government. The first phase of conversion of 220 petrol powered vehicles on experimental basis has been approved. Efforts have also been initiated to promote conservation of petroleum products in the sectors not covered adequately earlier, such as shipping, defence, civil aviation, unorganised road transport and inland water transport.

Renewable Sources of Energy

8.34 The major programmes launched in the country for the development and utilisation of new and renewable sources of energy areas include programmes relating to bio-energy, solar energy, wind power and

micro-hydel. Over 14.03 lakh biogas plants had already been set up in the country till end-March, 1991 under the National Project on Biogas Development with an estimated biogas generation capacity equivalent to about 50 lakh tonnes of fuel wood per year valued at Rs. 200 crore and 5 lakh tonnes of NPK in the form of manure. The target for 1991-92 is fixed at 1.47 lakh plants. During April-December, 1991 88,815 plants have already been installed against the target of 73,500 plants. Under the National Programme for Improved *Chullahs*, about 19.87 lakh fuel efficient and smokeless *chullahs* were set up in 1990-91, bringing the total number installed to about 103.77 lakh. These improved *chullahs* are estimated to have the potential of saving 72.6 lakh tonnes of wood valued at Rs. 290 crore per year, in addition to the benefits of preserving the environment. During April-December, 1991, 8.72 lakh *chullahs* had been installed against the target of 9.24 lakh. Appropriate feed-back and monitoring systems have been introduced to ensure the functionality of the installations set up under these programmes.

8.35 Physical achievement under the solar thermal extension programme for the period ending March, 1991 include setting up of a total collector area of 1.74 lakh sq. mts. for purposes such as water heating, distilation of water, timber seasoning, etc. Over 2,00,000 solar cookers have been sold so far. Over 7,000 villages and hamlets have been provided with solar photovoltaic lighting systems and over 50 village level solar photovoltaic power plants have been installed. The aggregate capacity of photovoltaic systems installed in the country for various applications is about 4 MW. A programme for the development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has been taken up as a science and technology project in a mission mode and a pilot plant for the production of amorphous silicon solar cells and modules is undergoing trial runs.

8.36 Under the wind energy development and demonstration programme, 2,756 wind pumps have been installed and wind farm projects of an aggregate capacity of 38.3 MW have been set up in 7 States. Over 106 million units of electricity have been fed to the respective State grids since the commencement of the Wind Farm Programme in 1986 with a capacity of 3.3 MW. A major wind resource assessment programme is under implementation in 22 States. 848 biomass gasifier systems, of about 6.4 MW capacity, which can each achieve a diesel replacement of 60—65 per cent, have also been installed under a demonstration programme.

8.37 Under the demonstration programme of Alternate Fuels for Surface transportation, 25 buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation have been successfully run over 20 lakh kilometre with ethanol induction to the engine achieving approximately 14 per cent diesel replacement. Battery operated Mini buses for group transportation have also been successfully demonstrated at Delhi. These programmes are being extended to other cities.

8.38 The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. (IREDA), set up in March, 1987 had by end-December, 1991 sanctioned a total of 167 projects for about Rs. 63 crore relating to areas such as biomass utilisation for heat, steam and power generation, solar energy thermal energy, generation of biogas/power from industrial effluents, battery powered vehicles as well as for manufacturing equipments needed for various NRSE systems and devices. In 1990-91, IREDA sanctioned a total of 55 projects against 31 projects in 1989-90 involving a total outlay of Rs. 2,629.35 lakh against Rs. 582.87 lakh in 1989-90. The sanctioned projects are expected to result in the additional saving of 3,88,176 million tonnes of coal valued at Rs. 3,598.16 lakh per annum; 8,543.16 kilo litre of furnace oil valued at Rs. 300.09 lakh per annum, 32,202 m.t. of wood valued at Rs. 129.42 lakh and generation of 90.35 million units of electricity valued at Rs. 895.70 lakh per annum.

TRANSPORT

Railways

8.39 The size of the Railway network during 1990-91 increased to 62,366 route kilometres, an increase of 155 route kilometres over 1989-90. The electrified network increased to 10,083 route kilometres with electrification of additional 831 route kilometres in 1990-91. By the end of 1990-91, three trunk routes, *viz.*, (a) New Delhi-Howrah, (b) New Delhi-Kota-Bombay, and (c) New Delhi-Madras, had been fully electrified. During 1991-92, two trunks, *viz.*, (a) New Delhi–Bhusawal–Bombay and (b) Bombay–Howrah, are scheduled to be electrified. Track renewal was completed on 3,611 kilometres against a target of 3,500 kilometres.

8.40 The originating freight traffic in the year 1990-91 was 341.4 million tonnes, comprising 318.4

million tonnes of revenue earning traffic and 23.0 million tonnes of non-revenue earning traffic. The freight transport effort in 1990-91 was 242.7 billion tonne kilometres comprising 235.8 billion tonne kilometres of revenue earning traffic and 6.9 billion tonne kilometres of non-revenue traffic. The freight traffic carried in 1990-91 in terms of tonne kilometres was about 2.4 per cent more than the traffic carried in 1989-90. In terms of tonnage, it was 2.1 per cent more than in 1989-90.

8.41 During April-December, 1991 the freight traffic carried was 244.9 million tonnes against 227.8 million tonnes in the same period last year, implying an increase of 7.5 per cent. The traffic measured by freight transport output was 185.9 billion tonne kilometres against 176.0 billion tonne kilometres last year, implying an increase of 5.6 per cent.

8.42 The passenger traffic in 1990-91 was 3,854 million as against 3,653 million during 1989-90, implying an increase of 5.6 per cent. The volume of passenger traffic in terms of passenger kilometres was 295.7 billion as against 280.8 billion in 1989-90, implying an increase of 5.3 per cent. During April-December, 1991 the passenger traffic was 3,062 million against 2,835 million in the same period last year which was higher by 7.3 per cent.

TABLE 8.8

Performance of Railway Sector

Sl. No.	Item	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April—December£ 1990-91	April—December£ 1991-92	Percentage change 1989-90 / 1988-89	Percentage change 1990-91 / 1989-90	Percentage change 1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total revenue earning freight traffic (million tonnes)	302.05	309.97	318.40	227.79	244.91	2.6	2.7	7.6
	(i) Coal	128.01	130.15	135.16	96.66	106.56	1.7	3.8	10.2
	(ii) Raw Materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	26.97	27.43	25.90	18.83	20.93	1.7	—5.6	11.2
	(iii) Pig iron & finished steel from steel plants	10.18	10.15	10.01	7.13	7.96	—0.3	—1.4	11.6
	(iv) Iron ore for export	13.64	14.76	13.14	9.48	9.52	8.2	—11.0	0.4
	(v) Cement . .	25.91	27.45	28.78	20.33	21.51	5.9	4.8	5.8
	(vi) Foodgrains . .	24.88	23.66	25.35	18.46	19.39	—4.9	7.1	5.0
	(vii) Fertilizers . .	16.10	16.97	18.36	13.79	14.08	5.4	8.2	2.1
	(viii) POL . . .	22.60	24.31	25.06	18.35	18.89	7.6	3.1	2.9
	(ix) Balance (other goods)	33.76	35.09	36.64	24.46	26.07	3.9	4.4	6.6
2.	Net tonne kilometre (million)	222.37	229.60	235.78	171.13	181.30	3.3	2.7	5.9
3.	Net tonne kilometre per wagon per day (BG) .	1453	1428	1455	1361@	1431@	—1.7	1.9	5.1
4.	Passenger traffic originating (million) . .	3500	3653	3858	2855	3062	4.4	5.6	7.2
5.	Passenger kilometres (billion)	263.7	280.8	295.7	218.5	235.1	6.5	5.3	7.6

£ Provisional

* April—December

@ April— November

Ports

8.43 Cargo handled at major ports during 1990-91 at 152.6 million tonnes exceeded the target of 151 million tonnes and was also higher than the throughput of 148.1 million tonnes in the preceding year. The re-assessed cargo handling capacity at major ports at the end of 1990-91 was 163.5 million tonnes. No increase in port capacity is scheduled to materialise during 1991-92.

8.44 During April-December, 1991 the major ports handled 114.1 million tonnes of cargo against the target of 112.8 million tonnes, which was also higher than the throughput of 110.5 million tonnes handled in the corresponding period last year. Major increases over traffic handled were in the traffic of POL (23.8 lakh tonnes) iron ore (10.3 lakh tonnes) and coal (24 lakh tonnes). However, general cargo traffic declined as compared to the same period last year.

8.45 The container traffic during 1990-91 recorded an increase of 8.6 per cent over the level reached in 1989-90. More than 50 per cent of the containerised cargo traffic continued to be handled at Bombay Port. Capacity utilisation during 1990-91 was 102 per cent against 99 per cent in 1989-90.

8.46 Container traffic at 5.2 million tonnes during April-December, 1991 declined by 13.2 per cent over the level reached in the same period last year. However, it registered an increase of 24,000 in terms of TEUS during April-December, 1991 as compared to the same period last year. About 45 per cent of the containerised traffic was handled at Bombay Port.

Shipping

8.47 During 1991-92, acquisition of Indian shipping tonnage has declined. The fleet strength at the end of December, 1991 was 415 vessels of 5.94 million GRT compared with 418 vessels of 6.03 million GRT in the same period last year. The overseas trade during 1990-91 was about 110.35 million tonnes against 106.75 million tonnes in 1989-90. The share of Indian flag in the total traffic has decreased marginally from 35.8 per cent during 1989-90 to 35.6 per cent in 1990-91.

TABLE 8.9

Trends in Traffic at Major Ports

(Million tonnes)

Commodity	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April—December£		Percentage change		
				1990-91	1991-92	1989-90 / 1988-89	1990-91 / 1989-90	1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. POL	64.33	63.60	65.78	47.74	50.12	—1.1	3.4	5.0
2. Iron Ore	32.74	33.21	31.87	21.44	22.47	1.4	—4.0	4.8
3. Fertiliser & raw materials	5.15	6.74	7.73	5.52	5.85	30.9	14.7	6.0
4. Foodgrains	2.50	1.16	0.78	0.58	0.90	53.6	—32.8	55.2
5. Coal	15.39	17.60	19.80	14.39	16.79	14.4	12.5	16.7
6. Vegetable Oils	1.37	0.49	0.73	0.74	0.23	—64.2	49.0	—68.9
7. Other liquids	2.80	2.26	2.39	2.47	3.37	—19.3	5.8	36.4
8. Containerised cargo	5.55	7.29	7.92	5.97	5.18	31.4	8.6	—13.2
9. Others	16.60	15.79	15.55	11.64	9.22	—4.9	—1.5	—20.8
Total	146.43	148.14	152.55	110.49	114.13	1.2	3.0	3.3

£ Provisional
* April—December.

Road and Road Transport

8.48 The road net work has increased steadily during the Seventh Plan. In the terminal year of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) the road network which had a total length of 16.9 lakh km increased to 19.7 lakh km by the end of the Seventh Plan showing an increase of 17 per cent. The total length of national highways increased from 31.7 thousand km to 33.6 thousand km during the same period registering a growth of about 6 per cent. The Seventh Plan also witnessed spectacular growth in the number of registered vehicles. The number of such vehicles increased from 90 lakh in 1984-85 to about 190.7 lakh in 1989-90 and further to about 214.9 lakh in 1990-91.

8.49 The National Highway Network is in need of considerable improvements. Around 5400 km of National Highways (out of total 33,600 km) are still single-lane wide or have low-grade surface. Moreover about 15,000 km are due for widening to 4-lanes considering the traffic levels. A beginning has been made on the construction of the first National Expressway having a length of 95 km. The Expressway network needs to be expanded in high-density corridors. In addition, over 200 weak/major bridges require reconstruction.

8.50 There are also numerous deficiencies in the State road network in terms of missing, weak and narrow bridges, besides inadequate pavement width and thickness. Accessibility of the villages also requires considerable improvement. According to Report of the Steering Committee on Transport Planning (1988), to connect all villages with a population of 500 and above with all weather roads will, need virtual doubling of the rural road network.

8.51 The share of road traffic, both passenger and freight, in total traffic has been maintained. It is estimated that at present the share of road traffic in total passenger traffic is about 80 per cent while that in total freight traffic is about 50 per cent.

8.52 There are 66 Road Transport Corporations in the country. These undertakings operate a fleet of nearly 1.02 lakh buses with a total investment of over Rs. 3,700 crore. They provide direct employment to over 7.63 lakh workers and carry about 600 lakh passengers each day.

8.53 An analysis of the performance of the State Transport Undertakings during the period 1984-85 to 1990-91 reveals the following facts. The fleet utilisation improved from 84 per cent in 1984-85 to 89 per cent in 1989-90. Vehicle productivity increased by 39 km from 218 km per bus/day to 257 km. The staff productivity and fuel consumption have shown improvement. There are, however, wide differences in the performance, efficiency and productivity of the various SRTUs.

8.54 Net losses declined from Rs. 222.20 crore during 1984-85 to Rs. 167.30 crore during 1987-88. Thereafter the net losses increased to Rs. 354.99 crore in 1990-91. One reason for the decline in the losses till 1987-88 is attributed to the fact that in most of the SRTUs during the first two years of the Seventh Plan, passenger fares were revised. Excepting for a few SRTUs, fare revision did not materialise in the last two years of Plan period. During the year 1989-90 it is reported that only six out of the 66 SRTUs earned net profits.

8.55 In the de-centralised sector the total number of registered goods vehicles in the country till end of March 1991 was 14.79 lakh. Even though they have about half the shares in total transport operations, very little is known about their performance.

Civil Aviation

8.56 The Civil Aviation sector consists of two distinct segments—Operational and Infrastructural. Indian Airlines and Air India provide domestic and international services on the operational side. In addition, Pawan Hans provides Helicopter services to ONGC and to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains. Infrastructural facilities are provided by the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) and the National Airports Authority (NAA).

Air India

8.57 During 1991-92, the recession of the western economies deepened having its impact on Air India's traffic. On the other hand, with the resolution of crisis in Kuwait outlook for Gulf traffic improved. However, opening up of the Indian economy, which is expected to boost international business traffic, has not yet had a significant impact. The Available Seat Kilometres (ASKMs) deployed by Air India is expected to increase by 4.2 per cent. However, the Passenger Kilometres (PKMs) is expected to increase only marginally by 1.5 per cent. In view of the discontinuance of leasing of aircraft, the total capacity offered by Air India in 1991-92 is expected to decline. Cargo operations of Air India have become uneconomical consequent to the devaluation of Indian Rupee as the freighter lease charges are denominated in hard currency but most of the freight revenue is received in Rupees. Air India operates in a competitive international market and therefore, has to match its competitors in pricing and there is no element of subsidy as available to some other public sector undertakings.

Indian Airlines

8.58 The capacity of Indian Airlines in terms of ATKMs has increased from 959.6 million tonnes in 1984-85 to 1100 million tonnes in 1991-92. The traffic in terms of RTKMs increased from 664 million to 800 million during the same period. Compared to the last year the performance in terms of ATKMs and RTKMs is expected to be higher by 19 per cent and 14 per cent, respectively.

8.59 Following the accident of A–320 aircraft and its subsequent grounding, the financial position of the Corporation has been somewhat difficult during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92. With the resumption of A–320 operations, the utilisation of A–320 aircraft is gradually to be stepped up. This is expected to mitigate the hardship of the passengers and improve the financial position of the Corporation.

8.60 Following the signing of agreement with Air-bus Industry in June, 1989, the Corporation is expected to receive two A–320 aircraft by 1992-93 and five aircraft each during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

8.61 During 1991-92, the Corporation's expenditure has gone up significantly with the downward adjustment of Indian rupee vis-a-vis major international currencies and hike in ATF rates by 20 per cent effective 25th July, 1991. In order to offset the impact of increase in expenditure, Government approved enhancement of fares by 20 per cent in September, 1991. The revised fares were implemented effective 7th October, 1991.

Pawan Hans

8.62 The Corporation's operations in 1991-92 showed remarkable operating efficiency as compared to 1990-91. Although the number of helicopters deployed on contract with the Corporation showed a decline in number from 18 to 17 in 1991-92 but due to larger capacity of MI-8 helicopters taken on lease from USSR, these helicopters carried more passengers and cargo than in 1990-91. A total of 7 lakh passengers and 15.6 lakh kg of cargo is estimated to be carried by the Pawan Hans in 1991-92 as compared to 2 lakh passnegers and 5 lakh kg. of cargo in 1990-91. It is also estimated that the flying hours of the fleet would touch 18,300 hours as compared to 15,295 hours in 1990-91, i.e. an increase of 20 per cent. Even the performance of Dauphin fleet has improved remarkably and it is expected to register an increase of 12 per cent over the performance achieved in 1990-91.

Vayudoot

8.63 Vayudoot was incorporated in January, 1981 as a jointly owned company of Indian Airlines and Air India with the objective to connect inaccessible areas and to meet the Air transport requirement of the North Eastern region. Consequent upon an exercise undertaken by the Corporation in November, 1990, the operational net work has been rationalised to provide uninterrupted and reliable operations and to reduce the gap between the revenue and the expenditure. As a result of this exercise number of stations on the operational net work was brought down from 105 stations in 1990-91 to 55 stations. Due to capacity constraints, Vayudoot is at present operating to 45 stations.

8.64 The capacity of Vayudoot in terms of ATKMs during 1990-91 at 29.8 million tonnes was 11 per cent lower than in 1989-90. The RTKMs achieved during 1990-91 at 18.7 million tonnes was 9.7 per cent lower than that in 1989-90. This decline was mainly due to reduction in the operational net work.

International Airports Authority of India

8.65 Established in 1972 to manage airports in the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, the International Airports Authority of India has been assigned the development and management of Trivandrum airport from January 1, 1991. The operations at this airport were, however, transferred to the Authority in April, 1991. During 1991, the Authority registered an overall growth and development both in terms of physical and financial targets. The four international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras handled 18 million passengers representing a four time increase over traffic in 1972. The IAAI Integrated Cargo facility handled a total of 3.77 lakh tonnes of freight as against 0.81 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. Aircrafts movement went up from 1.13 lakh in 1972-73 to 1.38 lakh in 1990-91. During April-October, 1991 aircraft movement was 0.85 lakh and passengers handled were 108.16 lakh. The cargo handled for the same period was 2.08 lakh tonnes.

National Airports Aurhority

8.66 The National Airports Authority set up in June, 1986 is responsible for providing safe and efficient Air Traffic Transport Service across the Indian Air space including overflights, providing aeronautical commniucation services, rescue and fire fighting services at the domestic aerodromes, plan, develop and construct domestic civil aerodromes, procurement, installation of radio navigational aids and communication systems. There are at present 86 civil aerodromes, 28 civil enclaves including Defence air-fields and 117 aeronautical communication stations, in addition to communication and navigational facilities rendered at 5 international airports.

8.67 The programme of work of the Authority during 1991-92 includes construction of various civil and electrical works, aeronautic, communication and navigational facilities and provision and augmentation of various ground facilities at different aerodromes.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Post

8.68 India ranks foremost among the postal systems of the world in terms of number of post offices. Besides the vastness of the country and large population, this is attributable to the conscientious efforts made by Government since independence to develop postal network as a means of social integration and as an instrument of economic development and rural re-generation. Apart from the basic objective of extending communication, the expansion of postal network has also significantly contributed to other socio-economic goals of the Government such as, rural development, employment, promotion of small savings and setting up industries in backward areas.

8.69 By the end of the seventh Plan, the National Postal Network had touched the 1,47,236 mark of which 16,249 post offices were in the urban sector and 1,30,987 in the rural sector. The all-India averages with regard to population served per post office and the

average area served by a post office as on 1-4-1991 are 4607 persons and 22.10 sq. km., respectively. The long-term objective is to strive for location of a post office in a radius of 3 km in a village without a post office at present. Upgradation and consolidation of postal services is also proposed to be accorded due attention.

Technology, Modernisation and Computerisation

8.70 A new orientation is proposed to be given for changing the traditional profile of the postal services through induction of high technology. The thrust areas in this regard are computerisation, networking for electronic mail and money transfer and mechanised sorting, better quality seals and stamps etc. These measures are expected to result in new facilities, better customer care, improved performance, reduction in cost as well as generation of surpluses in certain sectors. The rural areas of the country are also expected to benefit in a significant manner through induction of high technology, specially through improved money-order service.

Mail Transmission

8.71 In the area of mail transmission, the speed post service, introduced in August, 1986 has played a crucial role. The number of speed post centres has grown from initially 6 to 60 and there are about 250 pairs of cities under point to point service. Since its inception, the traffic and revenue have also increased phenomenally. Traffic increased from 1.19 million in 1987-88 to 3.86 million in 1990-91 and revenue from Rs. 3.17 crore to Rs. 13.60 crore, respectively. During April-August, 1991, traffic and revenue figures were 1.96 million and Rs. 8.06 crore, respectively.

Savings Bank

8.72 Computerisation has been introduced in Savings Bank operations in 7 Head Post Offices in Delhi, which will increase productivity and ensure proper utilisation of man-power. In the ensuing year, it is planned to introduce computers in 24 other head post offices in the Savings Bank area.

Postal Life Insurance

8.73 Most of the centralised work in the Central Accounts Office has been decentralised. Procedure for premium collections has also been tightened which has led to an increase in collection by 10 per cent. Further, all premium rates have been rounded off to the nearest rupee, which has led to increase in productivity and simplified accounts.

International Relations

8.74 A satellite project is under consideration which can handle activities such as FAX, GIRO, Electronic Mails, Tracking and Tracing of International Speed Post. This will also lead to cutting down of per unit cost of postal activities and services provided. During 1991-92, tracking and tracing centres are also proposed to be set up in Delhi and Bombay.

Telecommunications

8.75 The performance of telecom sector during 1990-91 in creating additional switching capacity, providing new telephone and telex connections and production of switching equipment has been good. Net additional capacity added during 1990-91 was 5.57 lakh lines which is 16.5 per cent higher than 4.78 lakh lines in 1989-90. About 25.9 per cent of this capacity expansion was in metro telecom districts of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

8.76 4.86 lakh direct exchange lines (DELs) were provided during 1990-91, which was 16.8 per cent higher than 4.16 lakh lines provided in 1989-90. 27.4 per cent of the total new telephone connections were provided in four metro telecom districts. The demand for providing new telephone connections is increasing very fast. Total number of people on waiting list as on 31-3-1991 was 19.15 lakh which is 14.4 per cent higher than the waiting list as on 31-3-1990.

8.77 The increase in telex switching capacity during 1990-91 was 2051 lines, which was 101.1 per cent higher than 1020 lines added in 1989-90. During 1990-91, the number of new telex connections provided was 2156 which was 30 per cent lower than 3080 telex connection provided in 1989-90. This has been mainly due to decrease in the demand for the new telex connections, because the FAX service has now become very popular.

8.78 M/s. Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) produced 9.44 lakh lines of switching equipment (strowger cross-bar and electronic) during 1990-91, which was 3.1 per cent less than the production in 1989-90. The less production was mainly due to scarcity of diesel and disturbances in the country during the year.

8.79 70.85 lakh conductor kilometres (LCKMs) of cable was laid during 1990-91, which was 9.5 per cent higher than 64.70 LCKMs in 1989-90. The cable laid in four metro telecom districts accounted for 27.5 per cent of the total LCKMs.

8.80 3.26 lakh lines Net Telephone switching capacity has been added during April-December, 1991 which is 90.6 per cent higher than 1.71 lakh lines

TABLE 8.10

Performance of the Telecommunications Sector

Group/Total	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91£	April—December £ 1990-91	April—December £ 1991-92	Percentage change 1989-90 / 1988-89	Percentage change 1990-91 / 1989-90	Percentage change 1991-92* / 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Net additional switching capacity : (Lakh lines)								
(i) Metro Districts.	1.19	1.45	1.44	0.60	1.25	21.8	- 0.7	108.3
(ii) Others	3.49	3.33	4.13	1.11	2.01	- 4.6	24.0	81.1
Total (All- India)	4.68	4.78	5.57	1.71	3.26	2.1	16.5	90.6
II. Net telephone connections provided : (DELs) (000 Nos.)								
(i) Metro. Districts.	102.83	122.45	133.09	52.98	91.52	19.1	8.7	72.7
(ii) Others	272.11	293.77	352.67	121.58	186.10	8.0	20.0	53.1
Total (All-India)	374.94	416.22	485.76	174.56	277.62	11.0	16.7	59.0
III. Telex service :								
(i) Telex capacity (lines)	2358	1020	2051	1665	1744	—56.7	101.1	4.7
(ii) Telex connections (Nos.)	3900	3080	2156	1201	1167	—21.0	—30.0	—2.8
IV. Production of switching equipment : (000 lines)								
(i) Strowger	213.2	175.8	85.8	53.5	39.2	—17.5	—51.2	—26.7
(ii) Crossbar	86.5	63.5	57.9	25.9	37.3	—26.6	—8.8	44.0
(iii) Electronic	483.3	735.1	800.3	444.4	496.6	52.1	8.9	—11.7
Total (All—India)	783.0	974.4	944.0	523.8	573.1	24.4	- 3.1	9.4
V. Laying of telephone cable : (lakh Conductor KMs)								
(i) Metro. Districts	23.36	22.37	19.48	11.2	13.6	- 4.2	—12.9	21.4
(ii) Others	35.90	42.33	51.37	28.2	42.3	17.9	21.4	50.0
Total (All- India)	59.26	64.70	70.85	39.4	55.9	9.2	9.5	41.9
VI. Addition in Rural Communications :								
(i) No. of exchanges	747	484	2727	362	1122	—35.2	463.4	209.9
(ii) No. of LDPTs.	2631	1633	1742	203	7663	—37.9	6.7	3674.9

£ Provisional

* April—December

added in the same period last year. The performance during April—December, 1991 was 64.2 per cent of the target for this period. Out of the total capacity added during this period, four metro districts accounted for 1.25 lakh lines.

8.81 2.78 lakh Direct Exchange Lines (DELs) have been provided during April—December, 1991 which is 3.8 per cent less than the target and 59.0 per cent higher than 1.75 lakh lines provided in 1989-90. The demand for new telephone connections is increasing with a fast speed. As on 31-12-1991, 23.55 lakh persons were in the waiting list.

8.82 ITI produced 5.73 lakh lines of switching equipment during April-December, 1991 which is 0.5 per cent lower than the target and 9.4 per cent higher than 5.24 lakh lines in the same period last year.

8.83 55.9 LCKMs cable has been laid during April-December, 1991 against 39.4 LCKMs during the same period last year. 1122 exchanges were opened in rural areas during April-December, 1991 which is 209.9 per cent higher than 362 exchanges opened in the same period last year. The number of LDPTs opened is 7663 which is 3674.9 per cent higher than 203 opened during the same period last year The performance in respect of LCKMs cables during April-December, 1991 was higher by 41.8 per cent than the target. The opening of rural exchanges and the number of LDPTs opened during April-December, 1991 was lower by 37.7 per cent and 14.8 per cent, respectively, than the target.

OUTLOOK

8.84 The performance of the infrastructure sectors shows mixed trends. Railways, Power and Shipping Sectors are expected to perform better in relation to their respective targets. Other sectors, except petroleum, are also likely to register positive growth rates over the previous year's level. The shortfall in the domestic production of crude oil would put additional pressure on the Balance of Payment situation and would call for more effective management of demand and supply of petroleum products and their substitutes. Energy conservation measures, particularly for petroleum products would also require to be implemented vigorously. Other important aspects of the infrastructure sectors requiring urgent and effective steps would include improved planning and management practices to avoid time and cost over-runs, better inter-sectoral co-ordination, particularly in the working of Railways, Coal, and Power sectors; and for effecting improvements in physical efficiency, productivity, capacity utilisation and quality of output. The potential for overall growth in the industrial sector is crucially dependent on continuing adequacy of investment and performance in the infrastructure industries.

CHAPTER 9

SOCIAL SECTORS

The major programmes in social sectors contributing towards the goals of improving the quality of life, reducing poverty and ensuring social justice are in the field of education, health and family welfare, housing, water supply, sanitation and employment generation.

The expansion of elementary education received continued emphasis over the Plan period. About 94.6 per cent of the rural population has primary schools within a distance of 1 km. In addition, about 2.7 lakh centres are also providing non-formal education. The higher education system has registered a phenomenal growth during the Plans. Life expectancy at birth increased from 32 years in 1950-51 to 59 years in 1990-91. The death rate showed a remarkable decline from 27.4 per thousand population in 190-51 to 9.6 per thousand in 1990-91. On the other hand, the birth rate declined from 39.9 per thousand to 29.9 per thousand during this period. Owing to the faster fall in the death rate than in the birth rate, the growth rate of population has risen from 1.25 in 1951 to 2.11 in 1991.

A number of programmes are also in progress for the development and welfare of women and children, SC/ST families and for the rehabilitation of released bonded labourers.

To deal with the housing problem, dwelling units in the rural and urban areas are being augmented. The National Housing Bank provided refinance facility amounting to Rs. 770.38 crore till December, 1991. The Bank's Voluntary Deposit Scheme for mobilisation of black money and its use, inter alia, for construction of houses for the poor, mobilised a total sum of Rs. 80.74 crore up to 20th January, 1992.

Under the IRDP, 1.22 million families have been assisted during April-November 1991. With a view to utilising the trained manpower, the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) was linked with the IRDP. In addition, financial assistance and other inputs are provided to the urban poor and to the educated youth for self-employment. For wage employment, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is being implemented. These programmes are mainly to tackle the problem of poverty. The incidence of poverty came down from 51.5 per cent in 1972-73 to 29.9 per cent in 1987-88,.

However, despite all these efforts, the universal elementary education still remains an elusive goal; dropout rates are high, the retention rate among female children is low, the primary schools lack buildings, teachers and reading materials. Employment opportunities are inadequate in comparison to the need. Primary health centres are not adequate and improperly manned in rural and tribal areas. The housing problem also continues to be daunting; the backlog of housing stock is expected to swell to 41 million dwelling units by the turn of the century. Much more remains to be done for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities both in rural as well as urban areas. A combined effort of the Government, non-governmental agencies and the people only could improve the situation. The pace of investment also requires to be increased in the social sectors to provide the requisite infrastructure, suitable manpower and other essential facilities.

Introduction

9.1 Human capital is a basic input for planning and its successful implementation. Hence, the development of social sectors has been one of the major objectives of our Plans. Proper utilisation of human resources, on the other hand, provides the key to the economic and social development. In addition to the criterion of per capita income, other indicators of quality of life like life expectancy at birth, literacy rate, unemployment rate of educated class etc. are being projected as indicators of 'overall development'. Thus the concept of development is now being redefined and made broadbased and the Government have taken several measures and schemes for the improvement in social sectors. The major areas, which contribute in this direction are education, health family welfare, poverty alleviation programmes, housing and training etc. The programmes directed towards women and children have also assumed special importance in this context. Similarly, water supply, sanitation, labour and labour welfare and special employment programmes have been included in the thrust areas.

9.2 Alleviation of poverty has been a primary objective of our planning process particularly after the Fourth Five Year Plan and several special programmes have been in operation over the last two decades focussing on the poor as the target group. As a result, the extent of incidence of absolute poverty has significantly declined over the years. The overall improvement in human resources as evident from the estimates of incidence of poverty made by the Planning Commission is given in the table below :

TABLE 9.1

Estimates of incidence of poverty

(Per cent)

	1972-73	1977-78	1983-84	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
Rural . .	54.1	51.2	40.1	33.4
Urban . .	41.2	38.2	28.1	20.1
All India .	51.5	48.3	37.4	29.9

9.3 On the other hand, development efforts in the social sectors namely health, education, family welfare and provision of basic amenities such as housing and water supply, supplemented by special programmes for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups like women and children and economically and socially backward classes have made significant improvements in some of the crucial indicators of quality of life. For example life expectancy at birth which was only 32 years in 1951, is estimated to have increased to 59 years now. Death rate declined from 27.4 per thousand of population in 1950-51 to 9.6 in 1990-91. Infant mortality, which was 129 per thousand in 1971, has been estimated to have declined to 80 by 1990. Literacy rate, which was only 18.33 per cent in 1951 has increased to 52.11 per cent in 1991.

Education

9.4 Expansion of elementary education, equal opportunities and improvement of the quality and content at all levels continue to constitute an important ingredient of national endeavour in the field of education. During the International Literacy Year (1990), an upsurge in the demand for literacy was experienced in several parts of the country. Kerala acquired the distinction of being the first state in the country to achieve full literacy by adopting innovative methods of social mobilisation thereby it has come to be a model for literacy campaigns.

Primary Education

9.5 Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) is a constitutional mandate. The endeavour in the Plans has been to ensure universal provision of primary schools, enrolment and retention of children from age group of 6 to 14 years. According to the Fifth All India Education Survey, 1986, 94.6 per cent of the rural population has schools within a distance of 1 km; 83.89 per cent of the rural population was served with middle schools within a distance of 3 kms. The gross enrolment of 6 to 11 age group increased from 76.4 per cent in 1970-71 to 99.6 per cent in 1990-91. However, UEE in its totality is still an elusive goal. Dropout rates are still high and enrolment and retention rates among female children are low, particularly in rural areas.

9.6 Non-formal Education (NFE) was introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the educationally backward States. After the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, the scheme was revised; the coverage was extended to urban slums, hills, desert, tribal and remote areas for the benefit of working children. The essential features of this revised scheme are; an area approach, organisational flexibility, decentralised management, more relevant curriculum and diversity in learning activities so as to relate them to the learner's needs. The achievements under the programme since 1987-88 are given in table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2

Non-formal Education : Achievements

From 1988 to Nov. 1991

(a) NFE Centres brought to function	2,70,000
(b) Number of exclusive girls' centres sanctioned	81,282
(c) Number of voluntary organisation approved for NFE Programmes .	409
(d) NFE Centre brought to function by voluntary agencies . . .	27,037
(e) Estimated enrolment (in lakh) .	68

9.7 Another major scheme introduced after NPE, 1986 is Operation Blackboard (OB). This scheme aims at bringing about substantial improvement in facilities in primary schools in the form of buildings, teachers and learning materials. Achievements since 1987-88 are furnished in Table 9.3.

TABLE 9.3

Operational Blackboard : Achievements
From 1987-88 to Nov. 1991

Number of States/UTs covered . .	32
Number of Blocks covered . .	4437
Number of schools covered (in lakh) .	3.46
Percentage of Primary schools covered	64.34
Posts of Primary teachers sanctioned .	92916

9.8 To move towards UEE, the National Adult Education Programme was introduced in 1978. About 2.7 lakh adult education centres are in operation in which about 80 lakh illiterate adults are enrolled every year. About 40 per cent who go through the cycle of learning can be said to have acquired some literacy and numeracy though not necessarily of the desired level. The National Literacy Mission (NLM) was launched in 1988 to impart functional literacy to about 800 lakh illiterate adults in the age group of 15-35 years by 1995. Another landmark was the introduction of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSN) in 1988. Out of 32,000 JSN sanctioned so far, over 22,000 have already become operational. It is estimated that 84 lakh adults would be enrolled each year.

Secondary Education

9.9 Secondary education recorded a high growth during the Plans. At present, there are about 77000 Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools with an enrolment of more than 2 crore and about 13 lakh teachers.

9.10 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was started in 1963, primarily for catering to the educational needs of the children of transferable central Govt. employees and others. At present there are 744 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in which about 5.64 lakh students are on roll and about 36,000 teachers. The pass percentage of KVs. has been always higher than that of non-KVs. During 1990 pass percentage for classes X & XII were 89.05 and 85.7 respectively in KVs. as against 74.2 and 74.9 respectively for non-Kendriya Vidyalayas.

9.11 In order to provide good quality modern education to the talented children, predominantly from the rural areas, a scheme of establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas, on an average one in each district, was launched in 1987-88. So far 275 Navodaya Vidalayas have been established in 22 States/UTs. The total student strength under the scheme is about 64,000. About 77 per cent are from rural areas. The enrolment of SC & ST students is 20.18 per cent and 11.21 per cent respectively.

9.12 Thirty Central Tibetan Schools are functioning for the education of the children of Tibetan refugees. The enrolment in these schools is above 10.000. Financial assistance is also provided to the students of these schools.

9.13 Various schemes are being implemented to bring about improvement and a vocational thrust in education at secondary level. A Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started in February, 1988 with a view to making education relevant to the world of work. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States for introduction of vocational courses in schools at the plus 2 stage.

9.14 Under the scheme of Improvement of Science Education in schools, financial assistance is provided to States and Union Territories towards provision of science kits to upper primary schools, upgradation and strengthening of science laboratories and libraries in secondary and higher secondary schools, setting up of District Resource Centres for science education, development of instructional material and training of science and mathematics teachers. The scheme also provides assistance to voluntary organisations' active role in the field of science education. The programme covers 5,791 upper primary schools, 3981 secondary/higher secondary schools in 24 States and Union Territories.

9.15 A pilot project on Computer Literacy and Studies in schools was initiated in 1984-85 in 248 selected secondary/higher secondary schools. So far 2598 schools in all over the country have been covered.

Higher Education

9.16 The higher education system has registered phenomenal growth during the last four decades. As compared to 25 universities and about 700 colleges in 1950 there are at present 184 universities and Institutes of National importance and about 4600 colleges. The total student enrolment has gone up from about 2 lakh to 43 lakh of which 13 lakh are girls. The number of teachers was 2.64 lakh at the end of the academic session 1990-91.

9.17 The activities in higher education and research are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Some of the innovative steps taken by the UGC are; grant of autonomous status to colleges (under which 103 colleges have been declared autonomous,) establishment of centres of advanced study, restructuring of under graduate courses to link education with field/practical experience and productivity, projects for research in women's studies, the programme of Countrywide Class Room, strengthening of infrastructure in science and technical education, research and modernisation of laboratories etc.

9.18 The Union Government has also established 10 Central Universities. In order to give a thrust to

distance education, the Government established the Indira Gandhi National Open University in 1985. This university provides access to higher education to a large segment of the population, especially from disadvantaged groups.

9.19 There has been a phenomenal expansion of technical education facilities in the country. Major institutions in the field of technical education are the five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Kharagpur, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras, the four Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore and Lucknow. There are a large number of institutes spread all over the country besides the seventeen Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs). Specific programmes have been taken up in the thrust areas of technical education like creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies.

9.20 A massive project for upgrading polytechnic education i s intake capacity, and quality and efficiency is being implemented in two phases with the World Bank assistance. Phase I covers about 280 polytechnics. This phase is being implemented during 1991—1997. The second phase of the project covers about 270 polytechnics. The second phase also is being implemented during 1991—97.

Cultural Development

9.21 The traditions, values, norms, sanctions, geographical & environmental factors, aesthetic and artistic dimensions and traditional skills play an important role in the development of culture. Contribution of these elements is significant in the development process. Various schemes and programmes for conservation and promotion of ancient monuments, historic sites, libraries and museums are in operation for preservation of our cultural heritage. During 1990-91, Archaeological Survey of India, brought up many discoveries of habitation sites of early historical period in Kolar, rock painting in Jhinghari, etc. In the field of international relations, India has entered into cultural agreements with 80 countries and cultural exchange programmes are on with 61 of them. As a sequel to this, the festival of India was held in Germany in September, 1991. In addition administration and development of large number of national libraries, museums and institutions of Anthropology & Archaeology, Archives, Akademies along with other important activities were in progress.

Development of Youth and Sports

9.22 In order to harness the youth's energy for the nation building activities a National Youth Council has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to suggest policy measures and programmes for the development of youth and their involvement in economic development of the country. Programmes like National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendras, Promotion of Adventure, Promotion of youth activities in backward areas, training and participation in sports activities, etc. have been initiated. Special Youth Motivation and National Integration Camps were organised during the year at various places. The NSS volunteers have been involved in the National Literacy Programme. To develop sports, liberal assistance is provided to the National Sports Federations for organising National championships, coaching and team participation in the national and international tournaments.

Health

9.23 India, being a signatory to the Alma Ata declaration of 1978, is committed to the goal of "Health for All" by the year 2000 A.D. It is with this commitment in the background that the National Health Policy was adopted by the Parliament in 1983 which is a blueprint for action by the Government and voluntary agencies. The health & family welfare programmes have been consistently following the twin goals of "Health for All' and Net Reproduction Rate of 'unity' by 2000 A.D.

Primary Health Care

9.24 For providing Primary Health Care and Family Welfare Service to people at their door steps, an integrated Health Care Delivery System with the maximum possible community participation has been developed. Accordingly, a huge network supported by referral institutions has been created throughout the country. During the last four decades considerable progress has been achieved and targets for setting up one sub-centre for 5000 population in ordinary areas and 3000 for hilly & tribal areas and a Primary Health Centre for population of 30,000 in general and 20,000 for hilly & tribal areas have almost been fully achieved. At present there are 3.65 lakh doctors i.e. 4.4 doctors per 10,000 population. The number of beds is 9.4 as against 3.2 per 10,000 of population in 1951.

Control of Communicable diseases

9.25 The National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) is one of the World's biggest programme against a single communicable disease. The programme was modified in 1977 in the context of the

resurgence and escalation. Up to the year 1988, there was a gradual downward trend in malaria. However, thereafter the incidence of malaria has been showing an increasing trend. The position is stable since 1990.

9.26 Kala Azar is a disease which is endemic in the districts of Bihar and West Bengal. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is in operation to control the disease. Under the programme, the Central Government provides DDT and imported drugs and the State Governments provide a matching share to meet expenditure on indigenous drugs and operational costs.

9.27 Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in India. Nearly 1.5 per cent of the population is estimated to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. A National T.B. Programme has been in operation since 1962. The programme is being operated through District T.B. Centres by trained staff working in association with general health and medical institutions. The essential activities under the programme have been considerably expanded during the last few years. More than 16 lakh new cases are detected and treated effectively under the programme annually.

9.28 Leprosy is another major health and social problem in India. One-fifth of the remaining 2 million leprosy patients are infectious while 15—20 per cent cases have deformities. A National Leprosy Eradication Programme was launched in 1982. During the past 7-8 years, more than 5 million leprosy patients have been cured. It is proposed to arrest the disease in all known leprosy cases by 2000. The Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) is giving encouraging results and all the endamic districts have been extended MDT.

9.29 Efforts are being made to educate and create better awareness on AIDS. 62 Surveillance centres and 6 referral centres have been set up. Under the National AIDS Control Programme, the Indian Council of Medical Research have established 29 zonal blood testing centres in four metropolitan cities.

Medical Infrastructure

9.30 There has been a considerable expansion of institutional facilities for treatment of the sick. The number of hospitals and dispensaries increased from 7,400 in 1947 to 39,971 by 1990. During the same period, the number of beds available went up from 80,163 to 6,49,417. By March, 1991, 1,30,978 sub-centres, 22059 Primary Health Centres and 1923 Community Health Centres have been functioning in the country.

9.31 Medical education has made rapid progress. There are 128 medical colleges with an estimated 15,000 annual admissions. There are about 3.65 lakh registered MBBS doctors with the Medical Council of India. Besides, 11011 Dentists were registered in 1990 with the Dental Council of India.

Family Welfare

9.32 One of the most critical problem facing the nation today is the rapid growth of population. The 1991 Census estimated India's population at 844 million. The population is increasing by about 16 million every year. If the growth continues at the present rate, the country will have about 1000 million people by 2000 A.D. and 1700 million by 2024 A.D. It would become difficult to provide even basic necessities of life to such large population. All the additional production and facilities will be utilised by the additional population and there would not be any improvement in the quality of life. Such a relentless population growth would also wreak havoc on our environment, lead to ecological crises and social tension. It is, therefore, imperative that the highest priority is accorded to population control.

9.33 The National Family Planning Programme was started in 1951 with a clinical approach. An extension education approach was adopted in mid sixties and since late seventies the family planning has gradually expanded into a community oriented service network. The programme has made a significant impact on fertility. The birth rate declined from 41.7 per 1000 in 1950s to 34 in 1979 then it was stable around 34 till 1984. In 1985 it came down to alevel of 33 and declined further to 29.9 in 1990-91. The average annual growth rate of population which rose from a level of 1.25 per cent in the 1940s reached a plateau at 2.22 per cent in the 1970s and has now declined to 2.11 per cent during 1981-1991. During the Seventh Plan, the total number of family planning acceptors rose consistently from a level of 18.92 million in 1985-86 to 27.26 million in 1990-91. An overall couple protection rate of 44.1 per cent was achieved by March, 1991 as against the target of 60per cent by 2000 A.D. However, the birth rate has not declined as much as the death rate and the rate of population growth has remained high.

9.34 The long term goal is to reach Net Reproduction Rate of "Unity" (NRR = 1) by 2000 A.D. with a birth rate of 21, death rate of 9, and an infant mortality rate below 60 per thousand.

Development of Women and Children

9.35 All round development of women and children constitutes an important component of country's strategy for human resource development. Moreover, these two segments of our population, particularly those belonging to poorer sections, are most vulnerable and need to be given special attention. With these objectives in view, various development programmes and welfare measures have been undertaken and legislations introduced, to improve the well-being and status of women and children.

9.36 The country adopted the National Policy for Children in 1974. Following this, the most significant and important programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was launched. The programme seeks to provide an integrated package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up and health referral to children of the age group 0—6 year and expectant and nursing mothers; non-formal pre-school education to children of age group 3—6 years and health and nutrition education to women. By the end of December, 1991, 2,596 centrally sponsored projects including State Sector Projects, covering about 50% of country's area were sanctioned. Several evaluation studies have brought out that ICDS is currently fulfilling a major national need and that there has been a decline in infant mortality rate and birth rate with better immunisation coverage and greater acceptance of family planning in ICDS areas. Attempts are on to dovetail the services for adolescent girls, creches and income generating activities for women with ICDS. The final aim is to converge and deliver through anganwadis all services, thus providing a holistic development approach for women and children.

9.37 A beginning was made during the last quarter of the current year to introduce two schemes for adoloscent girls *viz.*, Girl to Girl Approach (for girls in the age group 11—15 years) and Balika Mandals (for the girls in the age group 11—18 years) as an additional thrust area under ICDS; this would cover 507 ICDS blocks by the end of 1991-92. The services provided include health and nutrition cover, functional literacy, upgradation and improvement of their home-based skills etc. It is also proposed to work out integration of various services and programmes for women and children. The integral components of these would be awareness generation and economic improvment of women and development of children.

9.38 In addition to the special provisions and safeguards provided for women in the constitution, the Government has introduced special legislative measures for the protection of interests of women. These include Equal Remuneration Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, Criminal Laws, Indian Evidence Act and Family Courts Act. The National Commission for Women has been constituted to examine and monitor the implementation of all legislations made to protect the rights of women, review the existing legislation concerning women and suggest amendments whereever necessary, and look into the complaints and take *suo-moto* notice of cases involving the deprivation of the rights of women. It is also proposed to establish the Office of the Commissioner for Women's Rights which will provide dynamic focal points for reviewing the progress of cases of atrocities against women at various levels.

Welfare of Weaker Sections

9.39 Uneven economic growth and development tend to lead to imbalances in the socio-economic structure. Accordingly, a conscious effort has been made through special schemes and programmes to provide for equitable distribution and provision of welfare services for weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and the handicapped.

Scheduled Castes

9.40 The Special Component Plan strategy for Scheduled Castes is, at present, in operation in 21 States and 3 UTs. There are 21 Scheduled Caste State Development Corporations which extend assistance for economic development to Scheduled Castes. Special Central Assisiance is paid to States/UTs as an additive to their Special Component Plans. There are several Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the educational and economic development of Scheduled Castes. Under Point 11-A of the 20-Point Programme, economic assistance was provided to 103 lakh Scheduled Caste families during Sixth Plan, 120 lakh families in Seventh Plan and 22.40 lakh families during 1990-91, to enable them to cross the poverty line. The target fixed for 1991-92 is 25.56 lakh families. However, only 3.99 lakh families are reported to have been assisted upto September, 1991.

Scheduled Tribes

9.41 The tribal sub-plan strategy is presently in operation in 18 States and 2 UTs and is being implemented through 193 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs). This strategy aims at socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes,

Special central assistance is provided by Government of India to States/UTs to supplement their efforts for tribal development. There are several Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the economic and educational development of STs. For marketing of tribal produce, especially the minor forest produce, a Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) set up in August, 1987 is expanding its activities. During the Seventh Plan, 52.89 lakh ST families were given economic assistance. In 1990-91, against the target of 8.24 lakh ST families, 8.93 lakh ST families were economically assisted. The target fixed for 1991-92 is 8.04 lakh families. Against this, 2.48 lakh families were assisted upto September, 1991. The achievement upto September, 1991 is approximately 103 per cent of the target of 2.40 lakh families.

National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

9.42 To accelerate the pace of economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up in February, 1989 with an authorised capital of Rs. 75 crore and paid-up capital of Rs. 50 crore. Since its inception, the Corporation has sanctioned 125 income generating projects/schemes which are likely to benefit about 1.25 lakh SC and ST beneficiaries. The disbursements made till December, 1991 reached Rs. 20.08 crore. Further, the Corporation has so far also spent Rs. 5.59 lakh for providing training to upgrade the knowledge and skills of SCs and STs to make them self-employed.

Backward Classes

9.43 In order to provide an additional channel of finance for economic development of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), Government of India has decided to set up a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBFDC) with an authorised capital of Rs. 200 crore.

9.44 The Corporation was registered on 13-1-1992 as a Company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 and paid-up Capital of Rs. 25 crore was provided in the budget for 1991-92. The objects of the Corporation include, inter-alia, promotion of self-employment and other ventures, extension of loan for pursuing general/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels and upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of people belonging to Backward Classes. The Corporation will work as an apex institution for coordination and monitoring the work of all Corporations/Boards set up by the State Government and UT Administrations for the welfare of Backward Classes.

Handicapped/disabled persons

9.45 Government continues to provide rehabilitation services to the disabled persons. Voluntary organisations were assisted upto 90 per cent of their expenditure in accordance with the approved norms. Free/subsidised aids and appliances for the poor handicapped are being provided. Scholarships are given to disabled students along with other concessions. The National Institutes dealing with specific disabilities set up at Calcutta (Orthopaedically Handicapped), Hyderabad (Mentally Handicapped), Dehra Dun (Visually Handicapped) and Bombay (Hearing Handicapped) continued to provide services as well as training facilities in their respective specialisations. In addition, two other Institutes at Cuttack and Delhi provide similar services for the orthopaedically handicapped.

Drug Abuse

9.46 Drug abuse is on the increase and there is no socio-economic/cultural group which remains unaffected by it. To deal with this problem, the Government of India has adopted a community-based approach under which voluntary organisations are funded to the extent of 90 per cent as per approved norms for providing counselling, de-addiction and after-care facilities to the addict and also for building awareness and educating the people in general about the ill-effects of drug abuse. So far, 110 counselling centres, 44 de-addiction centres and 10 aftercare centres are functioning in the voluntary sector.

Housing

9.47 Despite considerable investment and efforts over successive Plan periods, the housing problem continues to be daunting. The residential housing stock increased from 664 lakh to 774 lakh units in rural areas over 1971-81, and from 185 lakh to 280 lakh in urban areas over the same period. In 1981, there were about 6 lakh absolutely homeless households; and this number may have increased further by now. It is estimated that about 512 lakh persons are living in slums and squatter settlements, and about 50 per cent of the urban households are living in crowded one-room tenements. It is estimated that the backlog of housing stock of 23.3 million

dwelling units in 1981 will swell to 41 million units by the turn of the century. The National Building Organisation (NBO) has estimated on the basis of 1981 census data, a housing shortage in the country as on 1-3-91 as 31 million units comprising 20.6 million in rural and 10.4 million units in urban areas. Land, provision of basic services, finance, production and supply of adequate building materials, and trained construction-workers are the critical inputs to housing. Appropriate and enabling legal environment and institutional framework provide the basic setting for increasing the tempo of housing activity. In each of these critical areas, a number of constraints are encountered, and a number of steps initiated for accelerating housing and building construction.

9.48 The Draft National Housing Policy was placed before both the Houses of Parliament in May, 1988. The document was approved by the Rajya Sabha in November, 1988. The document was forwarded to all the States and Union Territories for initiating necessary steps for the implementation of the policy. It was envisaged that the policy would be further revised in the light of discussions in the Parliament and outside and the final version will be brought before the Parliament again. The draft policy has accordingly been modified taking into account the allround developments in the housing scenario in the country as a whole and also in the context of the Eighth Plan proposals and the Manifesto declaration for vigorous implementation of the policy.

9.49 The draft National Housing Policy envisages an increase in the dwelling units in rural and urban areas. It is proposed also to undertake the construction of 1000 night shelters per year for the pavement dwellers in urban areas. The availability of housing finance for different income groups will be expanded through housing finance institutions under the overall supervision of National Housing Bank while Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) will be assisted in expanding the provision of finance for the economically weaker sections and target groups. Under the policy, the Housing Programme will form part of the citywide programme of poverty alleviation, employment support and skill upgradation under Nehru Rozgar Yojana and other schemes for basic services to the poor. In order to reduce the cost of construction as well as promotion of appropriate technology and materials including those based on the utilisation of industrial and agricultural waste, a systematic programme of technology transfer and commercial application of appropriate technology has been taken up through Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and the network of building centres operated through HUDCO in different parts of the country. The building centres numbering about 170 so far undertake the manufacture of low cost materials and provide training to various artisans and can also be entrusted by the State Governments with construction of buildings and houses using this technology. The Government has extended excise concessions for the materials produced in the building centres as well as those made out of flyash and phospho gypsum.

9.50 The Government has taken a series of initiatives to address the constraints in housing activity. These include amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act, formulation of a model Rent Control Law and the establishment of rent tribunals, rationalisation of stamp duty, introduction of system for speedy foreclosure of mortgaged property, measures for promoting NRI investment in housing, liberalisation of building regulation for housing activity by the poor and steps for expediting acquisition of land for housing.

Cooperatives

9.51 There were over 60,000 housing cooperatives by March, 1991 with over 40 lakh members. The Cooperative Housing Movement has to its credit 10 lakh houses already constructed and an equal number under construction. These are supervised and assisted by apex housing finance societies/federations which have been formed in 25 states. The cooperative sector has already invested about Rs. 4,000 crore on housing sector, adding about Rs. 600 crore annually. The rural areas are also being covered under the field of cooperative housing societies. Apart from its support to State Governments and policy holders, the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) had disbursed by March, 1991, Rs. 1,407 crore to various cooperatives for the construction of houses. The cooperative housing finance societies are entitled to refinance from National Housing Bank (NHB). Rural Housing schemes are operated by cooperatives in a number of states. About 60 per cent of housing finance disbursed by apex cooperatives has gone to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG). It is also part of the land allotment policy of Central and State Governments to give preference to cooperatives in the allotment of land. It has been estimated that under various programmes of the public and the formal sector, on an average, 10 lakh houses are constructed and upgraded each year.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO)

9.52 An important role is being played by HUDCO for meeting the housing needs of the poorer sections and vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas through various State and local agencies. It has so far financed over 48 lakh dwelling units in the last 21 years including 21.91 lakh units in rural areas, of which 90 per cent have gone to the poorer and vulnerable groups. HUDCO plans to expand its lending for various forms of housing activities and urban infrastructure during the eighth plan period. It is also operating a network of building centres for extension of appropriate housing technology and skill-promotion.

National Housing Bank

9.53. For meeting the requirements of housing finance, a National Housing Bank (NHB) was established in 1988. The bank is providing assistance through a number of schemes. These include: Home Loan Account Scheme, liberalised lending by commercial banks and refinance facilities. Refinance for land development and shelter programmes of public/private agencies and cooperatives in order to increase the supply of serviced land in urban and rural areas have been undertaken. Till December, 1991 the NHB had advanced refinance amounting to Rs. 770.38 crore to various Commercial Banks and other housing finance institutions and cooperatives, out of which it had provided loans amounting to Rs. 45.93 crore to various public and private agencies for undertaking land development and shelter scheme. Over 5.44 lakh accounts (estimated) have been opened with various commercial banks under the Home Loan Account Scheme of NHB whereby household savings to the extent of Rs. 100 crore (estimated) have been mobilised by December, 1991.

9.54 NHB had also announced a Voluntary Deposit Scheme for mobilisation of black money and its partial use for construction of houses for the poor. As on 20th January, 1992, a total sum of Rs. 80.74 crore had been mobilised. The banking sector has been involved substantially in housing finance in recent years. Revised interest rates have been fixed by the Reserve Bank of India and National Housing Bank for the loans advanced by the commercial banks and housing finance institutions. It is recognised that increased supply of serviced land and housing finance for various income groups, with due regard to the needs of lower income groups to the informal sector are desiderata of larger supply of dwelling units.

Urban Basic Services and Slums

9.55 The Urban Basic Services Programme was introduced as a centrally sponsored scheme with the assistance of UNICEF. The scheme envisages support for basic services such as water supply, low cost sanitation, health care, pre-school education and programmes designed to promote cooperative group action. The scheme aims at reducing the morbidity and mortality rates of children, improving the health of women and enhancing their ability to supplement their incomes. It also envisages improving the capacity of voluntary organisations to manage programmes for the urban poor. During the Seventh Plan period, 169 towns in 37 districts were covered in 21 States/UTs.

9.56 The Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) was identified as a need of the slum population since the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The EIUS scheme was made an integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and was transferred to the State Sector. The scheme aimed at ameliorating the living conditions of urban slum dwellers and envisages provision of drinking water, sewerage, storm-water drains, community baths, community latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes, and street lighting.

Water Supply and Sanitation

9.57 Water supply and sanitation is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and urban local bodies to plan, implement, operate and to maintain urban water supply and sanitation schemes. The rural water supply and rural sanitation schemes are implemented under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme as well as under centrally sponsored schemes. The 1981-90 decade was designated as the "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". India is a signatory to the Resolution thereof and has pledged its full support to the Action Plan under the Programme.

9.58 The drinking water supply problem in the rural areas is a matter of high priority. The Seventh Plan target was to cover all the remaining 1,61,722 identified problem villages. However, 1,53,357 villages could be provided with at least one safe source of drinking water supply, leaving a balance of 8365 hardcore 'No Source' problem villages. Out of this, 3032 villages were covered during 1990-91. A special allocation of Rs. 250 crore was approved during the current year for coverage of these residual 'No Source' problem villages by 31 March 1993. However, upto December 1991, only 591 villages could be covered. Besides, around 1.5 lakh partially covered villages and habitations also require augmentation

for full coverage. The percentage of population with drinking water supply and sanitation facilities by the end of the year 1990-91 vis-a-vis the position at the end of the Sixth and Seventh Plans is given in Table 9.4.

TABLE 9.4

Percentage of Population with Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

	Sixth Plan (1980—85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1990-91*
(i) Rural water supply .	54	74	88
(ii) Rural sanitation . .	1	2	3
(iii) Urban water supply .	72	84	84
(iv) Urban sanitation . .	28	46	47

*Provisional

9.59 In the Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan, it has been emphasised that the water supply Boards/Authorities/Nigams should become financially independent and autonomous, through cost recovery from specific users of the service. This acquires relevance in the context of budgetary constraints with reference to the needs of the sector and the necessity for financing water supply and sanitation schemes through institutional finance. The cost recovery would build its own pressure for the improvement in the operational efficiency of the systems. This would call for comprehensively addressing to the training needs of the personnel serving in the sector at all levels covering areas like operation and maintenance, finance, personnel management etc. There would also be a need for preparing easy to read manuals for use by the operational staff in different local languages.

9.60 The problems that remain to be solved in the area of water supply and sanitation both in the rural as well as in the urban areas are quite formidable. Extensive efforts will have to be made to overcome them.

Labour and Labour Welfare

Vocational Training

9.61 Vocational training improves employability and productivity of the labour force. At present, 2240 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with total capacity of about 3.70 lakh seats run courses in 40 engineering and 27 non-engineering trades in accordance with standards set by the National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT). The ITI infrastructure is also utilised for the TRYSEM Programme. Further, ITIs in certain States/UTs, such as, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi conduct non-formal, short-term courses for development of skills. Practical training at the shop-floor is provided under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in 128 trades in 218 industries. The training capacity is about 1.85 lakh seats for trade apprentices and 48,706 seats for graduates/technician apprentices. A small net-work of Advanced Training Institutes provides advanced level training in different fields to the workers employed in industry for updating their skills.

9.62 A World Bank-assisted Vocational Training Project to modernise and update the National Vocational Training System has been taken up for ensuring a steady flow of adequately trained manpower to meet the changing needs for skills by the industry. It will also equip the Vocational Training System to cope up with the highly advanced technologies being introduced in India at an accelerating pace.

Labour Welfare and Social Security

9.63 The Bonded Labour System has been abolished throughout the country with the passing of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Act envisages release of all the bonded labourers from bondage and simultaneous liquidation of their debts. The incidence of bonded labour was reported from 12 States and according to the latest reports received from the State Governments, the total number of bonded labourers indentified and freed as on 31 March 1991 was 2,55,608 out of which 2,22,935 have been rehabilitated. The State Governments also reported that 14,585 bonded labourers were not available for rehabilitation, thus leaving a balance of 18,088 bonded labourers to be rehabilitated. A target for the rehabilitation of 4,109 bonded labourers was fixed for 8 states during the current year. Upto the end of November 1991, 621 bonded labourers were reported rehabilitated by the State governments.

9.64 The real wages of workers in the unorganised sector are protected through the fixation and revision of minimum wages at regular intervals in various employments scheduled under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) set up by the Government in 1987 for examining all aspects of rural labour submitted its report to the Government on 31-7-1991. The Commission has, *inter-alia,* recommended that the minimum wages for agricultural workers throughout the country should not be less than Rs. 20 per day. This recommendation of the NCRL is proposed to be discussed in a conference of all the State Labour Ministers. A number of welfare

boards set up for specific groups of workers like mine labour, port and dock labour, bidi workers, and so on implement welfare measures for the groups of workers concerned. The Emigration Act, 1983 regulates the emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment on contractual basis and seeks to ensure welfare and safe-guard the interest of workers. Available statistics show that during 1990, 1.44 lakh Indian Workers were given emigration clearance for contractual employment abroad as compared to 1.26 lakh during 1989.

9.65 A number of legislative measures have been taken for the protection of women and child labour. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of a similar nature and for the prevention of discrimination against women not only in the matter of recruitment but also in relation to conditions of service subsequent to employment.

9.66 The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits child labour in the employment hazardous to them and regulates their employment in non-hazardous occupations. A National Child Labour Policy has also been formulated in 1987. The Policy envisages, *inter-alia,* a project based plan of action aimed at rehabilitation of children withdrawn from employment through provision of welfare inputs like non-formal education, vocational training, health care, nutrition etc. to them. Nine child labour projects have so far been set up in areas of concentration of child labour. These are at Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), Markapur and Jaggampet (Andhra Pradesh) and Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Ferozabad, Aligarh and Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh). Special Schools form a major component of the project, through which welfare inputs are provided to children. 124 schools covering 6900 children have so far been set up.

9.67 Social security to workers is provided through a number of legislative measures. These provide for payments of compensation to workmen in case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases leading to disablement or death, health insurance, provident fund, family pension, deposit linked insurance and payment of gratuity on termination of employment, superannuation, retirement, resignation, death or disablement to workers coming within their purview.

Special Employment Programmes

9.68 A number of Special Employment Programmes have over the years sought to supplement employment generation by the growth process.

9.69 Programmes for the rural poor are the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and its two sub-programmes: Training for Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and the wage employment programmes—the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), later merged to form the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) in 1989-90. IRDP seeks to promote self-employment by providing productive assets and inputs to the rural poor through a mix of subsidy and bank credit. TRYSEM provides training in technical skills to poor rural youth to enable them to take up self employment or wage employment and DWCRA seeks to promote economic activities among groups of poor rural women. JRY is designed to generate additional gainful employment for the rural unemployed and under employed by taking up works for creating productive economic assets. During the Seventh Plan period, 18.2 million families were assisted under IRDP and the wage employment programmes (NREP/RLEGP and JRY) generated 3,497 million mandays of employment. Details of the self employment and wage employment generated are given in Table 9.5.

9.70 The Self Employment Programmes for the Urban Poor (SEPUP), Scheme for Self Employment to the Educated Urban Youth (SEEUY) and Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY) are programmes initiated for the urban poor.

9.71 SEPUP was launched in September 1986 and covers all cities and towns with a population of 10,000 and above and areas not covered by IRDP. Under the scheme, loans upto Rs. 5,000/- are provided by banks to the urban poor for taking up useful economic ventures with Central Government providing a capital subsidy of 25% of the total loan. Available provisional figures show that during the years 1986-87 to 1989-90, 14.37 lakh beneficiaries were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 516.02 crore. During 1990-91, 1.19 lakh beneficiaries were covered and the amount of loan sanctioned was Rs. 50.44 crore. The scheme is being continued during the financial year 1991-92. However, from the year 1992-93 SEPUP is being merged with the Scheme of Urban Enterprises (SUME) under Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY).

TABLE 9.5

Achievements of Special Employment Programmes

(In rural areas)

	Seventh Plan (1985—90)		1990-91		1991-92* (Upto November, 91)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
(i) IRDP						
—Number of families assisted . (Million)	16.04	18.2	2.37	2.90	2.25	1.22
(ii) TRYSEM						
—Number of rural youth trained . (Million)	..	1.0	0.43	0.24	0.43	0.10**
(iii) DWCRA						
—(a) Number of groups formed .	35,000	28,000	7,500	7,139	10,000	3,670
—(b) Number of members . .	—	4,68,383	—	1,09,557	—	54,257
(iv) JRY (NREP & RLEGP)						
—Number of mandays of employment generated . . . (Million)	2180	3497	929	874	816	406@

*Provisional.

**Up to October, 1991

@Up to December, 1991

4—11

9.72 SEEUY was launched during the year 1983-84, with the objective of promoting self-employment among the educated youth aged between 18 to 35 years belonging to families with income not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- per annum. It covers areas other than the cities with a population of more than one million. The Central Government provides a capital subsidy of 25% of the loan provided by the banks. Under the scheme during the years 1983-84 to 1989-90, about 13.28 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 2620.15 crore. During the year 1990-91, 1.01 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 204.15 crore.

9.73 NRY, launched in October 1989 and redesigned subsequently, consists of three schemes. The first scheme seeks to provide support to the urban poor for setting up micro enterprises in all urban settlements somewhat along the lines of IRDP; the second is for wage employment through provision of basic amenities to the poor in all urban settlements with a population of less than 10 lakh and the third is for providing employment through shelter upgradation in urban settlements with population between one lakh and 20 lakh.

9.74 Since the launching of NRY, about 1.60 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned a subsidy of more than Rs. 32 crore for setting up micro enterprises. Further, under the scheme of Urban Wage Employment, an expenditure of more than Rs. 70 crore has been incurred and more than one crore mandays generated in constructing socially useful assets in the low income neighbourhoods. Moreover, under the scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation, subsidy to the tune of Rs. 45 crore has been sanctioned with the objective of upgrading more than 5.50 lakh dwelling units. In this manner, the Nehru Rojgar Yojana is playing a significant role in improving the living conditions of the urban poor.

Outlook

9.75 A number of programmes are in operation for increasing employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty, welfare and development of weaker sections, expansion of educational facilities, health care and population control. Industrial and trade policies too have been liberalised and made more market oriented. All these efforts are likely to create more self and wage employment opportunities. The problem of poverty is expected to be tackled more effectively resulting in the improvement in the quality of life of weaker sections of the society. Various incentive programmes for population control have been in operation for long. However, the nation is still faced with the problem of rising population. This problem will have to be given greater attention to ensure that the fruits of development get reflected in real and broad based improvement in the quality of life of people. The pace of investment also requires to be increased in the social sectors to provide the requisite infrastructure, suitable manpower and other essential facilities. A combined effort of the Government, non-governmental agencies and the people only could improve the situation.

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SELECTED INDICATORS 1950-51 TO 1990-91

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECONOMIC INDICATORS											
GDP at factor cost:											
(i) At current prices (Rs. crore)	8979	15254	39708	122427	208577	233476	259055	294266	351724	395143 #	..
(ii) At 1980-81 prices (Rs. crore)	42871	62904	90426	122427	150469	156600	162711	170041	187725	197419 #	..
Per capita-net national product at (1980-81) prices (Rupees)	1127	1350	1520	1630	1811	1842	1866	1903	2078	2142 #	..
Index of industrial production (Base: 1980-81)	18.3 @	36.2	65.3	100.0	130.7	142.1	155.1	166.4	180.9	196.4	213.1
Index of agricultural production (Base: triennium ending 1969-70)	58.5	86.7	111.5	135.3	154.6	158.4	152.5	151.3	183.2	187.0	191.8 (P)
Gross domestic capital formation (as per cent of GDP)	10.2	15.7	16.6	22.7	19.6	22.1	20.6	22.4	23.9	24.1 #	..
Gross domestic savings (as per cent of GDP)	10.4	12.7	15.7	21.2	18.2	19.7	18.4	20.3	21.1	21.7 #	..
Output:											
(a) Foodgrains (million tonnes)	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	145.5	150.4	143.4	140.4	169.9	171.0	176.2 (P)
(b) Finished Steel (million tonnes)	1.04	2.39	4.64	6.82	7.78	9.49	9.55	11.68	12.84	13.00	13.40
(c) Cement (million tonnes)	2.7	8.0	14.3	18.6	30.2	33.1	36.5	39.6	44.3	45.8	48.9
(d) Coal (including lignite) (million tonnes)	32.3	55.2	76.3	119.0	155.2	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0	213.7	223.5
(e) Crude oil (million tonnes)	0.3	0.5	6.8	10.5	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0
(f) Electricity generated (utilities only) (billion KWH)	5.1	16.9	55.8	110.8	156.9	170.4	187.7	202.1	221.4	245.4	264.6
Wholesale price index* (Base: 1970-71)	47.5	55.1	100.0	256.2	120.1	125.4	132.7	143.6	154.3	165.7	182.7
Consumer price index (Base: 1960) @@	83	102	186	401	582	620	674	736	803	173	193
Plan outlay (Rs. crore)	260 $	1117	2524	15023	30032	33421	39705	44034	48645	55630	61523 (RE)
Centre's budgetary deficit (Rs. crore)	(-)33 $	(-)117	285	2576	3745	4937	8261	5816	5642	10592	10772 (RE)
Foreign trade:											
(i) Exports (Rs. crore)	606	643	1535	6711	11744	10895	12452	15674	20232	27681 (P)	32553
(ii) Imports (Rs. crore)	608	1122	1634	12549	17134	19658	20096	22244	28235	35416 (P)	43193
Foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and SDRs) (Rs. crore)	911	186	438	4822	6817	7384	7645	7287	6605	5787	4388
SOCIAL INDICATORS											
I. Population											
(i) Population in million	361.1	442.4	551.3	690.1	750.9	762.9	779.0	795.1	811.3	827.4	844.3
(ii) Birth rate (per 1000)	39.9	41.7	36.9	33.9	33.9	32.9	32.6	32.2	31.6 (P)	30.5 (P)	29.9 (P)
(iii) Death rate (per 1000)	27.4	22.8	14.9	12.5	12.6	11.8	11.1	10.9	11.0 (P)	10.2 (P)	9.6 (P)
(iv) Life expectancy at birth (in years)											
(a) Male	32.4	41.9	46.4	54.1	55.6 (a)	..	..	58.1 (b)	..	..	..
(b) Female	31.7	40.5	44.7	54.7	56.4 (a)	..	..	59.1 (b)	..	..	..
II. Education											
Literacy rate (percentage)	16.7	24.0	29.5	36.2		..	..	..	..	..	52.11

Contd...

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III. Health & Family Welfare											
(i) Registered medical practitioners (RMP) (thousand)	61.8	83.7	151.1	268.7	308.2	320.1	331.6	355.6	352.1	365.0	..
(ii) RMP per 10,000 population	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	..
(iii) Beds (all types)** per 10,000	3.2	5.7	6.4	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.4	..

@ Relate to the calender year 1950.
$ Relates to 1951-52.
\# Quick estimates.
* Relates to the base 1981-82 = 100 from 1984-85 onwards.
** Includes Beds in hospitals, dispensaries, P.H.C's chinics, sanitories, etc.
@@ Relates to the base 1982 = 100 from 1989-90 onwards.
RE Revised estimates.
BE Budget estimate.
.. Not available.
P Provisional.
(a) Relates to the years 1981-86.
(b) Relates to the years 1986-91.

Notes: (i) Figures relating to foreign exchange reserves after the year 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the rupee in June 1966.

(ii) The annual population estimates given at item I are based on medium-term projections of the Expert Committee on Population Projections from 1984 onwards. However, the 1990-91 figures relate to 1991 census results.

(iii) Literacy Rate (percentage) for the year 1990-91 given at item II relates to 1991 census provisional results. Corresponding figure for 1981 is 43.56 percent.

(iv) Health and family welfare indicators given at item III relate to calender year, e.g., the figures for 1950-51 pertain to 31st December, 1951.

1.1 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

Year	Gross national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Net national product at factor cost (Rs. crore)		Per capita net national product (Rs.)		Index numbers (1950-51=100) Net national product		Per capita NNP	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	8938	42644	8574	40454	238.8	1126.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951-52	9445	43730	9034	41443	247.5	1135.4	105.4	102.4	103.6	100.8
1952-53	9324	45002	8882	42613	238.8	1145.5	103.6	105.3	100.0	101.7
1953-54	10161	47768	9696	45293	255.8	1195.1	113.1	112.0	107.1	106.1
1954-55	9534	49750	9023	47111	233.8	1220.5	105.2	116.5	97.9	108.3
1955-56	9707	51119	9161	48288	233.1	1228.7	106.8	119.4	97.6	109.0
1956-57	11583	54002	10972	50955	273.6	1270.7	128.0	126.0	114.6	112.8
1957-58	11839	53304	11177	50051	273.3	1223.7	130.4	123.7	114.4	108.6
1958-59	13231	57311	12459	53869	298.1	1288.7	145.3	133.2	124.8	114.4
1959-60	13877	58434	13035	54775	306.0	1285.8	152.0	135.4	128.1	114.1
1960-61	15182	62532	14242	58602	328.2	1350.3	166.1	144.9	137.4	119.8
1961-62	15999	64359	14946	60168	336.6	1355.1	174.3	148.7	141.0	120.3
1962-63	17104	65657	15947	61165	351.3	1347.2	186.0	151.2	147.1	119.5
1963-64	19559	69006	18258	64216	393.5	1384.0	212.9	158.7	164.8	122.8
1964-65	22836	74121	21373	68942	450.9	1454.5	249.3	170.4	188.8	129.1
1965-66	23899	71338	22247	65734	458.7	1355.3	259.5	162.5	192.1	120.3
1966-67	27159	72092	25215	66089	509.4	1335.1	294.1	163.4	213.3	118.5
1967-68	31929	77845	29745	71519	587.8	1413.4	346.9	176.8	246.1	125.4
1968-69	33688	79945	31311	73285	604.5	1414.8	365.2	181.2	253.1	125.5
1969-70	37057	85149	34421	78177	650.7	1477.8	401.5	193.2	272.5	131.1
1970-71	39424	89465	36503	82211	674.7	1519.6	425.7	203.2	282.5	134.8
1971-72	41957	90281	38717	82675	698.9	1492.3	451.6	204.4	292.7	132.4
1972-73	46171	89997	42510	81991	749.7	1446.0	495.3	202.7	313.9	128.3
1973-74	56629	94395	52362	86010	902.8	1482.9	610.7	212.6	378.1	131.6
1974-75	66748	95885	61290	87116	1033.6	1469.1	714.8	215.3	432.8	130.4
1975-76	70946	104660	64623	95433	1064.6	1572.2	753.7	235.9	445.8	139.5
1976-77	76303	105996	69523	96253	1121.3	1552.5	810.9	237.9	469.6	137.8
1977-78	87118	113903	79749	103670	1257.9	1635.2	930.1	256.3	526.8	145.1
1978-79	93724	120302	85298	109466	1316.3	1689.3	994.8	270.6	551.2	149.9
1979-80	102595	114379	92324	102937	1390.4	1550.3	1076.8	254.5	582.2	137.6
1980-81	122772	122772	110685	110685	1630.1	1630.1	1290.9	273.6	682.6	144.7
1981-82	143256	129928	128797	117140	1855.9	1687.9	1502.2	289.6	777.2	149.8
1982-83	158761	133299	141875	119704	2001.1	1688.3	1654.7	295.9	838.0	149.8
1983-84	185779	143861	166550	129392	2300.4	1787.2	1942.5	319.8	963.3	158.6
1984-85*	207153	149292	185062	133844	2504.2	1811.2	2158.4	330.9	1048.7	160.7
1985-86*	232047	155399	205810	139059	2726.0	1841.8	2400.4	343.7	1141.5	163.4
1986-87*	257250	160975	227427	143682	2953.6	1866.0	2652.5	355.2	1236.9	165.6
1987-88*	291647	167703	257961	149408	3286.1	1903.3	3008.6	369.3	1376.1	168.9
1988-89*	349105	185543	310015	166200	3875.2	2077.5	3615.8	410.8	1622.8	184.4
1989-90@	392524	195237	346994	174798	4252.4	2142.1	4047.0	432.1	1780.7	190.1

* Provisional.
@ Quick estimates. Estimates for 1990-91 were not available at the time of printing.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

1.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

(Per cent)

Year	Gross national product at factor cost		Net national product at factor cost		Per capita net national product	
	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices	At current prices	At 1980-81 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	5.7	2.5	5.4	2.4	3.6	0.8
1952-53	-1.3	2.9	-1.7	2.8	-3.5	0.9
1953-54	9.0	6.1	9.2	6.3	7.1	4.3
1954-55	-6.2	4.1	-6.9	4.0	-8.6	2.1
1955-56	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	-0.3	0.7
1956-57	19.3	5.6	19.8	5.5	17.4	3.4
1957-58	2.2	-1.3	1.9	-1.8	-0.1	-3.7
1958-59	11.8	7.5	11.5	7.6	9.1	5.3
1959-60	4.9	2.0	4.6	1.7	2.7	-0.2
1960-61	9.4	7.0	9.3	7.0	7.3	5.0
1961-62	5.4	2.9	4.9	2.7	2.6	0.4
1962-63	6.9	2.0	6.7	1.7	4.4	-0.6
1963-64	14.4	5.1	14.5	5.0	12.0	2.7
1964-65	16.8	7.4	17.1	7.4	14.6	5.1
1965-66	4.7	-3.8	4.1	-4.7	1.7	-6.8
1966-67	13.6	1.1	13.3	0.5	11.1	-1.5
1967-68	17.6	8.0	18.0	8.2	15.4	5.9
1968-69	5.5	2.7	5.3	2.5	2.8	0.1
1969-70	10.0	6.5	9.9	6.7	7.6	4.5
1970-71	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.2	3.7	2.8
1971-72	6.4	0.9	6.1	0.6	3.6	-1.8
1972-73	10.0	-0.3	9.8	-0.8	7.3	-3.1
1973-74	22.7	4.9	23.2	4.9	20.4	2.6
1974-75	17.9	1.6	17.1	1.3	14.5	-0.9
1975-76	6.3	9.2	5.4	9.5	3.0	7.0
1976-77	7.6	1.3	7.6	0.9	5.3	-1.3
1977-78	14.2	7.5	14.7	7.7	12.2	5.3
1978-79	7.6	5.6	7.0	5.6	4.6	3.3
1979-80	9.5	-4.9	8.2	-6.0	5.6	-8.2
1980-81	19.7	7.3	19.9	7.5	17.2	5.1
1981-82	16.7	5.8	16.4	5.8	13.9	3.5
1982-83	10.8	2.6	10.2	2.2	7.8	0.0
1983-84	17.0	7.9	17.4	8.1	15.0	5.9
1984-85	11.5	3.8	11.1	3.4	8.9	1.3
1985-86	12.0	4.1	11.2	3.9	8.9	1.7
1986-87	10.9	3.6	10.5	3.3	8.3	1.3
1987-88	13.4	4.2	13.4	4.0	11.3	2.0
1988-89	19.7	10.6	20.2	11.2	17.9	9.2
1989-90	12.4	5.2	11.9	5.2	9.7	3.1
ANNUAL COMPOUND GROWTH RATES						
FIRST PLAN (1951-56)	1.7	3.7	1.3	3.6	-0.5	1.7
SECOND PLAN (1956-61)	9.4	4.1	9.2	3.9	7.1	1.9
THIRD PLAN (1961-66)	9.5	2.7	9.3	2.3	6.9	0.1
THREE ANNUAL PLANS (1966-69)	11.6	2.4	11.7	2.2	9.3	-0.1
FOURTH PLAN (1969-74)	10.9	3.4	10.9	3.3	8.4	0.9
FIFTH PLAN (1974-79)	10.6	5.0	10.3	4.9	7.9	2.6
ANNUAL PLAN (1979-80)	9.5	-4.9	8.3	-6.0	5.7	-8.2
SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)	15.1	5.5	14.9	5.4	12.5	3.2
SEVENTH PLAN(1985-90)	13.6	5.5	13.4	5.5	11.2	3.4

Note: Based on data in Table 1.1.

1.3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(At 1980-81 prices)

(Rs. crore)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	24204	6451	4718	3870	3628	42871
1951-52	24615	6719	4842	3959	3737	43872
1952-53	25387	6790	5001	4125	3814	45117
1953-54	27309	7250	5188	4184	3932	47863
1954-55	28119	7839	5527	4337	4073	49895
1955-56	27890	8642	5931	4511	4199	51173
1956-57	29404	9372	6365	4585	4360	54086
1957-58	28149	9408	6560	4758	4557	53432
1958-59	30941	10025	6884	4893	4744	57487
1959-60	30670	10732	7315	5080	4948	58745
1960-61	32793	11790	7945	5185	5191	62904
1961-62	32866	12685	8462	5408	5435	64856
1962-63	32329	13532	8956	5590	5821	66228
1963-64	33091	14932	9592	5763	6203	69581
1964-65	36068	16013	10244	5921	6612	74858
1965-66	32310	16418	10420	6100	6874	72122
1966-67	31892	16874	10692	6207	7191	72856
1967-68	36501	17288	11146	6376	7474	78785
1968-69	36478	18219	11650	6687	7807	80841
1969-70	38805	19821	12280	6965	8238	86109
1970-71	41385	20209	12884	7256	8692	90426
1971-72	40661	20793	13175	7630	9080	91339
1972-73	38752	21545	13449	7925	9377	91048
1973-74	41468	21966	14014	8119	9625	95192
1974-75	40919	22361	14843	8093	10081	96297
1975-76	46183	23507	16190	8651	10437	104968
1976-77	43656	25658	16902	9337	10727	106280
1977-78	47929	27437	18044	9794	11015	114219
1978-79	49039	29959	19529	10486	11491	120504
1979-80	43005	28963	19349	10588	12331	114236
1980-81	48536	29828	20437	10791	12835	122427
1981-82	51547	32092	21684	11284	13282	129889
1982-83	51190	33471	22826	12114	14314	133915
1983-84	56531	36541	24109	12859	14825	144865
1984-85*	56583	38844	25475	13714	15853	150469
1985-86*	56875	40602	27600	14708	16815	156600
1986-87*	56313	43274	29346	15916	17862	162711
1987-88*	56627	46172	31016	16980	19246	170041
1988-89*	65128	49905	33813	18456	20423	187725
1989-90@	66902	53263	36062	19533	21659	197419

* Provisional.

@ Quick estimates. Estimates for 1990-91 were not available at the time of printing.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

1.4 GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS AND GROSS

(At current prices)

	Gross domestic savings				Gross fixed capital formation			Gross domestic
	House hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	718	89	168	975	224	650	874	35
1951-52	621	132	252	1005	262	702	964	41
1952-53	601	60	145	806	281	605	886	-25
1953-54	709	86	127	922	327	566	893	-35
1954-55	789	114	151	1054	394	627	1021	42
1955-56	1128	130	172	1430	533	750	1283	-34
1956-57	1217	151	231	1599	615	1006	1621	51
1957-58	1008	117	245	1370	643	1049	1692	190
1958-59	1046	136	227	1409	701	1006	1707	114
1959-60	1349	180	236	1765	884	986	1870	16
1960-61	1362	276	425	2063	1055	1101	2156	87
1961-62	1284	315	494	2093	1107	1303	2410	40
1962-63	1572	338	566	2476	1312	1352	2664	133
1963-64	1730	387	709	2826	1562	1587	3149	119
1964-65	1937	381	817	3135	1824	1835	3659	124
1965-66	2586	396	809	3791	2046	2086	4132	170
1966-67	3432	414	668	4514	2047	2554	4601	88
1967-68	3431	399	667	4497	2012	3072	5084	319
1968-69	3412	427	858	4697	2111	3265	5376	56
1969-70	4475	536	1033	6044	2190	3708	5898	69
1970-71	4873	657	1253	6783	2394	3911	6305	414
1971-72	5477	753	1278	7508	2802	4282	7084	488
1972-73	5713	788	1332	7833	3619	4511	8130	121
1973-74	8562	1063	1807	11432	4009	5060	9069	742
1974-75	8610	1440	2676	12726	4272	6731	11003	1285
1975-76	10534	1055	3339	14928	5600	7730	13330	1983
1976-77	12698	1147	4185	18030	7048	8255	15303	1536
1977-78	14686	1376	4168	20230	7697	9522	17219	149
1978-79	17747	1611	4780	24138	8376	10500	18876	1507
1979-80	17379	2352	4967	24698	9974	11333	21307	1844
1980-81	21848	2284	4654	28786	11693	14583	26276	74
1981-82	23728	2496	7254	33478	14598	16857	31455	2183
1982-83	23338	2908	7822	34068	18586	17183	35769	1514
1983-84*	29018	3172	6781	38971	20450	19541	39991	-69
1984-85*	31641	3991	6526	42158	23396	22172	45568	1519
1985-86*	37999	5208	8457	51664	27501	26754	54255	1555
1986-87*	40696	5040	8002	53738	33254	28006	61260	766
1987-88*	54718	5594	7249	67561	34561	36277	70838	105
1988-89*	67439	8116	7743	83298	39542	43663	83205	-393
1989-90@	78913	9379	7625	95917	46067	48770	94837	1384

* Provisional.

@ Quick estimates. Estimates for 1990-91 were not available at the time of printing.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

capital formation								
Change in stocks		Gross domestic capital formation					Gross domestic product at market prices	Year
Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (14+15)		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
125	160	259	775	1034	-80	954	9366	1950-51
157	198	303	859	1162	26	1188	9966	1951-52
-2	-27	256	603	859	-87	772	9774	1952-53
6	-29	292	572	864	45	909	13638	1953-54
25	67	436	652	1088	-18	1070	10073	1954-55
167	133	499	917	1416	53	1469	10258	1955-56
219	270	666	1225	1891	68	1959	12217	1956-57
58	248	833	1107	1940	-97	1843	12598	1957-58
-84	30	815	922	1737	48	1785	14034	1958-59
228	244	900	1214	2114	-118	1996	14793	1959-60
340	427	1142	1441	2583	-39	2544	16201	1960-61
230	270	1147	1533	2680	-242	2438	17177	1961-62
254	387	1445	1606	3051	-135	2916	18476	1962-63
261	380	1681	1848	3529	-263	3266	21237	1963-64
286	410	1948	2121	4069	-334	3735	24765	1964-65
125	295	2216	2211	4427	-37	4390	26145	1965-66
627	715	2135	3181	5316	121	5437	29571	1966-67
304	623	2331	3376	5707	-373	5334	34611	1967-68
108	164	2167	3373	5540	-427	5113	36674	1968-69
509	578	2259	4217	6476	-191	6285	40387	1969-70
660	1074	2808	4571	7379	-202	7177	43163	1970-71
974	1462	3290	5256	8546	-560	7986	46257	1971-72
472	593	3740	4983	8723	-593	8130	51005	1972-73
1518	2260	4751	6578	11329	495	11824	62007	1973-74
2187	3472	5557	8918	14475	-1096	13379	73235	1974-75
1093	3076	7583	8823	16406	-1595	14811	78761	1975-76
937	2473	8584	9192	17776	-1055	16721	84894	1976-77
1649	1798	7846	11171	19017	-252	18765	96067	1977-78
2835	4342	9883	13335	23218	1048	24266	104190	1978-79
2994	4838	11818	14327	26145	-867	25278	114356	1979-80
2103	2177	11767	16686	28453	2427	30880	136013	1980-81
6375	8558	16781	23232	40013	-3924	36089	159760	1981-82
3501	5015	20100	20684	40784	-4150	36634	178132	1982-83
3139	3070	20381	22680	43061	-1573	41488	207589	1983-84
1701	3220	24915	23873	48788	-3338	45450	231387	1984-85
7136	8691	29056	33890	62946	-5048	57898	261920	1985-86
5204	5970	34020	33210	67230	-7137	60093	291974	1986-87
4443	4548	34666	40720	75386	-1000	74386	332616	1987-88
11555	11162	39149	55218	94367	65	94432	394992	1988-89
8175	9559	47451	56945	104396	2105	106501	442769	1989-90

(As per cent of GDP at

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross domestic — Gross fixed capital formation		
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	7.7	1.0	1.8	10.4	2.4	6.9	9.3
1951-52	6.2	1.3	2.5	10.1	2.6	7.0	9.7
1952-53	6.1	0.6	1.5	8.2	2.9	6.2	9.1
1953-54	6.7	0.8	1.2	8.7	3.1	5.3	8.4
1954-55	7.8	1.1	1.5	10.5	3.9	6.2	10.1
1955-56	11.0	1.3	1.7	13.9	5.2	7.3	12.5
1956-57	10.0	1.2	1.9	13.1	5.0	8.2	13.3
1957-58	8.0	0.9	1.9	10.9	5.1	8.3	13.4
1958-59	7.5	1.0	1.6	10.0	5.0	7.2	12.2
1959-60	9.1	1.2	1.6	11.9	6.0	6.7	12.6
1960-61	8.4	1.7	2.6	12.7	6.5	6.8	13.3
1961-62	7.5	1.8	2.9	12.2	6.4	7.6	14.0
1962-63	8.5	1.8	3.1	13.4	7.1	7.3	14.4
1963-64	8.1	1.8	3.3	13.3	7.4	7.5	14.8
1964-65	7.8	1.5	3.3	12.7	7.4	7.4	14.8
1965-66	9.9	1.5	3.1	14.5	7.8	8.0	15.8
1966-67	11.6	1.4	2.3	15.3	6.9	8.6	15.6
1967-68	9.9	1.2	1.9	13.0	5.8	8.9	14.7
1968-69	9.3	1.2	2.3	12.8	5.8	8.9	14.7
1969-70	11.1	1.3	2.6	15.0	5.4	9.2	14.6
1970-71	11.3	1.5	2.9	15.7	5.5	9.1	14.6
1971-72	11.8	1.6	2.8	16.2	6.1	9.3	15.3
1972-73	11.2	1.5	2.6	15.4	7.1	8.8	15.9
1973-74	13.8	1.7	2.9	18.4	6.5	8.2	14.6
1974-75	11.8	2.0	3.7	17.4	5.8	9.2	15.0
1975-76	13.4	1.3	4.2	19.0	7.1	9.8	16.9
1976-77	15.0	1.4	4.9	21.2	8.3	9.7	18.0
1977-78	15.3	1.4	4.3	21.1	8.0	9.9	17.9
1978-79	17.0	1.5	4.6	23.2	8.0	10.1	18.1
1979-80	15.2	2.1	4.3	21.6	8.7	9.9	18.6
1980-81	16.1	1.7	3.4	21.2	8.6	10.7	19.3
1981-82	14.9	1.6	4.5	21.0	9.1	10.6	19.7
1982-83	13.1	1.6	4.4	19.1	10.4	9.6	20.1
1983-84	14.0	1.5	3.3	18.8	9.9	9.4	19.3
1984-85	13.7	1.7	2.8	18.2	10.1	9.6	19.7
1985-86	14.5	2.0	3.2	19.7	10.5	10.2	20.7
1986-87	13.9	1.7	2.7	18.4	11.4	9.6	21.0
1987-88	16.5	1.7	2.2	20.3	10.4	10.9	21.3
1988-89	17.1	2.1	2.0	21.1	10.0	11.1	21.1
1989-90	17.8	2.1	1.7	21.7	10.4	11.0	21.4

Note : (i) Based on data in Table 1.4.
(ii) Ratios of savings and capital formation of individual sectors may not add to total because of rounding.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation.

DOMESTIC CAPITAL FORMATION
current market prices)

capital formation

Change in stocks			Gross domestic capital formation					
Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (12+13)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (14+15)	Year
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0.4	1.3	1.7	2.8	8.3	11.0	-0.9	10.2	1950-51
0.4	1.6	2.0	3.0	8.6	11.7	0.3	11.9	1951-52
-0.3	0.0	-0.3	2.6	6.2	8.8	-0.9	7.9	1952-53
-0.3	0.1	-0.3	2.7	5.4	8.1	0.4	8.5	1953-54
0.4	0.2	0.7	4.3	6.5	10.8	-0.2	10.6	1954-55
-0.3	1.6	1.3	4.9	8.9	13.8	0.5	14.3	1955-56
0.4	1.8	2.2	5.5	10.0	15.5	0.6	16.0	1956-57
1.5	0.5	2.0	6.6	8.8	15.4	-0.8	14.6	1957-58
0.8	-0.6	0.2	5.8	6.6	12.4	0.3	12.7	1958-59
0.1	1.5	1.6	6.1	8.2	14.3	-0.8	13.5	1959-60
0.5	2.1	2.6	7.0	8.9	15.9	-0.2	15.7	1960-61
0.2	1.3	1.6	6.7	8.9	15.6	-1.4	14.2	1961-62
0.7	1.4	2.1	7.8	8.7	16.5	-0.7	15.8	1962-63
0.6	1.2	1.8	7.9	8.7	16.6	-1.2	15.4	1963-64
0.5	1.2	1.7	7.9	8.6	16.4	-1.3	15.1	1964-65
0.7	0.5	1.1	8.5	8.5	16.9	-0.1	16.8	1965-66
0.3	2.1	2.4	7.2	10.8	18.0	0.4	18.4	1966-67
0.9	0.9	1.8	6.7	9.8	16.5	-1.1	15.4	1967-68
0.2	0.3	0.4	5.9	9.2	15.1	-1.2	13.9	1968-69
0.2	1.3	1.4	5.6	10.4	16.0	-0.5	15.6	1969-70
1.0	1.5	2.5	6.5	10.6	17.1	-0.5	16.6	1970-71
1.1	2.1	3.2	7.1	11.4	18.5	-1.2	17.3	1971-72
0.2	0.9	1.2	7.3	9.8	17.1	-1.2	15.9	1972-73
1.2	2.4	3.6	7.7	10.6	18.3	0.8	19.1	1973-74
1.8	3.0	4.7	7.6	12.2	19.8	-1.5	18.3	1974-75
2.5	1.4	3.9	9.6	11.2	20.8	-2.0	18.8	1975-76
1.8	1.1	2.9	10.1	10.8	20.9	-1.2	19.7	1976-77
0.2	1.7	1.9	8.2	11.6	19.8	-0.3	19.5	1977-78
1.4	2.7	4.2	9.5	12.8	22.3	1.0	23.3	1978-79
1.6	2.6	4.2	10.3	12.5	22.9	-0.8	22.1	1979-80
0.1	1.5	1.6	8.7	12.3	20.9	1.8	22.7	1980-81
1.4	4.0	5.4	10.5	14.5	25.0	-2.5	22.6	1981-82
0.8	2.0	2.8	11.3	11.6	22.9	-2.3	20.6	1982-83
0.0	1.5	1.5	9.8	10.9	20.7	-0.8	20.0	1983-84
0.7	0.7	1.4	10.8	10.3	21.1	-1.4	19.6	1984-85
0.6	2.7	3.3	11.1	12.9	24.0	-1.9	22.1	1985-86
0.3	1.8	2.0	11.7	11.4	23.0	-2.4	20.6	1986-87
0.0	1.3	1.4	10.4	12.2	22.7	-0.3	22.4	1987-88
-0.1	2.9	2.8	9.9	14.0	23.9	0.0	23.9	1988-89
0.3	1.8	2.2	10.7	12.9	23.6	0.5	24.1	1989-90

1.6 ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

(Per cent, at 1980-81 prices)

Year	Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing mining, and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Transport, communication and trade	Banking and insurance, real estate and ownership of dwellings and business services	Public administration and defence and other services	Gross domestic product at factor cost (2 to 6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52	1.7	4.2	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
1952-53	3.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	2.1	2.8
1953-54	7.6	6.8	3.7	1.4	3.1	6.1
1954-55	3.0	8.1	6.5	3.7	3.6	4.2
1955-56	-0.8	10.2	7.3	4.0	3.1	2.6
1956-57	5.4	8.4	7.3	1.6	3.8	5.7
1957-58	-4.3	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.5	-1.2
1958-59	9.9	6.6	4.9	2.8	4.1	7.6
1959-60	-0.9	7.1	6.3	3.8	4.3	2.2
1960-61	6.9	9.9	8.6	2.1	4.9	7.1
1961-62	0.2	7.6	6.5	4.3	4.7	3.1
1962-63	-1.6	6.7	5.8	3.4	7.1	2.1
1963-64	2.4	10.3	7.1	3.1	6.6	5.1
1964-65	9.0	7.2	6.8	2.7	6.6	7.6
1965-66	10.4	2.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	-3.7
1966-67	-1.3	2.8	2.6	1.8	4.6	1.0
1967-68	14.5	2.5	4.2	2.7	3.9	8.1
1968-69	-0.1	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.5	2.6
1969-70	6.4	8.8	5.4	4.2	5.5	6.5
1970-71	6.6	2.0	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.0
1971-72	-1.7	2.9	2.3	5.2	4.5	1.0
1972-73	-4.7	3.6	2.1	3.9	3.3	-0.3
1973-74	7.0	2.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.6
1974-75	-1.3	1.8	5.9	-0.3	4.7	1.2
1975-76	12.9	5.1	9.1	6.9	3.5	9.0
1976-77	-5.5	9.2	4.4	7.9	2.8	1.2
1977-78	9.8	6.9	6.8	4.9	2.7	7.5
1978-79	2.3	9.2	8.2	7.1	4.3	5.5
1979-80	-12.3	-3.3	-0.9	1.0	7.3	-5.2
1980-81	12.9	3.0	5.6	1.9	4.1	7.2
1981-82	6.2	7.6	6.1	4.6	3.5	6.1
1982-83	-0.7	4.3	5.3	7.4	7.8	3.1
1983-84	10.4	9.2	5.6	6.1	3.6	8.2
1984-85	0.1	6.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	3.9
1985-86	0.5	4.5	8.3	7.2	6.1	4.1
1986-87	-1.0	6.6	6.3	8.2	6.2	3.9
1987-88	0.6	6.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	4.5
1988-89	15.0	8.1	9.0	8.7	6.1	10.4
1989-90	2.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.2

Note : Based on data in Table 1.3.

1.7 NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(NEW SERIES)

(Rs. crore)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	7324	8974	9702	11516	11962	13412	14242	16598	19793	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	97	129	148	167	196	237	268	284	337	342
3	Assam	2356	2978	3398	3766	3725	5118	5476	5993	6563	7699
4	Bihar	6077	7002	7830	9178	11086	12008	13732	14848	17348	17824
5	Goa	315	343	418	442	542	555	657	731	796	851
6	Gujarat	6594	8247	8745	11385	11866	11507	13429	13614	19328	21668
7	Haryana	3032	3498	4004	4351	4747	5643	5935	6629	8693	10032
8	Himachal Pradesh	721	844	894	1019	1024	1228	1353	1509	1780	1999
9	Jammu & Kashmir	974	1098	1269	1417	1640	1803	2013	1873	2422	-
10	Karnataka	5866	6735	7413	8984	10072	10510	12124	13870	16447	18012
11	Kerala	3782	4008	4662	5465	6078	6436	7321	8085	8934	9991
12	Madhya Pradesh*	6122	6784	7732	9641	9454	11136	11621	14625	17002	18000
13	Maharashtra	15113	16966	18277	21152	23084	26530	28157	32642	38990	45613
14	Manipur	201	243	258	307	354	377	428	506	600	618
15	Meghalaya	180	206	227	263	302	341	380	462	512	551
16	Mizoram	62	70	78	95	122	157	194	259	-	-
17	Nagaland	105	132	161	194	231	261	294	338	361	-
18	Orissa	3225	3677	3765	4893	4801	5936	6206	6521	8433	9416
19	Punjab	4451	5240	5808	6400	7307	8315	9209	10784	12408	14311
20	Rajasthan	4126	4850	5531	7043	6983	7669	8254	8977	12253	-
21	Sikkim	49	55	65	75	95	113	135	156	177	189
22	Tamil Nadu	7218	8677	8821	10222	12028	13682	15125	18105	20084	21562
23	Tripura	268	290	352	360	441	485	512	599	667	716
24	Uttar Pradesh	14102	15156	17757	19704	21658	24785	27413	30289	35626	40719
25	West Bengal	8637	9777	10688	12832	14778	15602	17397	19252	22791	25944

P Provisional.
Q Quick estimates.
\- Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).
* Based on old (1970 - 71) series.
Note: Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

1.8 PER CAPITA NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES

(NEW SERIES)

(Rupees)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (P)	1989-90 (Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1380	1657	1756	2046	2086	2296	2394	2741	3211	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1561	2011	2240	2455	2793	3274	3579	3679	4236	4176
3	Assam	1200	1474	1641	1777	2182	2313	2420	2589	2772	3179
4	Bihar	878	989	1083	1242	1468	1558	1744	1846	2111	2122
5	Goa	3145	3365	4003	4127	4931	4927	5702	6209	6619	6939
6	Gujarat	1951	2390	2484	3162	3233	3077	3525	3509	4893	5404
7	Haryana	2370	2664	2967	3133	3325	3849	3950	4312	5537	6265
8	Himachal Pradesh	1698	1948	2025	2264	2233	2630	2848	3122	3622	4005
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1649	1817	2050	2237	2528	2716	2966	2701	3420	-
10	Karnataka	1596	1790	1926	2285	2508	2564	2900	3254	3787	4075
11	Kerala	1494	1559	1782	2050	2238	2328	2603	2828	3076	3389
12	Madhya Pradesh*	1183	1284	1432	1746	1675	1931	1973	2433	2772	2878
13	Maharashtra	2427	2669	2813	3185	3403	3835	3997	4558	5363	6184
14	Manipur	1430	1684	1742	2018	2265	2354	2611	3008	3480	3502
15	Meghalaya	1361	1516	1625	1831	2046	2250	2437	2893	3112	3250
16	Mizoram	1289	1383	1471	1724	2139	2658	3165	4077	-	-
17	Nagaland	1383	1666	1941	2251	2579	2800	3034	3361	3464	-
18	Orissa	1231	1380	1388	1772	1707	2072	2128	2194	2793	3066
19	Punjab	2675	3082	3343	3605	4028	4486	4862	5572	6274	7081
20	Rajasthan	1222	1392	1544	1914	1849	1978	2074	2197	2923	-
21	Sikkim	1571	1701	1926	2136	2635	3023	3472	3886	4254	4396
22	Tamil Nadu	1498	1776	1777	2024	2341	2620	2851	3362	3677	3894
23	Tripura	1323	1390	1641	1640	1962	2108	2177	2494	2722	2866
24	Uttar Pradesh	1286	1349	1547	1682	1812	2032	2201	2382	2444	3072
25	West Bengal	1564	1735	1860	2189	2473	2561	2803	3046	3542	3963

P Provisional.
Q Quick estimates.
\- Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).
* Based on old (1970 - 71) series.

Note: Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments.

1.9 INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	Weight	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Foodgrains	68.1	112.9	127.2	137.5	161.9	154.0	149.8	182.5	183.4	189.4
(a) Cereals	60.1	114.1	128.8	143.1	167.5	160.4	156.5	190.2	192.4	197.7
Rice	34.0	107.4	124.7	137.2	163.7	155.3	145.8	180.8	188.7	191.3
Wheat	12.2	132.1	159.9	201.2	260.6	245.5	255.7	299.7	276.1	302.0
Coarse cereals	13.9	114.7	111.8	106.7	95.6	98.6	95.9	117.3	128.3	122.3
(b) Pulses	8.1	104.4	115.3	95.8	120.1	105.7	99.5	125.2	116.7	127.1
Gram	3.6	99.7	112.9	83.2	111.2	87.1	69.7	98.5	81.0	99.8
B. Non-foodgrains	31.9	108.6	120.5	130.5	150.9	149.2	154.5	184.8	194.5 *	196.9 *
(a) Oilseeds	11.0	116.1	123.8	113.6	126.7	125.1	139.1	192.5	186.1	192.0
Groundnut	4.8	118.4	130.9	97.0	99.3	113.9	113.5	187.3	157.1	147.8
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.7	132.3	129.6	153.8	178.7	173.6	230.3	291.8	275.0	343.5
(b) Fibres	4.0	89.3	103.4	126.3	167.3	127.0	112.7	148.4	185.7	166.8
Cotton	3.0	85.1	106.2	125.1	155.8	123.3	113.9	156.1	203.9	174.2
Jute	0.8	99.6	89.5	131.2	219.3	148.1	116.7	135.2	142.5	157.0
Mesta	0.2	113.7	127.0	142.2	151.6	109.6	84.8	98.9	104.7	112.8
(c) Plantation crops	2.3	114.8	129.9	154.3	178.1	184.3	184.1	209.1	216.3	220.0
Tea	1.9	106.4	123.7	144.7	166.6	157.6	168.9	178.0	181.5	181.5 *
Coffee	0.2	170.1	129.6	182.9	188.6	296.3	189.5	331.3	331.3 *	331.3 *
Rubber	0.2	127.1	190.2	211.4	276.8	303.1	324.7	357.8	410.4	455.0
(d) Others										
Sugarcane	7.0	106.4	118.2	129.4	143.1	156.0	165.0	170.3	189.2	201.5
Tobacco	1.1	101.8	98.4	135.1	123.9	129.7	103.2	138.4	154.9	156.8
Potatoes	1.4	112.0	176.0	231.9	249.7	305.2	336.5	355.9	353.8	365.4
C. ALL COMMODITIES	100.0	111.5	125.1	135.3	158.4	152.5	151.3	183.2 *	187.0 *	191.8 *

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.10 INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	102.0	105.0	104.0	105.2	104.5	98.4	104.9	104.2	104.8
(a) Cereals	102.0	104.0	104.5	103.7	104.1	98.5	104.6	103.4	103.2
Rice	101.5	106.7	108.6	111.3	111.4	105.0	112.9	114.1	115.2
Wheat	114.9	128.8	140.3	144.8	145.0	145.2	151.8	148.0	151.0
Coarse cereals	98.0	93.1	88.8	83.8	84.4	77.6	82.1	80.0	77.6
(b) Pulses	102.5	111.2	103.2	112.2	106.4	97.7	106.4	107.6	112.1
Gram	101.7	108.2	85.6	101.5	90.8	75.0	88.6	84.2	96.4
B. Non-foodgrains	104.1	108.2	111.7	109.4	104.3	103.4	116.7 *	118.3 *	120.9 *
(a) Oilseeds	101.8	100.6	103.7	103.2	97.4	99.4	111.8	114.2	116.2
Groundnut	101.0	99.5	93.7	98.2	96.2	94.3	117.5	120.0	114.3
Rapeseed and mustard	107.3	107.9	129.4	125.2	117.0	145.3	152.0	156.2	180.0
(b) Fibres	98.5	93.7	103.0	101.5	90.2	83.8	93.2	97.0	94.9
Cotton	97.8	94.5	100.5	96.7	89.2	82.9	94.3	98.8	95.0
Jute	103.3	80.6	129.8	158.6	111.1	96.5	95.6	93.7	107.6
Mesta	107.5	107.1	116.8	113.1	86.0	84.7	73.9	74.4	79.6
(c) Plantation crops	104.9	118.2	130.1	146.9	151.6	154.0	156.9 *	161.7 *	164.7 *
Tea	101.8	104.4	109.8	115.0	118.4	119.1	119.1	120.6	120.6 *
Coffee	105.0	133.0	162.9	186.5	188.0	187.7	187.7 *	187.7 *	187.7 *
Rubber	113.3	143.2	155.7	179.0	190.0	199.7	213.3	231.7	245.6
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	107.1	114.7	110.6	118.1	127.6	135.9	138.0	142.5	152.6
Tobacco	103.0	84.9	104.0	91.5	89.7	73.3	86.9	95.2	94.6
Potatoes	95.0	131.3	153.5	176.8	174.4	185.6	195.6	197.1	197.5 *
C. ALL COMMODITIES	102.5	105.9	105.9	106.3	104.4	99.6	107.7 *	107.5 *	108.5 *

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.11 INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70 = 100)

	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Foodgrains	110.7	121.1	132.2	153.9	147.4	152.2	174.0	176.1	180.7
(a) Cereals	110.4	118.8	129.3	149.6	142.8	146.0	167.0	186.0	191.6
Rice	105.8	116.9	126.3	147.1	139.4	138.9	160.1	165.4	166.0
Wheat	115.0	124.1	143.4	180.0	168.6	176.1	197.4	186.6	200.0
Coarse-cereals	117.0	120.1	120.2	114.1	116.8	123.6	142.9	160.4	157.7
(b) Pulses	101.9	103.7	92.8	107.0	99.3	101.8	117.7	108.4	113.4
Gram	98.0	104.3	97.2	109.6	95.9	92.9	111.3	96.2	103.5
B. Non-foodgrains	104.3	111.4	116.8	137.9	143.0	149.4	158.4 *	164.4 *	162.9 *
(a) Oilseeds	114.0	123.1	109.5	122.8	128.4	131.9	172.2	163.0	165.3
Groundnut	117.2	131.6	103.5	101.1	118.4	120.3	159.3	130.9	129.3
Rapeseed and Mustard	123.3	120.1	118.9	142.7	148.4	158.5	192.0	176.0	190.8
(b) Fibres	90.7	110.4	122.6	164.8	140.8	131.5	159.2	191.5	175.7
Cotton	87.0	112.4	124.5	161.1	138.2	137.4	165.6	206.3	183.4
Jute	96.4	111.0	101.1	138.3	133.3	120.9	141.3	152.0	145.9
Mesta	105.8	118.6	121.7	134.8	127.4	100.1	133.8	140.7	141.6
(c) Plantation crops	109.4	109.9	118.6	121.2	121.6	119.5	133.3	133.8	133.6
Tea	104.5	118.5	131.8	144.9	133.1	141.8	149.5	150.4	150.4 *
Coffee	162.0	97.4	112.3	101.1	157.6	101.0	176.5 *	176.5 *	176.5 *
Rubber	112.2	132.8	135.8	154.6	159.5	162.6	167.8	177.2	185.2
(d) Others									
Sugarcane	99.3	103.1	117.0	121.2	122.3	121.4	123.4	132.8	132.1
Tobacco	98.8	115.9	129.9	135.4	144.6	140.8	159.3	162.7	165.8
Potatoes	117.9	134.0	151.0	141.2	175.0	181.3	182.0	179.5	185.0
C. ALL COMMODITIES	108.8	118.1	127.8	149.0	146.1	151.9	170.1 *	174.0 *	176.7 *

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.12 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

(In million units)

Group/Commodity	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Foodgrains (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	68.9	77.7	85.2	80.2	74.6	95.6	101.0	99.9
Foodgrains (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	39.5	51.9	65.2	63.2	65.8	74.3	70.0	76.3
Foodgrains (Total)	Tonnes	50.8	82.0	108.4	129.6	150.4	143.4	140.4	169.9	171.0	176.2
Cereals (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	65.0	73.9	80.7	76.0	70.2	90.0	95.5	94.5
Cereals (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	31.6	45.1	56.4	55.7	59.2	66.1	62.7	67.7
Cereals (Total)	Tonnes	42.4	69.3	96.6	119.0	137.1	131.7	129.4	156.1	158.2	162.2
Pulses (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.4
Pulses (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	7.9	6.9	8.8	7.5	6.6	8.2	7.3	8.6
Pulses (Total)	Tonnes	8.4	12.7	11.8	10.6	13.4	11.7	11.0	13.8	12.6	14.0
Rice (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	39.6	50.1	59.4	53.6	49.0	63.4	65.9	66.6
Rice (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.7	3.5	4.4	7.0	7.8	7.1	7.7	8.0
Rice (Total)	Tonnes	20.6	34.6	42.2	53.6	63.8	60.6	56.8	70.5	73.6	74.6
Wheat	Tonnes	6.5	11.0	23.8	36.3	47.1	44.3	46.2	54.1	49.8	54.5
Jowar (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	5.8	7.5	7.3	6.5	8.6	7.1	9.2	8.4
Jowar (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.5
Jowar (Total)	Tonnes	5.5	9.8	8.1	10.4	10.2	9.2	12.2	10.2	12.9	11.9
Maize	Tonnes	1.7	4.1	7.5	7.0	6.6	7.6	5.7	8.2	9.7	9.1
Bajra	Tonnes	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.3	3.7	4.5	3.3	7.8	6.6	6.9
Gram	Tonnes	3.6	6.3	5.2	4.3	5.8	4.5	3.6	5.1	4.2	5.2
Tur	Tonnes	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.4
Kharif oilseeds	Tonnes	NA	NA	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	10.5	9.6	9.7
Rabi oilseeds	Tonnes	NA	NA	2.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	6.2	7.5	7.3	8.7
Total oilseeds**	Tonnes	5.2	7.0	9.6	9.4	10.8	11.3	12.7	18.0	16.9	18.4
Groundnut (Kharif)	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.2	7.5	6.1	5.2
Groundnut (Rabi)	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.4
Groundnut (Total)	Tonnes	3.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	9.7	8.1	7.6
Rapeseed and mustard	Tonnes	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.4	4.1	5.2
Sugarcane	Tonnes	57.1	110.0	126.4	154.2	170.7	186.1	196.7	203.0	225.6	240.3
Cotton	Bales@	3.0	5.6	4.8	7.0	8.7	6.9	6.4	8.7	11.4	9.8
Jute and Mesta	Bales+	3.3	5.3	6.2	8.2	12.6	8.7	6.8	7.9	8.3	9.1
Jute	Bales+	3.3	4.1	4.9	6.5	10.9	7.4	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.8
Mesta	Bales+	NA	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Plantation crops											
Tea	Tonnes	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7 *	NA
Coffee	Tonnes	Neg.	Neg.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	NA
Rubber	Tonnes	Neg.	Neg.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Potatoes	Tonnes	1.7	2.7	4.8	9.7	10.4	12.7	14.1	14.9	14.8	15.3

* Provisional. NA: Not available.

** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

@ Bale of 170 Kgs. + Bale of 180 Kgs. Neg. Neglible.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.13 GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

(Million hectares)

Group/Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foodgrains (Kharif)	NA	NA	82.3	83.2	81.8	81.5	74.9	82.0	81.4	80.7
Foodgrains (Rabi)	NA	NA	42.0	43.5	46.2	45.7	44.8	45.7	45.4	46.8
Foodgrains (Total)	97.3	115.6	124.3	126.7	128.0	127.2	119.7	127.7	126.8	127.5
Cereals (Kharif)	NA	NA	72.9	72.8	70.8	70.7	64.9	70.9	69.9	69.3
Cereals (Rabi)	NA	NA	28.9	31.4	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.6	33.4	33.8
Cereals (Total)	78.2	92.0	101.8	104.2	103.6	104.0	98.5	104.5	103.3	103.1
Pulses (Kharif)	NA	NA	9.5	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.0	11.1	11.5	11.4
Pulses (Rabi)	NA	NA	13.1	12.1	13.4	12.4	11.2	12.0	11.9	13.0
Pulses (Total)	19.1	23.6	22.6	22.5	24.4	23.2	21.2	23.1	23.4	24.4
Rice (Kharif)	NA	NA	36.0	38.4	39.2	38.4	35.9	38.9	39.3	39.6
Rice (Rabi)	NA	NA	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0
Rice (Total)	30.8	34.1	37.6	40.1	41.1	41.2	38.9	41.7	42.2	42.6
Wheat	9.8	12.9	18.2	22.3	23.0	23.1	23.1	24.1	23.5	24.0
Jowar (Kharif)	NA	NA	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.6
Jowar (Rabi)	NA	NA	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.0	5.9
Jowar (Total)	15.6	18.4	17.4	15.8	16.1	16.0	16.0	14.6	14.8	14.5
Maize	3.2	4.4	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
Bajra	9.0	11.5	12.9	11.7	10.6	11.3	8.7	12.0	10.9	10.4
Gram	7.6	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8	7.0	5.8	6.8	6.5	7.4
Tur	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
Oilseeds (Kharif)	NA	NA	10.8	10.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	13.1	13.9	13.8
Oilseeds (Rabi)	NA	NA	5.8	7.4	7.5	7.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	10.2
Oilseeds (Total) **	10.7	13.8	16.6	17.6	19.0	18.6	20.2	21.9	22.8	24.0
Groundnut (Kharif)	NA	NA	NA	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.4	6.8
Groundnut (Rabi)	NA	NA	NA	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Groundnut (Total)	4.5	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.8	8.5	8.7	8.5
Rapeseed and mustard	2.1	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.7
Sugarcane	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7
Cotton	5.9	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4
Jute and Mesta	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Jute	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Mesta	NA	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Plantation Crops										
Tea (Total area)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4*	NA
Coffee (Plucked area)	0.1	0.1	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	NA
Rubber (Topped area)	Neg.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Potatoes	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Provisional. NA : Not available. Neg. Negligible.

** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.14 YIELD PER HECTARE OF MAJOR CROPS

(Kg / hectare)

Group/Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Foodgrains (Kharif)	NA	NA	837	933	1042	985	996	1166	1241	1238
Foodgrains (Rabi)	NA	NA	942	1195	1410	1382	1468	1628	1544	1631
Foodgrains (Total)	522	710	872	1023	1175	1128	1173	1331	1349	1382
Cereals (Kharif)	NA	NA	892	1015	1140	1074	1082	1270	1366	1364
Cereals (Rabi)	NA	NA	1093	1434	1718	1673	1763	1964	1875	2001
Cereals (Total)	542	753	949	1142	1323	1266	1315	1493	1530	1573
Pulses (Kharif)	NA	NA	410	361	412	392	435	504	480	474
Pulses (Rabi)	NA	NA	607	571	658	604	587	686	616	667
Pulses (Total)	441	539	524	473	547	506	515	598	549	576
Rice (Kharif)	NA	NA	1100	1303	1514	1393	1368	1627	1677	1681
Rice (Rabi)	NA	NA	1625	2071	2329	2563	2640	2548	2678	2685
Rice (Total)	668	1013	1123	1336	1552	1471	1465	1689	1745	1751
Wheat	663	851	1307	1630	2046	1916	2002	2244	2121	2274
Jowar (Kharif)	NA	NA	533	737	761	665	892	789	1053	973
Jowar (Rabi)	NA	NA	354	520	447	437	568	550	604	594
Jowar (Total)	353	533	466	660	633	576	762	697	869	819
Maize	547	926	1279	1159	1146	1282	1029	1395	1632	1524
Bajra	288	286	622	458	344	401	378	646	610	661
Gram	482	674	663	657	742	649	629	753	652	701
Tur	788	849	709	689	767	722	685	779	763	673
Oilseeds (Kharif)	NA	NA	649	492	516	554	559	805	691	703
Oilseeds (Rabi)	NA	NA	449	588	651	687	720	851	822	859
Oilseeds (Total) **	481	507	579	532	570	605	629	824	742	769
Groundnut (Kharif)	NA	NA	NA	629	602	733	737	1066	824	778
Groundnut (Rabi)	NA	NA	NA	1444	1549	1540	1425	1442	1532	1536
Groundnut (Total)	775	745	834	736	719	841	855	1132	930	919
Rapeseed and mustard	368	467	594	560	674	700	748	906	831	900
Sugarcane (tonnes/ha.)	33	46	48	58	60	60	60	61	65	65
Cotton	88	125	106	152	197	169	168	202	252	224
Jute and mesta	1043	1049	1032	1130	1524	1454	1274	1540	1646	1602
Jute	1043	1183	1186	1245	1710	1649	1496	1748	1879	1803
Mesta	NA	742	684	828	910	865	680	909	956	962
Plantation crops										
Tea	876	971	1182	1491	1641	1508	1689	1652	1704	NA
Coffee	298	400	NA	624	570	895	567	884	500	NA
Rubber	342	354	653	788	898	926	944	974	1029	1076
Potatoes (tonnes/ha.)	7	7	10	13	12	15	16	15	16	16

* Provisional. NA : Not available.

** Include groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS
1986-87 TO 1990-91

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1986-87	6591.5	4.8	1949.9	8546.2	616.8	9163.0
	1987-88	7087.1	4.9	2150.7	9242.7	656.9	9899.6
	1988-89	10621.1	9.5	1577.1	12207.7	692.4	12900.1
	1989-90	9959.1	8.5	2122.2	12089.8	682.9	12772.7
	1990-91*	9808.3	10.0	2099.4	11917.7	716.6	12634.3
Assam	1986-87	2385.3	125.8	16.4	2527.5	60.5	2588.0
	1987-88	2715.8	105.8	16.6	2838.2	60.9	2899.1
	1988-89	2439.3	122.3	15.7	2577.3	51.1	2628.4
	1989-90	2794.8	87.5	17.8	2900.1	51.0	2951.1
	1990-91*	3270.2	104.8	18.3	3393.3	48.5	3441.8
Bihar	1986-87	6044.5	2861.3	1128.6	10034.4	875.8	10910.2
	1987-88	4674.5	3257.0	909.1	8840.6	786.7	9627.3
	1988-89	6351.0	3557.0	1252.5	11160.5	780.4	11940.9
	1989-90	6348.9	3270.2	1379.3	10998.4	835.9	11834.3
	1990-91*	6553.0	3539.8	1241.3	11334.1	917.4	12251.5
Gujarat	1986-87	446.0	661.7	1752.6	2860.3	235.3	3095.6
	1987-88	279.4	351.2	595.0	1225.6	142.7	1368.3
	1988-89	866.0	1512.5	2455.8	4834.3	489.6	5323.9
	1989-90	817.3	1101.7	2301.4	4220.4	567.4	4787.8
	1990-91*	791.1	1443.7	1982.2	4217.0	626.6	4843.6
Haryana	1986-87	1543.0	5055.0	558.0	7156.0	479.4	7635.4
	1987-88	1073.0	4861.0	256.0	6190.0	111.9	6301.9
	1988-89	1437.0	6225.0	1168.0	8830.0	672.2	9502.2
	1989-90	1698.0	5913.0	612.0	8223.0	428.6	8651.6
	1990-91*	1853.0	6440.0	745.0	9038.0	536.3	9574.3
Himachal Pradesh	1986-87	105.6	450.7	607.3	1163.6	9.2	1172.8
	1987-88	76.1	351.2	439.6	866.9	4.6	871.5
	1988-89	87.9	512.5	525.7	1126.1	7.3	1133.4
	1989-90	94.5	543.7	719.9	1358.1	10.7	1368.8
	1990-91*	106.5	601.7	712.5	1420.7	13.5	1434.2
Jammu & Kashmir	1986-87	590.5	212.0	539.8	1342.3	30.3	1372.6
	1987-88	420.8	245.6	314.8	981.2	18.0	999.2
	1988-89	579.6	245.6	460.2	1285.4	24.8	1310.2
	1989-90	549.2	262.2	470.0	1281.4	23.9	1305.3
	1990-91*	549.2	262.2	470.0	1281.4	23.9	1305.3
Karnataka	1986-87	2313.2	142.2	4579.7	7035.1	589.5	7624.6
	1987-88	1894.7	140.8	3641.4	5676.9	676.4	6353.3
	1988-89	2509.6	166.3	3688.8	6364.7	462.6	6827.3
	1989-90	2376.9	89.3	4095.9	6562.1	545.0	7107.1
	1990-91*	2417.5	90.3	3262.1	5769.9	550.0	6319.9
Kerala	1986-87	1133.8	-	3.3	1137.1	20.1	1157.2
	1987-88	1037.1	-	3.9	1041.0	20.0	1061.0
	1988-89	1006.5	-	4.8	1011.3	18.8	1030.1
	1989-90	1073.6	-	6.0	1079.6	18.8	1098.4
	1990-91*	1086.6	-	6.0	1092.6	18.8	1111.4

Contd...

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS (CONTD.)
1986-87 TO 1990-91

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	1986-87	4178.4	4264.3	2585.5	11028.2	2493.7	13521.9
	1987-88	4265.7	4546.2	3414.5	12226.4	2531.9	14758.3
	1988-89	4666.8	4797.4	3377.0	12841.2	2823.5	15664.7
	1989-90	4492.5	4119.7	3729.0	12341.2	2505.5	14846.7
	1990-91*	5954.1	5550.3	3423.3	14927.7	2901.7	17829.4
Maharashtra	1986-87	1751.5	536.4	3881.2	6169.1	975.0	7144.1
	1987-88	1712.8	633.4	7304.2	9650.4	1414.0	11064.4
	1988-89	2652.1	1043.2	5652.8	9348.1	1729.7	11077.8
	1989-90	2318.8	907.1	8281.4	11507.3	1734.5	13241.8
	1990-91*	2313.7	918.7	7507.9	10740.3	1443.9	12184.2
Manipur	1986-87	242.5	-	16.4	258.9	-	258.9
	1987-88	272.1	-	14.1	286.2	-	286.2
	1988-89	275.6	-	12.2	287.8	-	287.8
	1989-90	245.1	-	14.9	260.0	-	260.0
	1990-91*	274.2	-	11.4	285.6	-	285.6
Meghalaya	1986-87	98.7	6.7	23.2	128.6	2.7	131.3
	1987-88	110.5	5.6	23.8	139.9	2.4	142.3
	1988-89	105.6	6.7	23.7	136.0	2.3	138.3
	1989-90	116.7	5.9	26.0	148.6	2.4	151.0
	1990-91*	119.8	5.9	24.5	150.2	2.4	152.6
Nagaland	1986-87	83.9	-	7.2	91.1	2.2	93.3
	1987-88	86.0	-	9.5	95.5	3.7	99.2
	1988-89	130.0	-	19.3	149.3	5.5	154.8
	1989-90	150.0	-	20.0	170.0	9.2	179.2
	1990-91*	156.3	-	30.2	186.5	10.9	197.4
Orissa	1986-87	4834.4	75.8	420.2	5330.4	1057.6	6388.0
	1987-88	3471.4	71.1	467.7	4010.2	1010.9	5021.1
	1988-89	5296.5	69.3	527.3	5893.1	1066.6	6959.7
	1989-90	6284.0	64.9	507.9	6856.8	1116.6	7973.4
	1990-91*	5275.3	59.0	452.6	5786.9	1062.0	6848.9
Punjab	1986-87	6022.0	9458.0	633.2	16113.2	178.9	16292.1
	1987-88	5442.0	11084.0	467.6	16993.6	98.3	17091.9
	1988-89	4925.0	11580.0	432.1	16937.1	130.4	17067.5
	1989-90	6697.0	11681.0	508.5	18886.5	99.1	18985.6
	1990-91*	6535.0	12155.0	450.3	19140.3	108.4	19248.7
Rajasthan	1986-87	129.3	3401.9	2313.8	5845.0	946.2	6791.2
	1987-88	47.3	2909.1	1351.0	4307.4	474.4	4781.8
	1988-89	185.8	3964.1	4884.4	9034.3	1622.5	10656.8
	1989-90	151.1	3400.1	3826.1	7377.3	1155.6	8532.9
	1990-91*	141.5	4308.5	4781.6	9231.6	1722.3	10953.9
Tamil Nadu	1986-87	5332.7	0.3	1536.5	6869.5	286.9	7156.4
	1987-88	5604.5	0.2	1662.2	7266.9	343.1	7610.0
	1988-89	5590.0	0.1	1375.7	6965.8	384.0	7349.8
	1989-90	6063.4	0.1	1415.6	7479.1	411.8	7890.9
	1990-91*	5761.7	0.1	1424.0	7185.8	351.3	7537.1

Contd...

1.15 STATE-WISE PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS (CONTD.)

1986-87 TO 1990-91

(Thousand tonnes)

	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Total cereals	Total pulses	Total foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tripura	1986-87	383.2	4.3	-	387.5	2.6	390.1
	1987-88	433.2	5.1	-	438.3	3.8	442.1
	1988-89	457.5	6.1	-	463.6	4.5	468.1
	1989-90	459.1	6.6	-	465.7	6.1	471.8
	1990-91*	501.3	6.9	-	508.2	6.3	514.5
Uttar Pradesh	1986-87	7509.3	16235.9	3876.3	27621.5	2627.9	30249.4
	1987-88	6475.0	16789.0	3059.1	26323.1	2361.8	28684.9
	1988-89	9287.5	19611.3	3741.5	32640.3	2657.5	35297.8
	1989-90	9476.9	17684.1	4392.1	31553.1	2413.4	33966.5
	1990-91*	10195.0	18355.5	4134.2	32684.7	2757.7	35442.4
West Bengal	1986-87	8463.0	682.6	265.6	9411.2	199.2	9610.4
	1987-88	9271.8	673.9	132.8	10078.5	226.6	10305.1
	1988-89	10559.8	625.0	121.8	11306.6	208.1	11514.7
	1989-90	10923.6	569.0	151.4	11644.0	211.9	11855.9
	1990-91*	10436.4	530.2	110.1	11076.7	219.0	11295.7
Sikkim	1986-87	17.3	16.5	55.1	88.9	10.1	99.0
	1987-88	19.0	17.7	56.4	93.1	5.9	99.0
	1988-89	18.6	17.8	63.6	100.0	5.3	105.3
	1989-90	23.0	20.3	65.7	109.0	18.7	127.7
	1990-91*	23.5	21.6	69.3	114.4	16.4	130.8
Arunachal Pradesh	1986-87	125.1	6.9	55.0	187.0	-	187.0
	1987-88	134.0	9.0	51.0	194.0	-	194.0
	1988-89	135.8	4.5	57.1	197.4	-	197.4
	1989-90	138.8	6.4	64.2	209.4	-	209.4
	1990-91*	142.5	6.7	65.1	214.3	-	214.3
Goa	1986-87	72.7	-	0.9	73.6	-	73.6
	1987-88	111.1	-	0.9	112.0	-	112.0
	1988-89	129.2	-	3.3	132.5	-	132.5
	1989-90	138.0	-	3.8	141.8	-	141.8
	1990-91*	145.0	-	3.8	148.8	-	148.8
Mizoram	1986-87	45.8	-	6.5	52.3	0.5	52.8
	1987-88	49.2	-	3.9	53.1	1.0	54.1
	1988-89	54.7	-	9.5	64.2	1.1	65.3
	1989-90	59.2	-	9.1	68.3	0.7	69.0
	1990-91*	63.8	-	11.1	74.9	1.7	76.6
All India	1986-87	60556.8	44322.9	26830.9	131710.6	11707.2	143417.8
	1987-88	56862.5	46169.4	26359.5	129391.4	10962.2	140353.6
	1988-89	70488.7	54110.2	31473.6	156072.5	13849.3	169921.8
	1989-90	73572.6	49849.5	34756.5	158178.6	12857.8	171036.4
	1990-91*	74588.8	54522.1	33054.4	162165.3	14064.2	176229.5

* Provisional.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.16 PROGRESS OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Programme	Unit	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
High yielding varieties	Million hectares												
Paddy	"	5.6	12.4	18.2	21.7	22.8	23.5	24.0	22.1	25.4	26.2	28.1	30.0
Wheat	"	6.5	13.5	16.1	19.4	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.3	20.4	22.0
Maize	"	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.0
Jowar	"	0.8	2.0	3.5	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.7	8.0
Bajra	"	2.0	2.9	3.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.0	5.9	5.6	5.1	6.0
Ragi	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0
Total HYV	"	15.4	31.9	43.1	53.7	54.1	55.4	56.2	54.1	60.1	61.2	63.9	70.0
Irrigated Area +	"	38.0	45.3	54.1	58.6	60.5	62.3	64.4	66.1	68.2	71.4	74.2	76.8
Major & medium	"	17.3	20.1	22.7	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.2
Minor @	"	20.7	25.2	31.4	34.0	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.3	41.0	43.5	45.6	47.6
Soil conservation +	"	13.4	20.0	24.4	28.0	29.4	30.5	31.2	32.1	32.9	34.0	34.9	NA
Fertiliser consumption	Million tonnes	2.2	2.9	5.5	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.8	11.1	11.6	12.6	13.8
Nitrogenous	"	1.5	2.1	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.4	8.0	8.6
Phosphatic	"	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.7
Potassic	"	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5

@ The figures for minor irrigation indicate the net benefit after allowing for seepage.
NA : Not available
\+ Cumulative level at the end of the year.
Note : For 1991-92, the figures are cumulative targets for HYV and irrigated area, and anticipated for fertiliser consumption.

Sources: 1) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.
2) Ministry of Water Resources.

1.17 IRRIGATED AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

(Million hectares)

	1970-71	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice	14.3	16.2	16.9	16.9	16.4	16.9	16.1	17.7	18.0	17.7	18.2	17.0	18.7
	(38.4)	(40.2)	(41.6)	(42.8)	(40.5)	(41.5)	(41.9)	(42.7)	(43.8)	(43.0)	(43.4)	(43.4)	(44.9)
Jowar	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
	(3.7)	(4.9)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.0)	(4.1)	(4.3)	(4.4)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(5.0)
Bajra	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
	(4.0)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(6.0)	(5.4)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(4.8)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.7)	(7.9)	(5.1)
Maize	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
	(15.9)	(16.3)	(16.3)	(24.0)	(19.7)	(20.4)	(22.0)	(17.3)	(17.7)	(18.6)	(20.8)	(21.7)	(21.3)
Wheat	9.9	13.7	14.9	15.1	15.6	15.6	17.1	18.1	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.7
	(54.3)	(64.6)	(66.0)	(68.3)	(69.7)	(70.7)	(72.5)	(72.8)	(74.9)	(76.3)	(77.3)	(76.1)	(78.1)
Barley	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
	(52.0)	(53.9)	(51.7)	(50.9)	(50.4)	(47.8)	(47.2)	(47.2)	(50.4)	(49.0)	(54.4)	(53.9)	(54.6)
Total cereals	28.1	33.7	35.3	36.2	35.8	36.4	36.8	39.0	38.8	38.5	39.5	38.5	40.9
	(27.6)	(32.5)	(33.5)	(35.0)	(33.8)	(34.4)	(35.8)	(36.0)	(37.3)	(37.2)	(37.8)	(38.4)	(39.1)
Total pulses	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
	(8.8)	(7.1)	(7.9)	(8.8)	(8.9)	(8.5)	(8.1)	(7.4)	(7.8)	(8.3)	(9.8)	(9.4)	(9.0)
Total foodgrains	30.1	35.4	37.2	38.1	37.9	38.4	38.7	40.8	40.6	40.6	41.7	40.5	42.9
	(24.1)	(27.7)	(28.8)	(30.3)	(29.4)	(29.6)	(30.8)	(30.8)	(32.0)	(31.7)	(32.7)	(33.3)	(33.8)
Oilseeds	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.4
	(7.4)	(10.4)	(11.0)	(12.6)	(14.3)	(14.7)	(14.8)	(15.9)	(18.8)	(17.6)	(18.8)	(20.6)	(20.5)
Cotton	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5
	(17.3)	(26.2)	(27.2)	(27.5)	(27.1)	(27.7)	(29.2)	(29.7)	(27.9)	(27.0)	(30.9)	(31.0)	(32.2)
Sugarcane	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
	(72.4)	(78.1)	(77.8)	(77.3)	(80.8)	(82.4)	(80.5)	(80.3)	(83.1)	(85.6)	(82.1)	(84.8)	(85.1)

Notes : 1. Figures in parentheses represent percentages of irrigated area to total area under the crop.
2. Irrigated area under oilseeds denotes the area under groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, linseed, sesamum and others.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.18 NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Cereals					Pulses	Per capita net availability per day (grams)		
	Population (million)	Net production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Change in Government stocks (million tonnes)	Net availability** (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	363.2	40.1	4.1	(+)0.6	44.3	8.0	334.2	60.7	394.9
1952	369.2	40.7	3.9	(+)0.6	44.0	8.0	325.4	59.1	384.5
1953	375.6	45.5	2.0	(-)0.5	48.0	8.6	349.9	62.7	412.6
1954	382.4	53.6	0.8	(+)0.2	54.2	9.7	388.1	69.7	457.8
1955	389.7	51.7	0.6	(-)0.8	53.1	10.1	372.9	71.1	444.0
1956	397.3	50.4	1.4	(-)0.6	52.4	10.2	360.4	70.3	430.7
1957	405.5	52.8	3.6	(+)0.9	55.5	10.6	375.3	71.8	447.1
1958	414.0	49.5	3.2	(-)0.3	52.9	8.8	350.3	58.5	408.8
1959	423.1	57.4	3.9	(+)0.5	60.8	11.6	393.4	74.9	468.3
1960	432.5	57.1	5.1	(+)1.4	60.8	10.4	384.1	65.5	449.6
1961	442.4	60.9	3.5	(-)0.2	64.6	11.1	399.7	69.0	468.7
1962	452.2	61.8	3.6	(-)0.4	65.8	10.2	398.9	62.0	460.9
1963	462.0	60.2	4.6	(-)Neg.	64.8	10.1	384.0	59.8	443.8
1964	472.1	61.8	6.3	(-)1.2	69.3	8.8	401.0	51.0	452.0
1965	482.5	67.3	7.4	(+)1.1	73.7	10.8	418.5	61.6	480.1
1966	493.2	54.6	10.3	(+)0.1	64.8	8.7	359.9	48.2	408.1
1967	504.2	57.6	8.7	(-)0.3	66.6	7.3	361.8	39.6	401.4
1968	515.4	72.6	5.7	(+)2.0	76.2	10.6	404.1	56.1	460.2
1969	527.0	73.1	3.8	(+)0.5	76.5	9.1	397.8	47.3	445.1
1970	538.9	76.8	3.6	(+)1.1	79.3	10.2	403.1	51.9	455.0
1971	551.3	84.5	2.0	(+)2.6	84.0	10.3	417.6	51.2	468.8
1972	563.9	82.3	(-)0.5	(-)4.7	86.5	9.7	419.1	47.0	466.1
1973	576.8	76.2	3.6	(-)0.3	80.1	8.7	380.5	41.1	421.6
1974	590.0	82.8	5.2	(-)0.4	88.4	8.8	410.4	40.8	451.2
1975	603.5	78.6	7.5	(+)5.6	80.6	8.8	365.8	39.7	405.5
1976	617.2	94.5	0.7	(+)10.7	84.4	11.4	373.8	50.5	424.3
1977	631.3	87.3	0.1	(-)1.6	89.0	10.0	386.3	43.3	429.6
1978	645.7	100.1	(-)0.8	(-)0.3	99.6	10.7	422.5	45.5	468.0
1979	660.3	104.8	(-)0.3	(+)0.4	104.1	10.8	431.8	44.7	476.5
1980	675.2	88.5	(-)0.5	(-)5.8	93.8	7.6	379.5	30.9	410.4
1981	688.5	104.1	0.5	(-)0.2	104.8	9.4	417.0	37.4	454.4
1982	703.8	106.6	1.6	(+)1.3	106.8	10.1	415.7	39.3	455.0
1983	718.9	103.0	4.1	(+)2.7	104.4	10.4	397.9	39.6	437.5
1984	734.5	122.0	2.4	(+)7.1	117.4	11.3	437.9	42.1	480.0
1985	750.4	116.9	(-)0.3	(+)2.7	113.9	10.5	415.9	38.3	454.2
1986	766.5	119.9	(-)0.1	(-)1.6	121.5	12.3	434.3	44.0	478.3
1987	782.7	115.2	(-)0.4	(-)9.5	124.4	10.4	435.4	36.4	471.8
1988	799.2	113.2	2.3	(-)4.6	120.1	10.7	411.7	36.7	448.4
1989 *	815.8	136.6	0.8	(+)2.6	134.7	12.5	452.4	42.0	494.4
1990 *	832.6	138.4	Neg.	(+)6.2	131.5	12.5	432.7	41.1	473.8
1991 *	**849.6**	**141.9**	**(-)0.6**	**(-)4.5**	**145.8**	**12.3**	**470.2**	**39.7**	**509.9**

* Provisional.

** Net availability = Col. (3+4-5)

Neg. Negligible.

Notes :

1. Mid-year population figures from 1971 to 1980 are based on the latest projections made by the office of the Registrar Genera of India. Estimates from 1981 onwards are provisional and are worked out by taking 1991 Census provisional population figures.
2. Production figures relate to the agricultural year July-June: 1951 figures correspond to the production of 1950-51 and so on for subsequent years.
3. Net production has been taken as 87.5% of the gross production, 12.5% being provided for seeds,feed requirements and wasta
4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not, therefore, be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.
5. The figures of net imports from 1981 onwards are based on imports and exports on Government of India account only.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.19 NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

	Net production of foodgrains (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Net @ availability of foodgrains (million tonnes)	Procurement (million tonnes)	Public distribution (million tonnes)	Col.3 as % of col.4	Col.5 as % of col.2	Col.6 as % of col.4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951	48.1	4.8	52.4	3.8	8.0	9.2	7.9	15.3
1952	48.7	3.9	52.0	3.5	6.8	7.5	7.2	13.1
1953	54.1	2.0	56.6	2.1	4.6	3.5	3.9	8.1
1954	63.3	0.8	63.9	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.2	3.4
1955	61.9	0.5	63.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	2.1	2.5
1956	60.7	1.4	62.6	Neg.	2.1	2.2	Neg.	3.4
1957	63.4	3.6	66.2	0.3	3.1	5.4	0.5	4.7
1958	58.3	3.2	61.8	0.5	4.0	5.2	0.9	6.5
1959	69.0	3.9	72.3	1.8	5.2	5.4	2.6	7.2
1960	67.5	5.1	71.2	1.3	4.9	7.2	1.9	6.9
1961	72.0	3.5	75.7	0.5	4.0	4.6	0.7	5.3
1962	72.1	3.6	76.1	0.5	4.4	4.8	0.7	5.7
1963	70.3	4.5	74.8	0.8	5.2	6.1	1.1	6.9
1964	70.6	6.2	78.1	1.4	8.7	8.0	2.0	11.1
1965	78.2	7.4	84.6	4.0	10.1	8.8	5.2	11.9
1966	63.3	10.3	73.5	4.0	14.1	14.0	6.3	19.2
1967	65.0	8.7	73.9	4.5	13.2	11.7	6.9	17.8
1968	83.2	5.7	86.8	6.8	10.2	6.5	8.2	11.8
1969	82.3	3.8	85.6	6.4	9.4	4.5	7.8	11.0
1970	87.1	3.6	89.5	6.7	8.8	4.0	7.7	9.9
1971	94.9	2.0	94.3	8.9	7.8	2.1	9.3	8.3
1972	92.0	(-)0.5	96.2	7.7	10.5	(-)0.5	8.3	10.9
1973	84.9	3.6	88.8	8.4	11.4	4.0	9.9	12.8
1974	91.6	5.2	97.1	5.6	10.8	5.3	6.2	11.1
1975	87.4	7.5	89.3	9.6	11.3	8.4	10.9	12.6
1976	105.9	0.7	95.8	12.8	9.2	0.7	12.1	9.6
1977	97.3	0.1	99.0	9.9	11.7	0.1	10.1	11.8
1978	110.6	(-)0.6	110.2	11.1	10.2#	(-)0.5	10.0	9.2
1979	115.4	(-)0.2	114.9	13.8	11.7#	(-)0.2	12.0	10.2
1980	96.0	(-)0.3	101.4	11.2	15.0#	(-)0.3	11.6	14.8
1981	113.4	0.7	114.3	13.0	13.0#	0.6	11.4	11.4
1982	116.6	1.6	116.9	15.4	14.8#	1.4	13.2	12.6
1983	113.3	4.1	114.7	15.6	16.2#	3.5	13.7	14.1
1984	133.3	2.4	128.6	18.7	13.3#	1.8	14.0	10.4
1985	127.4	(-)0.4	124.3	20.1	15.8#	(-)0.3	15.8	12.7
1986	131.6	(-)0.5	133.8	19.7	17.3#	(-)0.4	15.0	13.2
1987	125.5	(-)0.2	134.8	15.7	18.7#	(-)0.1	12.5	13.8
1988	122.8	3.8	130.8	14.1	18.6#	2.9	11.5	14.2
1989	148.7	1.2	147.2	18.9	16.4#	0.8	12.7	11.1
1990	149.6	1.3	144.0	24.0	15.3#	0.9	16.1	10.6
1991	**154.2**	**-0.6**	**158.1**	**17.8**	**17.0**	**-0.4**	**10.3**	**10.8**

* Provisional.

£ Figures up to end of November, 1991.

Neg. Negligible.

@ Net availability = Net production+Net imports (-) changes in Government stocks.

\# Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme.

Note: Production figures relate to agricultural year: 1951 figures correspond to 1950-51 and so on. Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calender years.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.20 PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Year	Edible $ oil @ (Kg.)	Vanaspati $ (Kg.)	Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (Kg.) +	Cotton cloth@@ (metres)	Man-made fabrics (metres)	Tea (Gm.) $$	Coffee* (Gm.)	Electricity (Domestic) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1955-56	2.5	0.7	5.0	14.4	NA	362.0	67.0	2.4£
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.7	13.8	1.2	296.0	80.0	3.4
1961-62	3.2	0.7	5.8	14.8	1.2	337.0	79.0	3.8
1962-63	3.1	0.8	5.4	14.4	1.2	296.0	77.0	4.2
1963-64	2.7	0.8	4.9	14.7	1.2	266.0	81.0	4.4
1964-65	3.6	0.8	5.1	15.2	1.6	343.0	76.0	4.7
1965-66	2.7	0.8	5.7	14.7	1.7	346.0	72.0	4.8
1966-67	2.7	0.7	5.1	14.0	1.7	399.0	72.0	5.2
1967-68	3.4	0.8	4.3**	13.6	1.7	339.0	69.0	5.7
1968-69	2.6	0.9	5.0	14.4	1.9	376.0	73.0	6.0
1969-70	3.0	0.9	6.1	13.6	2.0	430.0	62.0	6.5
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.3	13.6	2.0	401.0	68.0	7.0
1971-72	3.0	1.1	6.7	12.4	2.2	423.0	65.0	7.3
1972-73	2.4	1.0	6.1	13.2	2.0	458.0	69.0	7.3
1973-74	3.4	0.8	6.1	12.0	1.9	492.0	64.0	8.1
1974-75	3.3	0.6	5.9	12.9	1.7	471.0	62.0	8.8
1975-76	3.5	0.8	6.2	12.6	2.0	446.0	62.0	9.7
1976-77	3.2	0.9	6.2	11.4	2.4	450.0	71.0	10.4
1977-78	3.8	0.9	7.3	9.5	4.0	516.0	73.0	10.9
1978-79	3.8	1.0	9.7	10.2	4.8	599.0	77.0	11.9
1979-80	3.7	1.0	8.0	10.1	4.6	521.0	73.0	12.1
1980-81	3.8	1.2	7.2	11.0	3.7	511.0	74.0	13.5
1981-82	5.1	1.3	8.1	10.2	4.2	463.0	79.0	15.1
1982-83	4.5	1.3	9.0	9.9	3.7	525.0	82.0	17.0
1983-84	5.8	1.2	10.3	10.8	4.0	519.0	78.0	18.3
1984-85	5.5	1.3	10.5	10.6	3.9	576.0	72.0	21.0
1985-86	5.0	1.3	10.9	13.6	5.4	589.0	71.0	22.9
1986-87	5.0	1.2	11.2	13.4	5.7	545.0	76.0	25.1
1987-88	5.8	1.2	11.7	12.3	5.7	592.0	72.0	28.2
1988-89(P)	5.3	1.2	12.2	11.6	6.2	612.0	79.0	30.9
1989-90(P)	5.3	1.1	12.4	11.5	5.8	571.0	68.0	35.1
1990-91(P)	**5.4**	**1.1**	**12.5**	**11.6**	**6.6**	**606.0**	NA	**37.7**

P Provisional.
NA Not available.
@ Includes groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil,sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, soyabean oil and sunflower oil but excludes oils for manufacture of vanaspati.
@@ Data relate to calender year: figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on. Figures for blended/mixed fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics.
* Figures up to 1971-72 relate to coffee season and are thereafter on calender year basis. The figures for 1972-73 correspond to 1973 and so on.
** From 1967-68 onwords sugar season from October to September.
£ Relates to 1956.
+ Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption.
$ Relates to financial year.
$$ Relates to calender year.

Sources : 1. Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils & Fats, Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution.
2. Directorate of Sugar, Ministry of Food.
3. Ministry of Textiles.
4. Tea Board.
5. Coffee Board.
6. Central Electricity Authority, Department of Power.

1.21 PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZERS

(Thousand tonnes of nutrients)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Nitrogenous fertilizers										
Production	98	830	2164	4328	5410	5466	6712	6747	6993	7350
Imports	399	477	1510	1680	1103	175	219	523	414	511
Consumption	210	1487	3678	5661	5716	5717	7251	7386	8019	8579
B. Phosphatic fertilizers										
Production	52	229	841	1428	1660	1665	2252	1796	2051	1650
Imports	-	32	452	816	255	NIL	407	1311	1016	906
Consumption	53	462	1214	2005	2079	2187	2721	3014	3220	3664
C. Potassic fertilizers										
Imports	20	120	797	903	952	809	982	1280	1328	1329
Consumption	29	228	624	808	850	880	1068	1168	1328	1513
D. All fertilizers (NPK)										
Production	150	1059	3005	5756	7070	7131	8964	8543	9044	10000
Imports	419	629	2759	3399	2310	984	1608	3114	2758	2746
Consumption	292	2177	5516	8474	8645	8784	11040	11568	12567	13756

* Anticipated.

Sources : 1) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.
2) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.22 PRODUCTION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND FISH

Year	Milk (Thousand tonnes)	Eggs (Million)	Fish (Thousand tonnes)
1950-51	17000	1832	752
1960-61	NA	NA	1160
1970-71	NA	NA	1756
1980-81	31600	10600	2442
1981-82	34300	10876	2444
1982-83	35800	11454	2367
1983-84	38800	12792	2506
1984-85	41517	14252	2801
1985-86	43979	16128	2876
1986-87	46061	17310	2942
1987-88	46671	17795	2959
1988-89	48406	18890	3152
1989-90	51448	20204	3677
1990-91*	**53716**	**21055**	**3836**

* Provisional.

NA : Not available.

Sources : 1) Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.
2) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

1.23 PRODUCTION OF COAL AND LIGNITE

(Million tonnes)

Year	Coal				Lignite	Total coal and lignite (5)+(6)
	Coking		Non-coking	Total coal		
	Metallurgical	Non-metallurgical				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	NA	NA	NA	32.30	NA	32.30
1960-61	16.99	NA	38.24	55.23	NA	55.23
1970-71	17.82	NA	55.13	72.95	3.39	76.34
1975-76	22.19	7.93	69.51	99.63	3.03	102.66
1976-77	23.65	8.18	69.16	100.99	4.02	105.01
1977-78	23.23	8.10	69.65	100.98	3.58	104.56
1978-79	22.54	8.67	70.74	101.95	3.30	105.25
1979-80	24.19	6.68	73.07	103.94	2.90	106.84
1980-81	24.59	8.03	81.29	113.91	5.11	119.02
1981-82	26.89	9.23	88.11	124.23	6.31	130.54
1982-83	30.10	7.47	92.93	130.50	6.93	137.43
1983-84	30.11	6.24	101.87	138.22	7.30	145.52
1984-85	30.57	6.04	110.80	147.41	7.80	155.21
1985-86	29.07	6.57	118.56	154.20	8.05	162.25
1986-87	27.91	11.63	126.23	165.77	9.43	175.20
1987-88	26.28	14.73	138.71	179.72	11.16	190.88
1988-89	25.16	17.56	151.88	194.60	12.40	207.00
1989-90	24.50	19.93	156.46	200.89	12.80	213.69
1990-91*	**24.17**	**20.09**	**166.37**	**211.73**	**13.77**	**225.50**

* Provisional.
NA - Not available.

Source: Ministry of Coal.

1.24 PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (UTILITIES AND NONUTILITIES)

A : INSTALLED PLANT CAPACITY

(Thousand MW)

Year	Utilities				Non-utilities	Total (5)+(6)
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	0.6	1.1	--	1.7	0.6	2.3
1960-61	1.9	2.7	--	4.6	1.0	5.6
1970-71	6.4	7.9	0.4	14.7	1.6	16.3
1975-76	8.5	11.0	0.6	20.1	2.1	22.2
1976-77	9.0	11.8	0.6	21.5	2.3	23.8
1977-78	10.0	13.0	0.6	23.7	2.5	26.2
1978-79	10.8	15.2	0.6	26.7	2.6	29.3
1979-80	11.4	16.4	0.6	28.4	2.9	31.3
1980-81	11.8	17.6	0.9	30.2	3.1	33.3
1981-82	12.2	19.3	0.9	32.3	3.4	35.8
1982-83	13.1	21.4	0.9	35.4	3.9	39.2
1983-84	13.9	24.4	1.1	39.3	4.4	43.7
1984-85	14.5	27.0	1.1	42.6	5.1	47.7
1985-86	15.5	30.0	1.3	46.8	5.5	52.3
1986-87	16.2	31.8	1.3	49.3	5.7	55.0
1987-88	17.3	35.6	1.3	54.2	6.3	60.5
1988-89	17.8	39.7	1.5	59.0	7.5	65.5
1989-90	18.3	43.8	1.5	63.6	8.2	71.8
1990-91*	**18.8**	**45.7**	**1.5**	**66.0**	**8.4**	**74.4**

B : ENERGY GENERATED (GROSS)

(Billion KWH)

Year	Utilities				Non-utilities	Total (5)+(6)
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	2.5	2.6	-	5.1	1.5	6.6
1960-61	7.8	9.1	-	16.9	3.2	20.1
1970-71	25.2	28.2	2.4	55.8	5.4	61.2
1975-76	33.3	43.3	2.6	79.2	6.7	85.9
1976-77	34.8	50.2	3.3	88.3	7.3	95.6
1977-78	38.0	51.1	2.3	91.4	7.6	98.9
1978-79	47.1	52.6	2.8	102.5	7.6	110.1
1979-80	45.5	56.3	2.9	104.6	8.2	112.8
1980-81	46.5	61.3	3.0	110.8	8.4	119.3
1981-82	49.6	69.5	3.0	122.1	9.0	131.1
1982-83	48.4	79.9	2.0	130.3	10.0	140.3
1983-84	50.0	86.7	3.5	140.2	10.8	151.0
1984-85	53.9	98.8	4.1	156.9	12.3	169.2
1985-86	51.0	114.4	5.0	170.4	13.0	183.4
1986-87	53.8	128.9	5.0	187.7	13.6	201.3
1987-88	47.5	149.6	5.0	202.1	16.9	219.0
1988-89	57.9	157.7	5.8	221.4	19.9	241.3
1989-90	62.1	178.7	4.6	245.4	23.0	268.4
1990-91*	**71.7**	**186.8**	**6.1**	**264.6**	**24.1**	**288.7**

* Provisional.

\+ On a calendar year basis.

Note: Figures may not add up to the total owing to rounding off.

Source : Ministry of Energy (Department of Power).

1.25 PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (UTILITIES)

(per cent)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industry	Traction	Agriculture	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51+	12.6	7.5	62.6	7.4	3.9	6.0
1960-61	10.7	6.1	69.4	3.3	6.0	4.5
1970-71	8.8	5.9	67.6	3.2	10.2	4.3
1975-76	9.7	5.8	62.4	3.1	14.5	4.5
1976-77	9.5	6.2	62.5	3.3	14.4	4.1
1977-78	9.9	6.4	61.6	3.3	14.6	4.2
1978-79	9.8	5.6	61.8	2.8	15.6	4.4
1979-80	10.8	6.0	58.9	2.9	17.2	4.2
1980-81	11.2	5.7	58.4	2.7	17.6	4.4
1981-82	11.6	5.8	58.8	2.8	16.8	4.2
1982-83	12.7	6.1	55.4	2.8	18.6	4.4
1983-84	12.9	6.4	55.8	2.6	17.8	4.5
1984-85	13.6	6.1	55.2	2.5	18.4	4.2
1985-86	14.0	5.9	54.5	2.5	19.1	4.0
1986-87	14.2	5.7	51.7	2.4	21.7	4.3
1987-88	15.2	6.1	47.5	2.5	24.2	4.5
1988-89	15.5	6.2	47.1	2.3	24.3	4.6
1989-90	16.3	5.8	45.6	2.4	25.0	4.4
1990-91*	**16.5**	**6.1**	**44.9**	**2.2**	**26.0**	**4.3**

* Provisional.

\+ On a calendar year basis.

Source : Ministry of Energy (Department of Power).

1.26 OPERATIONS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Route kilometres (thousand) : Electrified	0.4	0.8	3.7	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.5	7.3	8.2	8.3	9.1	10.8
: Total	53.6	56.3	59.8	60.2	61.2	61.5	61.9	61.8	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.2	62.4
2. Originating traffic (million tonnes) : Revenue-earning	73.2	119.3	167.9	196.8	195.9	230.1	236.4	258.6	277.8	290.2	302.1	310.0	318.4
: Total traffic	93.0	156.2	196.5	223.3	220.0	258.0	264.8	286.4	307.3	318.5	329.5	334.3	341.4
3. Goods carried (billion tonne-km.) : Revenue-earning	37.6	72.3	110.7	134.9	147.5	168.8	172.6	196.6	214.1	222.5	222.4	229.6	235.8
: Total traffic	44.1	87.7	127.4	148.2	158.5	178.4	182.2	205.9	223.1	231.2	230.1	236.9	242.7
4. Earnings from goods carried (Rs. crore)	139.3	280.5	600.7	1095.7	1550.9	3234.3	3465.0	4232.2	4990.7	5839.2	6196.7	7460.8	8251.7
5. Average lead : all goods traffic (km.)	470.0	561.0	648.0	664.0	720.0	692.0	688.0	719.0	726.0	726.0	698.0	709.0	711.0
6. Average rate per tonne-kilometre (paise)	3.2	3.9	5.4	8.1	10.5	19.2	20.1	21.5	23.3	26.2	27.9	32.5	35.0
7. Passengers originating (million)	1284.0	1594.0	2431.0	2945.0	3613.0	3325.0	3333.0	3433.0	3594.0	3792.0	3500.0	3653.0	3858.0
8. Passengers kilometres (billion)	66.5	77.7	118.1	148.8	208.6	222.9	226.6	240.6	256.5	269.4	263.7	280.8	295.6
9. Passenger earnings (Rs. crore)	98.2	131.6	295.5	514.1	827.5	1351.9	1456.8	1719.4	1939.7	2058.1	2453.4	2666.4	3144.7
10. Average lead : passenger traffic (km.)	51.8	48.7	48.6	50.5	57.7	67.0	68.0	70.1	71.4	71.0	75.3	76.9	76.6
11. Average rate per passenger - kilometre (paise)	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.0	6.1	6.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	9.3	9.5	10.6

* Provisional.
+ Excludes wharfage and demurrage.

Source : Ministry of Railways.

1.27 REVENUE EARNING GOODS TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

A: TRAFFIC ORIGINATING

(Million tonnes)

	Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Coal	20.2	30.9	47.9	64.08	88.97	91.58	101.64	109.45	119.84	128.01	130.15	135.16
2.	Raw materials for steel plants (excl. coal)	NA	10.5	16.1	20.17	21.74	22.59	22.99	24.05	24.86	26.97	27.43	25.90
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	NA	3.8	6.2	7.53	7.80	8.22	8.85	9.48	9.87	10.18	10.15	10.01
4.	Iron ore for exports	NA	2.6	9.8	11.07	9.07	11.06	12.54	14.17	13.04	13.64	14.76	13.14
5.	Cement	2.5	6.5	11.0	9.64	15.55	16.88	17.96	19.79	22.32	25.91	27.45	28.78
6.	Foodgrains	7.8	12.7	15.1	18.33	24.57	20.78	24.11	29.00	30.13	24.88	23.66	25.35
7.	Fertilizers	NA	1.4	4.7	8.11	8.15	12.21	13.62	14.53	13.18	16.10	16.97	18.36
8.	Mineral oils	2.7	4.7	8.9	14.95	17.95	18.17	18.63	19.85	21.69	22.60	24.31	25.06
9.	Other goods	40.0	46.7	48.2	42.06	36.32	34.94	38.22	37.43	35.28	23.76	35.09	36.64
10.	Total revenue - earning traffic	73.2	119.8	167.9	195.94	230.12	236.43	258.55	277.80	290.21	302.05	309.97	318.40

B: GOODS CARRIED

(Billion tonne-km.)

	Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Coal	11.27	20.35	27.84	36.37	54.73	56.61	64.40	71.58	78.67	82.86	85.11	86.23
2.	Raw materials for steel Plants (excl. coal)	NA	1.98	2.71	4.25	4.89	5.03	5.36	6.12	6.45	6.91	7.82	7.64
3.	Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	NA	3.32	6.20	8.56	9.50	9.64	10.41	10.96	11.54	11.60	11.79	11.56
4.	Iron ore for exports	NA	2.77	5.49	7.29	5.26	6.45	7.27	8.09	7.92	7.84	8.52	7.54
5.	Cement	NA	2.47	6.99	7.19	10.55	11.08	11.73	12.88	14.54	16.89	17.74	18.79
6.	Foodgrains	4.00	9.62	14.51	24.31	30.26	25.49	32.71	39.75	41.67	33.44	33.68	35.50
7.	Fertilizers	NA	NA	3.81	8.92	8.31	13.29	14.90	15.59	14.36	16.27	17.38	17.06
8.	Mineral oils	2.70	2.56	5.26	11.66	10.72	10.23	10.96	11.67	13.78	14.13	15.67	14.91
9.	Other goods	22.30	29.08	37.89	39.10	34.63	34.81	38.86	37.46	33.60	32.60	33.89	36.13
10.	Total revenue - earning traffic	35.57	72.33	110.70	147.65	168.85	172.63	196.60	214.10	222.53	222.37	229.60	235.78

* Provisional.

NA : Not available.

Source : Ministry of Railways.

1.28 OPERATIONS OF ROAD TRANSPORT

		1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 *	1990-91 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Length of roads	(Thousand km)											
Total		400.0	524.0	918.0	1491.0	1687.0	1726.0	1781.0	1843.0	1905.0	1970.0	2037.0
Surfaced		157.0	263.0	398.0	684.0	788.0	825.0	858.0	888.0	920.0	960.0	1001.0
2 Length of national highways	(Thousand km)											
Total		22.0	24.0	24.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.0
Surfaced		22.0	21.0	23.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.0
3 Length of state highways	(Thousand km)											
Total		NA	NA	57.0	94.0	99.0	100.0	101.0	112.0	117.0	122.0	127.0
Surfaced		NA	NA	52.0	90.0	96.0	97.0	98.0	109.0	114.0	118.0	122.0
4 Number of registerd vehicles	(Thousand)											
All vehicles		306.0	665.0	1865.0	5181.0	9097.0	10489.0	12539.0	14732.0	16919.0	19070.0	21494.0
Goods vehicles		82.0	168.0	343.0	528.0	808.0	848.0	971.0	1101.0	1178.0	1320.0	1479.0
Buses		34.0	57.0	94.0	154.0	219.0	223.0	241.0	265.0	278.0	313.0	352.0
5 Revenue from road transport	(Rs. crore)											
Central		35.0	112.0	452.0	1423.0	2168.0	2461.0	2711.0	3057.0	3569.0	4250.0	NA
States		13.0	55.0	231.0	750.0	1341.0	1553.0	1873.0	2224.0	2625.0	3160.0	NA

* Provisional.
NA : Not available.

Source : Ministry of Transport.

1.29 GROWTH OF CIVIL AVIATION

		1960-61	T970-71	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Total fleet strength:											
(i) Air India		13	10	17	18	17	18	19	21	21	22
(ii) Indian Airlines		88	73	49	54	54	50*	48*	48*	56*	59
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	@	6	3	17	19	20	20	218
2. Revenue tonne - kilometres	(Crore)										
(i) Air India		7.56	27.52	98.01	120.00	111.00	120.63	138.61	137.23	114.16	138.07
(ii) Indian Airlines	*	10.00	20.00	40.00	66.37	72.00	77.60	84.02	84.13	82.58	69.92
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	0.03	0.49	0.70	1.11	1.46	1.70	1.93	1.87
3. Number of passengers carried	(Lakh)										
(i) Air India		1.25	4.87	14.18	18.10	17.80	18.30	21.33	21.23	22.46	21.61
(ii) Indian Airlines		7.90	21.30	54.10	85.10	91.30	98.80	104.40	101.10	98.50	78.66
(iii) Vayudoot		NA	NA	0.19	1.63	2.32	3.25	4.49	5.23	5.61	4.42
4. Passengers handled at IAAI Airports	(Lakh)	NA	NA	107.38	158.68	170.62	181.19	195.06	196.53	199.65	177.23
5. Cargo handled at IAAI Airports	(Thousand tonnes)	NA	NA	178.70	334.00	331.00	343.60	382.40	404.30	415.00	377.33

\+ Provisional.
* Including aircraft on lease for whole year.
@ Aircraft leased from Indian Airlines.
NA Not available.

Source : Ministry of Civil Aviation.

1.30 COMMODITY BALANCE OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

(Million tonnes)

	1950-51+	1960-61+	1970-71	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Crude															
1. Refinery throughput	0.3	6.6	18.4	27.5	25.8	30.2	33.2	35.3	35.6	42.9	45.7	47.8	48.8	51.9	51.8
2. Domestic production	0.3	0.5	6.8	11.8	10.5	16.2	21.1	26.0	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0
(a) On-shore	0.3	0.5	6.8	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9	12.4	11.8
(b) Off-shore	-	-	-	4.4	5.0	8.0	12.9	17.4	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1	21.7	21.2
3. Imports	NA	6.0	11.7	16.1	16.2	15.3	16.9	16.0	13.7	15.1	15.5	17.7	17.8	19.5	20.7
4. Exports	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	4.5	5.5	6.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
5. Net imports (3-4)	NA	6.0	11.7	16.1	16.2	14.5	12.4	10.5	7.2	14.6	15.5	17.7	17.8	19.5	20.7
II. Products															
1. Domestic consumption @ of which	3.3	7.7	17.9	29.9	30.9	32.5	34.7	35.8	38.8	40.9	43.7	46.4	50.1	54.1	55.0
(a) Naphtha	-	-	0.9	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
(b) Kerosene	0.9	2.0	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.4
(c) High speed diesel oil	0.2	1.2	3.8	9.8	10.3	10.8	12.0	12.6	13.7	14.9	16.0	17.7	18.8	20.7	21.1
(d) Fuel oils	0.9	1.7	4.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.0
2. Domestic production of which	0.2	5.7	17.1	25.8	24.1	28.2	31.1	32.9	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.7	45.7	48.7	48.6
(a) Naphtha	NA	-	1.2	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.7
(b) Kerosene	NA	0.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.5
(c) High speed diesel oil	NA	1.1	3.8	8.0	7.4	9.0	9.8	10.9	11.1	14.6	15.5	16.3	16.7	17.7	17.2
(d) Fuel oils	NA	1.6	4.1	6.4	6.1	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.4
3. Imports	3.1	2.5	1.1	4.7	7.3	4.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	3.9	3.1	4.2	6.5	6.6	8.7
4. Exports @ @	NA	NA	0.3	0.1	neg.	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.6
5. Net Imports (3-4)	NA	NA	0.8	4.6	7.3	4.8	4.2	2.8	5.2	1.9	0.6	0.8	4.2	4.0	6.1

* Provisional.
\+ On a calendar year basis.
@ Excluding refinery fuel consumption.
@@ Excluding supplies and POL products to Nepal.
NA : Not available.
Neg: Negligible.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

1.31 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	.6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. MINING													
1. Coal (incl. lignite)	Million. tonnes	32.3	55.2	76.3	102.7	119.0	155.2	162.3	175.2	190.9	207.0	213.7	225.5
2. Petroleum, crude	-do-	0.3	0.5	6.8	8.4	10.5	29.0	30.2	30.5	30.4	32.0	34.1	33.0
(i) On-shore	-do-	0.3	0.5	6.8	8.4	5.5	8.9	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.9	12.4	11.8
(ii) Off-shore	-do-	-	-	-	-	5.0	20.1	20.8	20.6	20.2	21.1	21.7	21.2
3. Iron ore	-do-	3.0	10.9	32.5	42.2	42.2	42.6	47.7	52.7	51.0	49.5	50.6	50.7
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES													
4. Hot metal	-do-	1.69	4.31	6.99	8.48	9.55	9.24	10.06	10.44	10.87	11.88	11.96	12.14
5. Steel ingots (incl. mini plants)	-do-	1.47	3.48	6.14	8.27	10.33	10.81	12.15	12.20	12.87	13.96	13.72	-
6. Semi-finished steel (main plants)	-do-	1.20	1.04	0.85	1.39	1.95	1.57	1.73	2.47	2.02	2.11	2.03	4.30
7. Finished steel (incl. secondary producers)	-do-	1.04	2.39	4.64	5.75	6.82	7.78	9.49	9.55	11.68	12.84	13.00	13.40
8. Steel castings	Thousand tonnes	-	35	62	62	71	87	93	104	170	211	239	256
9. Aluminium	-do-	4.0	18.5	168.8	187.3	199.0	276.5	264.8	257.3	278.1	357.3	427.1	449.4
10. Blister copper	-do-	7.1	9.0	9.3	23.9	25.3	41.0	33.6	38.0	33.9	44.8	42.5	40.4
III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES													
11. Machine tools	Rs. Million	3	8	430	1137	1692	3028	2914	3571	3899	5107	6515	7650
12. Cotton textile machinery (incl. spares / accessories)	-do-	-	-	303+	1313	3027	3505	3652	3961	4475	4840	6440	8912
13. Jute mill machinery	-do-	-	-	11	-	50	37	33	35	21	43	48	-
14. Sugar mill machinery	-do-	-	44	139	330	242	438	426	382	394	325	517	757
15. Cement machinery	-do-	-	6	42	57	336	582	954	980	1250	2753	3146	3104
16. Railway wagons @	Thousand nos	-	9.0$	11.1	12.2	13.6	13.0	13.1	15.2	13.4	20.2	29.0	25.4
17. Automobiles (total)	-do-	16.5	54.8	87.9	72.7	121.1	196.0	219.2	235.8	291.6	317.2	350.7	366.3
(i) Commercial vehicles £	-do-	8.6	28.2	41.2	43.8	71.7	96.8	103.0	106.0	119.9	115.3	125.5	145.5
(ii) Cars, jeeps & land rovers	-do-	7.9	26.6	46.7	28.9	49.4	99.2	116.2	129.8	171.7	201.9	225.2	220.8
18. Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds / scooterettes	-do-	-	0.9	97.0	216.7	447.2	918.0	1221.6	1434.7	1541.0	1674.4	1753.8	1835.7
19. Power driven pumps	-do-	35	105	259	275	431	496	512	459	516	593	464	516
20. Diesel engines (stationary)	-do-	5.5	43.2	65.0	135.5	173.9	170.3	183.9	187.2	198.8	247.7	244.2	212.3
21. Earth moving equipment	-do-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7
22. Bicycles	-do-	99	1063	2042	3222	4189	5893	5553	6119	6676	6703	6802	6879
23. Sewing machines	-do-	33	297	235	269	335	331	291	377	327	238	124	93
24. Agricultural tractors	-do-	-	-	-	33.3	71.0	84.9	76.3	80.0	82.9	109.6	125.1	143.5

Contd...

1.31 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES(CONTD.)

	Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV.	**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES**													
	25. Power transformers	Million KVA	0.18	1.39	8.09	13.69	19.46	25.39	27.25	28.25	24.73	28.50	36.55	36.58
	26. Electric motors	Million hp	0.10	0.73	2.72	3.53	4.06	4.94	5.25	5.43	4.26	5.33	5.23	5.86
	27. Electric fans	Million	0.20	1.06	1.72	2.14	4.18	4.81	5.20	3.94	4.75	5.22	5.55	4.16
	28. Electric lamps	-do-	15.0	43.5	119.3	132.8	198.1	276.6	270.7	283.7	256.5	247.5	251.7	269.2
	29. Radio receivers	Thousand	54	280	1704	1536	1734	1199	1161	1249	978	1024	668	685
	30. Aluminium conductors	Thousand tonnes	1.7	23.7	64.2	59.8	86.00	53.2	61.1	58.0	40.9	29.5	57.8	67.6
V.	**CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES**													
	31. Nitrogenous fertilizer (N)	Thousand tonnes	9	99	830	1535	2164	3917	4328	5410	5466	6712	6742	6993
	32. Phosphatic fertilizer (P2O5)	-do-	9	54	229	320	842	1264	1428	1660	1665	2252	1792	2045
	33. Soda ash	-do-	46	147	449	555	563	817	849	912	956	1191	1377	1385
	34. Caustic Soda	-do-	12	99	371	458	578	684	727	764	958	903	933	981
	35. Paper & paper board	-do-	116	349	755	836	1149	1376	1517	1569	1662	1726	1823	2065
	36. Automobile tyres	Million	-	1.49	3.79	5.40	7.97	11.46	12.33	12.71	14.62	15.03	19.00	20.10
	37. Bicycle tyres	-do-	-	11.2	19.2	24.5	27.00	31.2	36.1	29.7	31.8	26.0	25.6	24.8
	38. Cement	Million tonnes	2.7	8.0	14.3	17.2	18.6	30.2	33.1	36.5	39.6	44.3	45.8	48.9
	39. Petroleum refinery products	-do-	0.2	5.7	17.1	20.8	24.1	33.2	39.9	42.8	44.7	45.7	48.7	48.6
	40. Penicillin	MMU	-	-	190.4	251.4	336.8	221.7	236.0	266.7	304.8	330.5	324.9	229.5
	41. Streptomycin	Base tonnes	-	-	157.2	189.0	227.3	235.1	187.2	203.9	248.3	243.8	134.2	159.2
	42. Chloramphenicol powder	Tonnes	-	-	30.9	65.4	85.5	78.5	82.5	60.5	94.6	92.8	100.3	91.5
	43. Vitamin A	MMU	-	-	38.5	34.1	59.9	60.6	65.4	69.3	76.1	74.2	94.3	82.5
VI.	**TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**													
	44. Jute textiles	Thousand tonnes	837	1071	1060	1302	1392	1370	1352	1394	1192	1389	1304	1430
	45. Cloth													
	(a) Cotton cloth	Million sq. metres	4215	6738	7602	8091	8368	9040	12467	12727	12626	12255	12738	13399
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	3401	4649	4055	3961	3434	2619	2716	2594	2346	2122	2087	1978
	(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	814	2089	3547	4130	4934	6421	9751	10133	10280	10133	10651	11421
	(b) Mixed / blended cloth	-do-	-	-	170	416	1270	1278	1660	1817	1815	1921	1838	2118
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	-	-	107	257	730	808	822	880	827	821	690	738
	(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	-	-	63	159	540	470	838	937	988	1100	1148	1380
	(c) Man-made fibre fabrics	-do-	300$	550$	951	880	1350	1696	3080	3393	3536	4008	4146	4837
	(i) Mill sector	-do-	13$	3$	2	1	4	5	6	9	5	5	4	4
	(ii) Decentralised sector	-do-	287$$	547$	949	879	1346	1691	3086	3384	3531	4003	4142	4833
	46. Spun yarn (by cotton textile mills)													
	(i) Cotton	Million kg.	533$	788$	929	1002	1067	1183	1253	1302	1321	1302	1367	1467
	(ii) Mixed / blended	-do-	-	-	22	47	144	129	129	144	152	169	177	213
	(iii) 100% non-cotton	-do-	11$$	15$	65	53	87	70	72	80	82	91	95	115

1.31 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES(CONTD.)

Industry	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47. Filament yarn:													
(a) Cellulosic	-do-	Neg.	21$	38	37	43	34	42	45	46	44	49	51
(i) Viscose	-do-	Neg.	19$	36	35	41	33	42	45	46	44	49	51
(ii) Acetate	-do-	-	2$	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Synthetic	-do-	-	-	10	16	31	90	107	118	145	179	195	225
(i) Nylon	-do-	-	-	9	14	20	35	39	37	34	36	39	40
(ii) Polyester	-do-	-	-	1	2	11	55	68	81	111	143	156	185
48. Staple fibre:													
(a) Cellulosic	-do-	-	22$	62	68	83	102	90	96	119	126	148	160
(i) Viscose	-do-	-	22$	62	67	83	102	90	96	119	126	148	160
(ii) Acetate	-do-	-	-	Neg.	1	Neg.	Neg.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Synthetic	-do-	-	-	5	16	34	60	65	89	101	138	157	176
(i) Polyester	-do-	-	-	5	16	24	39	43	66	79	112	127	134
(ii) Acrylic	-do-	-	-	-	-	10	21	22	23	22	26	30	42
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES													
49. Sugar **	Thousand tonnes	1134++	3029++	3740	4264	5148	6144	7003	8502	9110	8752	10989	11905
50. Tea	Million kg.	277	318	423	483	568	634	652	618	678	690	700	719
51. Coffee	Thousand tonnes	21.0	54.1	71.4	90.7	139.5	140.8	160.3	139.5	164.4	166.7	175.0	118.0
52. Vanaspati	-do-	155	355	558	500	753	936	870	918	980	996	939	824
53. Salt	-do-	-	-	5568	5174	8409	8304	10482	9570	9827	8326	10598	12645
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED ***	Billion KWH	5.1	16.9	55.8	79.2	110.8	156.9	170.4	187.7	202.1	221.4	245.4	264.6

* Provisional.
@ Includes output in railway workshops.
\+ Excludes hosiery, textile testing instruments and spares / accessories.
£ Includes buses, trucks and tempos, 3 & 4 wheelers.
** Relates to sugar season which is October-September.

*** Relates to utilities.
Neg. Negligible.
\- Not available.
$ On a calendar year basis.
$$ Relates to calendar year 1951.
++ Relates to November-October.

Sources :

1	Ministry of Coal
2 & 39	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
3,9 and 10	Ministry of Mines
4 to 8	Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel
11,14 to 30 and 35 - 37	Directorate General of Technical Development
12, 45 - 48	Ministry of Textiles, Textiles Commissioner
13 and 44	Ministry of Textiles, Jute Commissioner
31 to 34 and 40 - 43	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
38	Development Commissioner for Cement
49	Ministry of Food, Directorate of Sugar
50	Ministry of Commerce, Tea Board
51	Ministry of Commerce, Coffee Board
52	Ministry of Food, Directorate of Vanaspati
53	Salt Commissioner
VIII.	Ministry of Power & Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Deptt. of Power.

1.32 INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1980-81 = 100)

Industry group	Industry	Weight	1981-82	1983-84	1984-85	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91*
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12
	General Index	**100.00**	**109.3**	**120.4**	**130.7**	**155.1**	**166.4**	**180.9**	**196.4**	**213.1**
1	**Mining & quarrying**	**11.46**	**117.7**	**147.8**	**160.8**	**177.9**	**184.6**	**199.1**	**211.6**	**222.0**
2 - 3	**Manufacturing**	**77.11**	**107.9**	**115.6**	**124.8**	**149.7**	**161.5**	**175.6**	**190.7**	**208.0**
20-21	Food products	5.33	113.5	121.1	120.0	133.2	139.0	148.5	150.9	169.7
22	Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	1.57	104.3	104.5	111.7	98.5	84.9	92.1	103.0	104.3
23	Cotton textiles	12.31	99.7	100.2	102.2	112.5	111.2	107.8	112.3	128.8
25	Jute, hemp & mesta products	2.00	95.7	78.2	99.4	101.1	91.0	101.9	97.4	101.7
26	Textile products and apparel @	0.82	96.7	92.1	95.6	87.1	91.7	134.2	151.7	103.2
27	Wood & wood products, furniture and fixtures	0.45	153.2	167.5	216.5	246.1	161.7	171.7	176.0	198.4
28	Paper, paper products and printing	3.23	108.3	109.3	131.9	163.2	166.3	171.3	181.5	197.9
29	Leather and fur products +	0.49	128.1	116.3	139.7	177.7	185.5	177.4	188.3	194.2
30	Rubber, plastic, petroleum & coal products	4.00	119.2	136.1	147.2	149.6	155.1	168.3	173.5	173.2
31	Chemicals	12.51	116.9	131.0	142.8	175.5	200.9	233.4	247.6	254.3
32	Non-metallic mineral products	3.00	106.7	122.5	138.4	160.3	158.1	184.6	189.9	193.2
33	Basic metals and alloy products	9.80	100.0	95.1	107.3	126.8	135.6	144.9	143.7	159.2
34	Metal products ++	2.29	94.6	88.1	105.0	124.5	129.6	133.5	142.6	143.2
35	Non-electrical machinery and machine tools ++	6.24	111.1	119.6	127.6	141.8	139.2	161.2	171.9	186.3
36	Electrical machinery and appliances ++	5.78	103.9	143.1	148.8	254.7	335.2	346.0	459.2	562.0
37	Transport equipment ++	6.39	108.1	123.4	131.6	144.9	151.9	171.3	181.1	192.5
38	Other manufacturing	0.90	149.2	104.6	122.8	235.4	272.1	306.3	333.2	323.7
4	**Electricity**	**11.43**	**110.2**	**125.4**	**140.4**	**168.1**	**181.0**	**198.2**	**219.7**	**238.8**

* Provisional.
@ Excludes footwear.
\+ Excludes repairs.
++ Includes parts.

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Industrial Statistics Wing.

2.1 GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION FROM BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crore)

	Gross capital formation by the Central Government				Gross financial assistance for capital formation to				
	Fixed assets	Works stores	Increase in stocks of foodgrains & fertilisers	Total	State govern-ments	Non-depart-mental commercial under-takings#	Others##	Total	**Total (5)+(9)**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	593.9	9.8	8.6	612.3	815.7	81.1	95.9	992.7	1605.0
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1362.3	8.3	73.9	1444.5	1373.2	932.4	154.7	2460.3	3904.8
Third Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	2355.4	99.5	-9.8	2445.1	2837.4	1658.8	210.4	4706.6	7151.7
Annual Plans (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1410.6	12.2	-179.6 -121.6*	1243.2 (1301.2)*	2127.2	1593.5 1403.5**	163.6	3884.3 3694.3**	5127.5 4995.5
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	2857.6	104.1	7.0	2968.7	4570.3	2750.8	621.1	7942.2	10910.9
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	5222.1	68.0	661.1	5951.2	9668.9	9380.8	920.6	19980.3	25931.5
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	14148.1	674.6		14822.7	25693.3	21288.9	2663.2	49645.4	64468.1
1950-51	79.5	9.9	-9.3	80.1	41.1	5.2	2.4	48.7	128.8
1955-56	177.4	5.1	-29.8	152.7	275.2	22.0	33.4	330.6	483.3
1960-61	302.0	-38.4	43.8	307.4	319.3	210.7	24.6	554.6	862.0
1965-66	549.1	1.2	-29.9	520.4	739.4	492.6	53.0	1285.0	1805.4
1970-71	485.0	8.3	26.0	519.3	740.2	530.7	98.3	1369.2	1888.5
1971-72	566.1	55.4	-24.1	597.4	884.7	545.1	133.4	1563.2	2160.6
1972-73	664.8	59.1	-46.8	677.1	1062.3	731.4	156.7	1950.4	2627.5
1973-74	711.4	8.8	62.1	782.3	1190.8	583.1	108.4	1882.3	2664.6
1974-75	822.6	33.3	371.5	1227.4	1188.1	1108.0	153.8	2449.9	3677.3
1975-76	949.6	17.6	237.1	1204.3	1433.3	1838.2	187.4	3458.9	4663.2
1976-77	1089.7	-30.4	52.5	1111.8	1523.9	2183.3	172.0	3879.2	4991.0
1977-78	1118.5	-11.3		1107.2	2221.2	2156.3	202.8	4580.3	5687.5
1978-79	1241.7	58.8		1300.5	3302.4	2105.0	204.6	5612.0	6912.5
1979-80	1443.3	84.3		1527.6	3243.6	2234.9	222.7	5701.2	7228.8
1980-81	1751.2	156.3		1907.5	3665.8	3166.2	272.6	7104.6	9012.1
1981-82	2411.4	140.5		2551.9	3927.9	3880.5	438.8	8247.2	10799.1
1982-83	2813.8	70.5		2884.3	4931.2	4074.2	514.3	9519.7	12404.0
1983-84	3219.1	136.6		3355.7	5973.6	4678.9	693.5	11346.0	14701.7
1984-85	3952.6	170.7		4123.3	7194.8	5489.1	744.0	13427.9	17551.2
1985-86	4451.5	106.2		4557.7	10053.5	6082.4	783.6	16919.5	21477.2
1986-87	5817.3	87.7		5905.0	10800.2	6523.4	1091.1	18414.7	24319.7
1987-88	5683.1	277.5		5960.6	12723.4	5667.2	1418.9	19809.5	25770.1
1988-89	6976.7	79.5		7056.2	13956.4	6316.5	1648.2	21921.2	28977.4
1989-90	7799.9	336.7		8136.6	13935.0	7053.9	3887.2	24876.1	33012.7
1990-91 (RE)	8484.7	198.2		8682.9	18639.7	6463.4	1941.1	27044.2	35727.1
1991-92 (BE)	**9373.5**	**376.4**		**9749.9**	**20365.1**	**5154.5**	**2144.0**	**27663.6**	**37413.5**

* Includes transfer of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India.
** Includes loans to Food Corporation of India for the stockpiling of foodgrains.
# Public undertakings operated by autonomous corporations and companies.
Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.2 BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crore)

		1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (BE)	1990-91 (RE)	1991-92 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	TOTAL OUTLAY	36845	72825	83961	100790	112169	130048	158107	176191	179443	198160
A.	DEVELOPMENT (a)	24426	48085	53397	63778	68801	79548	98501	107993	107945	116726
B.	NON-DEVELOPMENT	12419	24740	30564	37012	43369	50500	59606	68198	71498	81434
	1. Defence (net)	3867	7136	8519	11166	13182	14940	16295	17250	17350	18100
	2. Interest payments	2957	6863	8006	10591	12991	16447	20501	24389	25108	31967
	3. Tax collection charges	504	857	986	1185	1355	1552	1795	2059	2118	2276
	4. Police	1163	2165	2544	2955	3535	4086	4833	5220	5699	6035
	5. Others (b)	3928	7719	10509	11115	12306	13475	16182	19280	21223	23056
II.	CURRENT REVENUE	24563	47098	56773	64823	73485	85714	103114	117855	112273	132412
A.	TAX REVENUE	19844	35813	43267	49540	56976	66925	77692	89183	89303	102896
	1. Income and corporation tax	2817	4484	5375	6039	6626	8691	9808	11587	11986	13091
	2. Customs	3409	7044	9526	11475	13702	15806	18036	21460	20800	25899
	3. Union excise duties	6500	11151	12956	14470	16426	18841	22406	25125	24500	26888
	4 Sales tax	4018	7326	8742	9975	11613	13670	15662	17853	18450	21081
	5 Other	3100	5811	6668	7581	8609	9918	11780	13158	13567	15937
B.	NON-TAX REVENUE	4719	11285	13506	15283	16509	18789	25422	28672	22970	29516
	(Internal resources of public undertakings for the Plan)	(1374)	(4920)	(5963)	(6388)	(7318)	(9174)	(11892)	(17351)	(11350)	(14856)
III.	GAP (I-II)	12282	25727	27188	35967	38684	44334	54993	58336	67170	65748
	Financed by:										
IV	NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS (A+B)	8831	20522	23749	26817	33180	39232	44380	49337	55323	54802
a.	INTERNAL (net)	7161	18765	21899	24439	29415	36172	40813	45010	50517	50424
	1. Net market loans (d)	3163	5425	6475	7327	7986	11168	10405	11301	11307	11700
	2. Net small savings	1121	3650	4292	3276	3633	5475	7958	5000	7280	7210
	3. Net State and public provident funds	558	1213	1260	2150	2486	2957	3590	3670	4296	4186
	4. Special deposits of non-Government provident funds	604	982	776	3688	4156	5657	7000	6300	7000	7000
	5. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits	-70	80	125	-320	-190	-190	-106	-105	-105	-55
	6. Net misc. capital receipts (e)	1785	7415	8971	8318	11344	11105	11966	18844	20739	20383
B.	EXTERNAL	1670	1857	1850	2378	3765	3060	3567	4327	4806	4378
	1. Net loans (excluding PL-480)	798	1516	1515	2146	29263	2521	2595	3334	3488	3292
	(i) Gross	1190	2003	2145	3040	4069	4016	4443	5385	5669	6544
	(ii) Less repayments	392	487	630	894	1146	1495	1848	2051	2181	3252
	2. Grants	436	475	485	436	492	600	754	808	822	868
	3. Net PL-480 accounts under Indo.-US agreement 1974	(-)49	(-)65	(-)79	(-)78	(-)61	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Net special credit	(-)53	(-)69	(-)71	(-)126	(-)107	(-)61	(-)32	(-)72	(-)76	(-)153
	5. Loans from IMF Trust Fund	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6. Revolving fund	-	-	-	-	518	-	250	257	572	371
V.	OVERALL BUDGETARY DEFICIT	3451	5105	3439	9150	5504	5102	10613	8999	11847	10946

Contd...

2.2 BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Including extra-budgetary resources of public sector undertakings for their plans)

(Rs. crore)

Notes:

(a) Includes plan expenditure of Railways, P&T and non-departmental commercial undertakings financed out of their internal and extrabudgetary resources, including market borrowings and term loans from financial institutions to State Government public enterprises. Also includes developmental loans given by the Central and State Government to non-departmental undertakings, local bodies and other Parties. However, it excludes a notional amount of Rs.45 crores in 1980-81, Rs.461 crores in 1984-85, and Rs.97 crores in 1985-86 on account of conversion of loan capital given to non-departmental commercial undertakings into equity capital.

(b) Includes general administration, pensons and ex-gratia payments to former rulers, famine relief (only non-plan portion), subsidies on food and controlled cloth, grants and loans to foreign countries and loans for non-developmental purpose to other parties, but excludes Contingency Fund transactions. It also excludes national transactions in respect of subscriptions to International Monetary Fund of Rs. 559 crores in 1980-81, Rs.368 crores in 1984-85, Rs.520 crores in 1985-86, Rs.1134 crores in 1986-87, Rs.1029 crores in 1987-88, Rs.775 crores in 1988-89, Rs.803 crores in 1989-90, Rs.550 crores in 1990-91 (RE) and Rs.3410 crores in 1991-92 (BE).

(c) Includes internal resources of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and non-departmental commercial undertakings for the plan. Because of the change in the concept from the Sixth Plan period the data for 1980-81 onwards are not comparable with those of the earlier years.

(d) Includes market borrowings of State Government public enterprises.

(e) Excludes the national receipts on account of repayments of loans by non-departmental commercial undertakings due to their conversion into equity capital. It also excludes national transactions in respect of International Monetary Fund and Contingency Fund transactions.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.3 TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crore)

	Final outlays			Transfer payments to the rest of the economy			Financial Investments & loans to the rest of the economy (gross)	Total Expenditure (4+7+8)
	Government consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	Total	Current	Capital	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
First Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	1241.3	612.3	1853.6	809.2	122.7	931.9	965.7	3751.2
Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	1961.5	1444.5	3406.0	1567.1	249.3	1816.4	2600.2	7822.6
Third Plan (1960-61 to 1965-66)	4256.0	2445.1	6701.1	2982.9	500.9	3483.8	5075.9	15260.8
Annual Plan (1966-67 to 1968-69)	3877.5	1243.2	5120.7	3214.0	406.9	3620.9	4739.8	13481.4
Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)	9775.4	2969.2	12744.6	8035.8	1453.7	9489.5	10759.6	32993.7
Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1978-79)	17575.6	5951.2	23526.8	19772.7	3229.9	23002.6	21144.9	67674.3
Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	35885.4	14822.7	50708.1	50604.0	9909.7	60513.7	47034.3	158256.1
1950-51	234.7	80.1	314.8	110.9	6.0	116.9	72.0	503.7
1955-56	269.1	152.7	421.8	202.8	48.5	251.3	301.4	974.5
1960-61	433.0	307.4	740.4	426.5	68.7	495.2	570.0	1805.6
1965-66	1109.1	520.4	1629.5	753.8	131.9	885.7	1425.4 *	3940.6 *
1970-71	1669.4	519.3	2188.7	1239.1	193.3	1432.4	1955.5	5576.6
1971-72	2054.5	597.4	2651.9	1722.7	283.8	2006.5	2051.3	6709.7
1972-73	2262.1	677.1	2939.2	1851.5	428.6	2280.1	2630.0	7849.3
1973-74	2312.5	782.3	3094.8	2059.5	356.3	2415.8	2620.2	8130.8
1974-75	2866.8	1227.4	4094.2	2449.8	375.0	2824.8	2865.9	9784.9
1975-76	3449.2	1204.3	4653.5	3017.7	535.7	3553.4	3829.6	12036.5
1976-77	3605.9	1111.8	4717.7	3944.7	501.9	4446.6	3985.8	13150.1
1977-78	3678.2	1107.2	4785.4	4677.9	754.6	5432.5	4767.7	14985.6
1978-79	3975.2	1300.5	5276.6	5682.6	1062.7	6745.3	5695.9	17717.2
1979-80	4502.4	1527.6	6030.0	6063.8	1219.6	7283.4	5190.9	18504.3
1980-81	5174.0	1907.5	7081.5	6911.6	1302.2	8213.8	7199.5	22494.8
1981-82	6096.3	2551.9	8648.2	7728.2	1524.8	9253.0	7499.8	25401.2
1982-83	7056.9	2884.3	9941.2	9589.8	1787.9	11377.7	9174.8	30493.7
1983-84	8130.0	3355.7	11485.7	11436.3	2337.1	13773.4	10728.6	35987.7
1984-85	9428.2	4123.3	13551.5	14938.1	2957.7	17895.8	12431.6	43878.9
1985-86	11210.4	4557.7	15768.1	18347.4	3825.1	22172.5	15171.8	53112.4
1986-87	14664.7	5905.0	20569.7	21242.8	4407.8	25650.6	17802.8	64023.1
1987-88	16551.2	5960.9	22512.1	25380.2	5474.1	30854.3	16938.2	70304.6
1988-89	18763.6	7056.2	25819.8	31398.7	5749.5	37148.2	18434.3	81402.3
1989-90	20783.7	8136.6	28920.3	37877.0	6835.2	44712.2	21416.9	95049.4
1990-91 (RE)	23101.7	8682.9	31784.6	46177.2	7007.7	53184.9	22959.6	107929.1
1991-92 (BE)	**24654.7**	**9749.9**	**34404.6**	**51207.2**	**8144.1**	**59351.3**	**24744.9**	**118500.8**

* For 1965-66, includes Rs.53 crore as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA & ADB following the change in the par value of the rupee. This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Government Of India securities.

Source : Economic Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

2.4 PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENTS : CENTRE , STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1961-80

	Amount (Rs. crore)					Percentage Distribution				
	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plan 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80	Third Plan 1961-66	Annual Plan 1966-69	Fourth Plan 1969-74	Fifth Plan 1974-79	Annual Plan 1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Agriculture and allied sectors	1088.9	1107.1 *	2320.4 *	4864.9	1996.5	12.7	16.7	14.7	12.3	16.4
2 Irrigation and flood control	664.7	471.0	1354.1	3876.5	1287.9	7.8	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.6
3 Power	1252.3	1212.5	2931.7	7399.5	2240.5	14.6	18.3	18.6	18.8	18.4
4 Village and small scale industries	240.8	126.1	242.6	592.5	255.7	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.1
5 Industry and minerals	1726.3	1510.4	2864.4	8988.6	2383.5	20.1	22.8	18.2	22.8	19.6
6 Transport and communications	2111.7	1222.4	3080.4	6870.3	2044.9	24.6	18.5	19.5	17.4	16.8
7 Education	588.7	306.8	774.3	1710.3	263.0	6.9	4.6	4.9	4.3	2.2
8 Scientific research	71.6	47.1	130.8		91.4 +	0.8	0.7	0.8		0.8
9 Health	225.9	140.2	335.5	760.8	223.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8
10 Family planning	24.9	70.4	278.0	491.8	118.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
11 Water supply and sanitation	105.7	102.7	458.9	1091.6	387.6	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.8	3.2
12 Housing, urban and regional development	127.6	73.3	270.2	1150.0	368.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	3.0
13 Welfare of backward classes	99.1	73.6	164.6	724.0 **	247.9 **	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.0
14 Social welfare	19.4	11.2	64.4	88.2	30.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
15 Labour welfare and craftsman training	55.8	34.8	31.1	817.2	236.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.9
16 Other programmes	173.1	115.8	179.8			2.0	1.7	1.1		
17 Special schemes										
(i) Special welfare programmes	--	--	123.6	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
(ii) Crash scheme for educated unemployed	--	--	54.0	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--
(iii) Advance action for Fifth Plan	--	--	120.0	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--
TOTAL	8576.5	6625.4	15778.8	39426.2	12176.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes buffer stocks : Rs. 140 crore for 1968-69, Rs. 25 crore for 1969-70, Rs. 50 crore for 1971-72, Rs. 25 crore for 1972-73 and Rs. 24 crore for 1973-74. Thus the figure for the buffer stocks during the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 124 crores against the orginal plan provision of Rs. 255 crores.

** Includes Hill and Tribal Areas.

\+ Includes new and renewable sources of energy.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.5A PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980-85

(Rs. crore)

		Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980-85 (Col.3 to 7)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Agriculture	5695.1	981.5	1129.4	1261.0	1427.0	1824.6	6623.5
II.	Rural development	5363.7	1040.2	1100.9	1295.8	1497.9	2062.0	6996.8
III.	Special area programme	1480.0	206.4	258.5	335.1	356.8	423.5	1580.3
IV.	Irrigation and flood control	12160.0	1777.3	1948.4	2105.2	2445.4	2653.6	10929.9
V.	Energy	26535.4	3828.0	5064.9	6409.6	7276.6	8172.2	30751.3
	1. Power	19265.4	2656.8	3182.3	3708.5	4092.5	4658.5	18298.6
	2. New and renewable sources of energy	100.0	4.3	13.9	22.5	33.7	88.7	163.1
	3. Petroleum	4300.0	735.2	1204.8	1823.1	2197.8	2521.2	8482.1
	4. Coal	2870.0	431.7	663.9	855.5	952.6	903.8	3807.5
VI.	Industry and minerals	15017.6	2194.5	2777.9	3075.3	3916.4	4983.4*	16947.5*
	1. Village and small scale industries	1780.5	273.2	322.9	326.1	402.6	620.3	1945.1
	2. Large and medium industries	13237.1	1921.3	2360.0	2709.2	3478.8	4321.1*	14790.4*
	3. Other	-	-	95.0	40.0	35.0	42.0	212.0
VII.	Transport	12412.0	2163.0	2583.1	2752.8	3075.8	3633.7	14208.4
	1. Railways	5100.0	973.0	1210.0	1319.5.	1419.6	1664.6	6586.7
	2. Others	7312.0	1190.0	1373.1	1433.3	1656.2	1969.1	7612.7
VIII.	Communications and information & broadcasting	3134.3	356.7	576.1	674.8	864.5	997.4	3469.5
IX.	Science & technology	865.2	97.4	148.3	208.1	228.5	338.1@	1020.4@
X.	Social services	14035.2	2074.6	2487.2.	2950.2	3834.7	4569.9	15916.6
	1. Education	2523.7	339.5	435.7	538.6	697.8	965.0	2976.6
	2. Health and family welfare	2831.0	411.5	530.4	675.2	853.1	942.0	3412.2
	3. Housing and urban development	2488.4	477.3	488.1	507.3	656.9	709.5	2839.1
	4. Other social services	6192.1	846.3	1033.0	1229.1	1626.9	1953.4	6688.7
XI.	Other	801.5	112.8	136.2	215.0	163.9	219.6	847.5
XII.	Total (I to XI)	97500.0	14832.4	18210.9	21282.9	25087.5	29878.0	109291.7
			(15023.4)	(18372.9)	(21724.9)	(25313.6)	(30032.5)	(110467.3)
	(a) Central Plans	47250.0	7049.3	9197.0	11284.9	13644.0	16650.0	57825.2
	(b) State Plans	48600.0	7527.5	8666.3	9587.8	10994.8	12681.8	49458.2
			(7718.5)	(8828.3)	(10029.8)	(11220.9)	(12836.6)	(50633.8)
	(c) Union Territory Plans	1650.0	255.6	347.6	410.2	448.7	546.2	2008.3

* Excludes Rs.2.85 crore for National Test Houses.

@ Includes Rs.2.85 crore for National Test Houses.

Note: Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure (Rs.191 crore in 1980-81, Rs.162 crore in 1981-82, Rs.442 crore in 1982-83, Rs.226 crore in 1983-84 & Rs.154.5 crore in 1984-85) on works financed by by central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.5B PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1980-85

(Percentage distribution)

	Sixth Plan outlay 1980-85	Annual Plan 1980-81 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1981-82 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1982-83 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1983-84 (Actuals)	Annual Plan 1984-85 (Actuals)	Total Sixth Plan 1980-85 (Col.3 to7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.1
II. Rural development	5.5	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.9	6.4
III. Special area programme	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
IV. Irrigation and flood control	12.5	12.0	10.7	9.9	9.7	8.9	10.0
V. Energy	27.2	25.8	27.8	30.1	29.0	27.4	28.1
1. Power	19.8	17.9	17.5	17.4	16.3	15.6	16.7
2. New and renewable sources of energy	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
3. Petroleum	4.4	5.0	6.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	7.8
4. Coal	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.5
VI. Industry and minerals	15.4	14.8	15.3	14.4	15.6	16.7	15.5
1. Village and small scale industries	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8
2. Large and medium industries	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.7	13.9	14.5	13.5
3. Other			0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
VII. Transport	12.7	14.6	14.2	12.9	12.3	12.2	13.0
1. Railways	5.2	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.7	5.6	6.1
2. Other	7.5	8.0	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9
VIII. Communications and information & broadcasting	3.2	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
IX. Science & technology	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9
X. Social services	14.4	14.0	13.7	13.9	15.3	15.3	14.5
1. Education	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.7
2. Health and family welfare	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1
3. Housing and urban development	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6
4. Other social services	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.1
XI. Other	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
XII. Total (I to XI) *	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Exclusive of expenditure on works financed by Central assistance for relief from natural calamities.

Note: Based on data in Table 2.5 A.

2.6A SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crore)

	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total for the Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & allied activities	10523.6	1825.9	2215.8	2742.9	2903.0	3105.0	12792.6
II. Rural development	8906.1	2226.1	2667.7	3146.4	2982.3	4224.0	15246.5
III. Special area programmes	2803.6	447.3	627.6	677.1	926.5	791.8	3470.3
IV. Irrigation & flood control	16978.6	2792.2	3221.6	3346.9	3590.9	3638.2	16589.9
V. Energy	54821.3	9613.2	11402.8	11594.5	13226.4	15852.4	61689.3
a. Power	34273.5	5615.5	6701.5	7096.3	8243.8	10238.3	37895.3
b. Petroleum	12627.7	2869.9	3326.4	3019.6	3108.9	3684.0	16008.8
c. Coal & lignite	7400.6	995.0	1233.0	1362.9	1737.7	1793.6	7122.3
d. Non-conventional sources of energy	519.5	132.8	141.9	115.7	136.0	136.5	662.9
VI. Industry & minerals	22415.5@	5502.9@	5619.6@	5537.1$	5896.1$	6664.7$	29220.3
a. Village & small industries	2752.7	524.4	615.7	616.9	686.2	806.1	3249.3
b. Other industries	19662.8	4978.5	5003.9	4920.2	5209.9	5858.6	25971.1
VII. Transport	22644.9	4072.2	5201.4	6034.6	6723.0	7516.9	29548.1
a. Railways	12334.5	1941.7	2697.0	3418.9	3929.4	4562.2	16549.2
b. Other	10310.4	2130.5	2504.4	2615.7	2793.6	2954.7	12998.9
VIII. Communications	4474.5	942.1	1085.6	1464.0	2193.8	2740.0	8425.5
IX. Science, technology & environment	2463.1	404.8	512.4	585.4	751.4	769.9	3023.9
X. General economic services	1395.6*	179.1	423.1	386.1@	494.8@	766.6@	2249.6
XI. Social services	31545.2	4858.5	5902.0	7006.4	8052.5	9140.3	34959.7
a. Education	6382.6	876.8	1014.4	1610.8	1913.4	2270.1	7685.5
b. Medical & public health	3392.9	579.9	641.8	724.3	831.0	911.6	3688.6
c. Family welfare	3256.3	479.8	561.1	607.4	671.8	800.7	3120.8
d. Housing	2428.2	437.9	561.0	506.4	587.0	630.5	2722.8
e. Urban development	1801.3	323.2	359.0	400.9	482.3	548.0	2113.4
f. Other social services	14283.9**	2160.9	2764.7	3156.6	3567.0	3879.4	15628.5
XII. General services	1028.0	195.6	269.5	399.2	329.1	320.4	1513.8
Total (I to XII)	180000.0	33059.9 (33421.1)	39149.1 (39705.2)	42920.6 (44034.1)	48069.8 (48644.8)	55530.2 (55630.2)	218729.6 (221435.4)
(a) Central Plans	95534.0	19115.5	22401.7	24584.7	27949.0	33468.7	127519.6
(b) State Plans	80698.0	13249.5 (13610.7)	16043.0 (16599.0)	17627.5 (18741.1)	19356.4 (19931.4)	21216.0 (21316.0)	87492.4 (90198.2)
(c) Union Territory Plans	3768.0	694.9	704.4	708.4	764.5	845.5	3717.7

* Includes provision for district planning and National Saving Scheme also.
** Provision for Special Employment Scheme is also included.
@ Includes National Informatics Centre.
$ Excludes National Informatics Centre.

Notes:

1. As per revised budget classification.
2. Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure on works financed by central assistance for relief against natural calamities (Rs. 361.2 crore in 1985-86, Rs. 556.1 crore in 1986-87, Rs.1113.6 crore in 1987-88, Rs. 575.0 crore in 1988-89 and Rs.100.0 crore in 1989-90).
3. Annual Plan outlays/expenditure in respect of some erstwhile Union Territories have been included in State Plans' figures consequent on their attainment of Statehood. The Seventh Plan outlays are, however, as per the then existing situation.
4. Actual plan expenditure from 1985-86 to 1988-89 inclusive are as published in the previous Annual Plan documents.
5. Totals may not add up because of rounding.
6. Outlay/expenditure for petrochemical and engineering units under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has been excluded from Energy and included under Industry and minerals.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.6B SEVENTH PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

CENTRE, STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

(Percentage distribution)

	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86 Actuals	Annual Plan 1986-87 Actuals	Annual Plan 1987-88 Actuals	Annual Plan 1988-89 Actuals	Annual Plan 1989-90 Actuals	Total for the Seventh Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & allied activities	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.6
II. Rural development	4.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	6.2	7.6	7.0
III. Special area programmes	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6
IV. Irrigation & flood control	9.4	8.4	8.2	7.8	7.5	6.6	7.6
V. Energy	30.5	29.1	29.1	27.0	27.5	28.5	28.2
a. Power	19.0	17.0	17.1	16.5	17.1	18.4	17.3
b. Petroleum	7.0	8.7	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.6	7.3
c. Coal & lignite	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.3
d. Non-conventional sources of energy	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
VI. Industry & minerals	12.5	16.6	14.4	12.9	12.3	12.0	13.4
a. Village & small industries	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
b. Other industries	10.9	15.1	12.8	11.5	10.8	10.6	11.9
VII. Transport	12.6	12.3	13.3	14.1	14.0	13.5	13.5
a. Railways	6.9	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.6
b. Other	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.9
VIII. Communications	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.6	4.9	3.9
IX. Science, technology & environment	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
X. General economic services	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
XI. Social services	17.5	14.7	15.1	16.3	16.8	16.5	16.0
a. Education	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.5
b. Medical & public health	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
c. Family welfare	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
d. Housing	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
e. Urban development	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
f. Other social services	7.9	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.1
XII. General services	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total (I to XII)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plans	53.1	[illegible]	57.2	57.3	58.1	60.3	58.3
(b) State Plans	44.8	[illegible]	41.0	41.1	40.3	38.2	40.0
(c) Union Territory Plans	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7

Note : Based on table 2.6A.

2.6C ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT: CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

	Amount (Rs. crore)		Percentage distribution	
	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agricultural & allied activities	3395.7	4473.1	5.5	6.2
II. Rural development	4120.9	4442.3	6.7	6.1
III. Special area programmes	1027.1	1142.9	1.7	1.6
IV. Irrigation and flood control	3837.2	4699.0	6.2	6.5
V. Energy	17998.5	21302.3	29.3	29.5
1. Power	11334.4	13678.0	18.4	18.9
2. Petroleum	4130.1	4917.3	6.7	6.8
3. Coal & lignite	2391.8	2520.0	3.9	3.5
4. Non-conventional sources of energy	142.2	187.1	0.2	0.3
VI. Industry and minerals	8239.7	8617.7	13.4	11.9
1. Village and small scale industries	906.6	1186.9	1.5	1.6
2. Other industries	7333.1	7430.8	11.9	10.3
VII. Transport	8695.8	9916.3	14.1	13.7
1. Railways	4916.0	5325.0	8.0	7.4
2. Others	3779.8	4591.3	6.1	6.3
VIII. Communication	3040.0	3385.1	4.9	4.7
IX. Science, technology & environment	787.0	1017.4	1.3	1.4
X. General economic services	1032.5	1265.7	1.7	1.8
XI. Social services	9104.2	11790.1	14.8	16.3
1. Education	2062.7	2603.4	3.4	3.6
2. Medical & public health	960.9	1185.5	1.6	1.6
3. Family welfare	784.9	749.0	1.3	1.0
4. Housing	559.8	925.2	0.9	1.3
5. Urban development	693.2	823.1	1.1	1.1
6. Other social services	4042.7	5503.9	6.5	7.7
XII. General services	239.5	264.9	0.4	0.3
XIII. Total (I to XII)	61518.1 (61523.1)	72316.8	100.0	100.0
(a) Central Plan	38052.3	42968.8	61.9	59.4
(b) State Plans	22452.4 (22457.4)	28062.5	36.5	38.8
(c) Union Territory Plans	1013.4	1285.5	1.6	1.8

Notes: 1. As per revised budget classification.
2. Figures in brackets are inclusive of expenditure on works financed by central assistance for relief against natural calamities(Rs. 5.0 crore in 1990-91).

Source : Planning Commission.

2.7 FINANCE FOR CENTRAL AND STATE ANNUAL PLANS, 1990-9[illegible]

	1990-91			
	Latest estimates			
	Centre and UTs	States	Total	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5
I. Domestic resources				
(a) Balance from current revenues (BCR incl. ARM)	-9163	-1365@	-10528	[illegible]
(b) Resources/contribution of public sector enterprises	12973	-1700	11273	[illegible]
(c) Issue of bonds/debentures by PSEs	4933	0	4933	[illegible]
(d) Market loans	8000	3307	11307	[illegible]
(e) Small savings	8000	5787	13787	[illegible]
(f) Provident funds	1200	3019	4219	[illegible]
(g) Term loans and financial institutions/corporations	0	1840	1840	[illegible]
(h) Misc. capital receipts	6092	-1777	4315	[illegible]
Total domestic resources	32035	9382*	41417	[illegible]
II. Net inflow from abroad	7359	0	7359	[illegible]
III. Budgetary deficit	10772	0	10772	[illegible]
IV. Aggregate resources (I to III)	50166	9382	59548	[illegible]
V. Central assistance to States**	-10113	10113	0	[illegible]
VI. Assistance to States for relief from natural calamites	0	0	0	0
VII. Plan grants to States under Article 275(1)	-992	992	0	-3333
VIII. Implied assistance outside Gadgil Formula	0	736	736	0
IX. Resources for the Plan	39061	21223	60284	[illegible]

* BE in the Central Budget is Rs.4500 crores, due to additional savings estimated to be mobilised by the States.

** Including assistance for externally aided projects, the rest is Plan Loans, Area Programmes.

@ Including upgradation grants, special problem grants.

Source : Planning Commission.

2.8 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Rs. crore)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91 (RE)	1991-92 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Gross traffic receipts	2624	4986	5359	6428	7506	8435	9259	10739	12038	13319
(i) Passenger coaching	827	1354	1459	1720	1941	2060	2455	2669	3130	3493
(ii) Other coaching	116	166	179	210	293	255	271	313	350	369
(iii) Goods	1618	3353	3603	4376	5133	5982	6343	7624	8380	9222
(iv) Other earnings	82	119	125	133	142	162	225	226	226	255
(v) Suspense account	-19	-6	-7	-11	-3	-24	-35	-93	-48	-20
2. Working expenses	2537	4661	5142	5823	6901	7803	8633	9887	11091	12230
(i) Ordinary working expenses	2233	3629	4071	4643	5301	6003	6583	7444	8241	9180
(ii) Appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund	220	850	850	920	1250	1350	1500	1715	1950	2000
(iii) Appropriation to pensions	84	182	221	260	350	450	550	728	900	1050
3. Net traffic receipts (1-2)	87	325	217	605	605	632	626	852	947	1089
4. Net miscellaneous receipts	40	54	53	81	76	91	111	130	135	183
5. Net revenues (3+4)	127	379	270	686	681	723	737	981	1082	1272
6. Payments to general revenues	32[illegible]	424	466	507	579	639	716	809	927	1037
7. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-198	-45	-196	179	102	84	22	173	15[illegible]	235
8. Capital at charge	6096	7568	8286	9078	10373	11622	12988	14629	16091	17620
9. Item 5 as % of Item 8	2.1	5.0	3.3	7.6	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7	7.2
10. Item 7 as % of item 8	-3.2	-0.6	-2.4	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.3

Source : Ministry of Railways.

2.9 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Rs. crore)

	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Gross receipts	910	1463	1635	1786	1788	2344	3101	3544	4246	4490
(i) Posts	278	435	444	477	558	643	742	703	841	920
(ii) Telecommunications	632	1028	1191	1309	1230	1701	2359	2841	3405	3570
2. Net working expenses Expenses	821	1189	1368	1582	1779	2081	2287	2569	2890	3080
(i) Posts	346	508	557	640	774	834	912	966	1033	1145
(ii) Telecommunications	475	681	811	942	1005	1247	1375	1603	1857	1935
3. Net receipts (1-2)	89	274	267	204	9	263	814	975	1356	1410
(i) Posts	-67	-73	-113	-163	-216	-191	-170	-263	-192	-225
(ii) Telecommunications	156	347	380	367	225	454	984	1238	1548	1635
4. Dividend to General Revenues	37	97	135	170	213	0	161	180	220	204
5. Surplus/deficit (3-4)	52	177	132	34	-204	263	653	795	1136	1206
(i) Posts	-72	-82	-125	-163	-216	-191	-170	-263	-192	-225
(ii) Telecommunications	124	259	257	197	12	454	823	1058	1328	1431

Source : Ministry of Communications.

3.1 EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR BY INDUSTRY

(Lakh, as on 31 March)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. By branch												
1. Central Government	30.82	30.96	31.34	31.78	31.95	32.66	33.11	33.29	33.46	33.50	33[illegible]	33.89
2. State Governments	50.20	51.60	53.09	54.78	56.76	60.38	61.54	62.80	64.73	66.66	67.81	68.90
3. Quasi-Governments	36.75	39.29	41.70	43.43	45.76	50.40	52.74	54.96	56.74	57.95	59.48	59.99
4. Local bodies	19.89	20.15	20.63	20.80	20.37	21.11	21.30	21.64	21.90	22.14	22.11	22.38
Total	137.66	142.00	146.76	150.79	154.84	164.55	168.69	172.69	176.83	180.25	183.21	185.16
B. By industry												
0. Agriculture, hunting etc.	3.66	3.87	4.08	4.31	4.63	4.76	4.89	4.98	5.26	5.57	5.54	5.65
1. Mining and quarrying	7.57	7.58	7.71	7.97	8.18	8.84	9.27	9.74	9.66	9.42	9.56	9.57
2. & 3. Manufacturing	12.26	13.55	14.16	14.46	15.02	16.34	17.17	17.61	18.15	18.62	18.67	18.48
4. Electricity, gas and water	5.63	5.99	6.34	6.61	6.83	7.21	7.33	7.60	7.85	7.89	8.49	8.66
5. Construction	10.09	9.98	10.32	10.68	10.89	11.20	11.20	11.46	11.81	11.85	12.14	11.80
6. Wholesale and retail trade	0.76	0.83	0.99	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.44
7. Transport, storage & communications	24.67	25.20	25.97	26.51	27.09	28.26	28.64	28.94	29.29	29.70	30.11	30.26
8. Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	5.34	5.80	6.47	6.91	7.48	8.72	9.14	9.83	10.30	10.56	10.95	11.16
9. Community, social & personal services	67.69	69.18	70.71	72.24	73.55	78.06	79.81	81.23	83.21	85.29	86.35	88.13
Total	137.67	141.98	146.75	150.79	154.84	164.57	168.69	172.70	176.84	180.24	183.20	185.15

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Labour.

[illegible] EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY INDUSTRY+

(Lakh, as on March, 31)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989*
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]	7.38	8.53	8.41	8.60	8.58	8.47	8.19	8.07	8.22	8.48	8.44	8.70
[illegible] and quarrying	1.30	1.27	1.24	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.13	1.13	1.11	0.91	0.93	0.97
[illegible] Manufacturing	41.65	43.21	44.33	44.17	45.45	46.56	44.73	44.21	44.48	44.10	43.95	43.89
[illegible] gas and [illegible]	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.41
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.85	0.83	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.66	0.70	0.69	0.58	0.50	0.64
[illegible]	2.75	2.74	2.81	2.74	2.77	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.83	2.86
Transport, storage & communications	0.71	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.60	0.59	0.57	0.54	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.51
[illegible] insurance, real [illegible]	1.86	1.80	2.01	2.06	1.96	2.07	2.14	2.19	2.21	2.29	2.38	2.43
Community, social & [illegible] services	10.86	11.10	11.40	11.67	12.22	12.83	12.89	13.09	13.32	13.59	13.97	14.29
[illegible]	68.69	70.43	72.08	72.27	73.95	75.52	73.46	73.09	73.74	73.64	73.92	74.70

[illegible]
[illegible] non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons.
[illegible] in construction, particularly on private account, is known to be inadequate.

[illegible] of Labour.

3.3 PER CAPITA EMOLUMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES AND THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Year	Employment (lakh)	Emoluments (Rs. crore)	Per capita emoluments (Rs.)	Increase over 1971-72 (per cent)	Consumer price under (1960=100)	Increase over 1971-72 (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971-72	7.01	415	5920	--	192	--
1972-73	9.32	541	5805	-1.94	207	7.81
1973-74	13.44	749	5573	-5.86	250	30.21
1974-75	14.32	1060	7402	25.03	317	65.10
1975-76	15.04	1352	8983	51.74	313	63.02
1976-77	15.75	1408	8940	51.01	301	56.77
1977-78	16.38	1646	10048	69.73	324	68.75
1978-79	17.03	1908	11210	89.36	331	72.40
1979-80	17.75	2214	12468	110.6	360	87.50
1980-81	18.39	2619	14239	140.5	401	108.85
1981-82	19.39	3133	16158	172.9	451	134.90
1982-83	20.24	3649	18029	204.5	486	153.13
1983-84	20.72	4465	21549	264	547	184.90
1984-85	21.07	5126	24328	311	582	203.13
1985-86	21.54	5576	25887	337.3	620	222.92
1986-87	22.11	6371	28820	386.8	674	251.04
1987-88	22.14	7193	32537	449.6	736	283.33
1988-89	22.09	8683	39415	565.8	803	318.23
1989-90	22.36	9742	43665	637.6	855	345.31

Source: Bureau of Public Enterprises.

4.1 SOURCES OF CHANGE IN MONEY STOCK (M3)

(Rs. crore)

	Outstanding as on March 31, 1986	Variations during 1986-87 March 31 to March 31	1987-88 March 31 to March 31	1988-89 March 31 to March 31	1989-90 March 31 to March 31	1990-91 March 31 to March 31 (P)	1990-91 March 31 to Dec. 28, 1990 (P)	1991-92 March 31 to Dec. 27, 1991	Outstanding as on Dec. 27, 1991 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. M1 (Money supply with the public)	44095	7421	7039	12553	15290	13244	2186	9142	108784
II. M3 (Aggregate monetary resources) (1+2+3+4)	119394	22238	22643	35970	38939	38027	16208	23957	301168
1) Currency with the public	25059	3323	5177	4517	8029	6530	4168	6576	59206
2) Demand deposits with banks	18747	4078	1774	7744	7357	6654	-2785	2392	48746
3) Time deposits with banks	75299	14817	15604	23417	23649	24783	14022	14815	192384
4) Other deposits with RBI	289	20	88	297	-96	60	803	174	832
III. Sources of change in Money stock (M3)(1+2+3+4-5)									
1. Net bank credit to Government (A+B)	58321	13699	12350	13003	20720	23286	18235	17790	159169
A) RBI's net credit to Government (i+ii)**	38678	7607	6402	6928	14068 (a)	15165 (b)	11574 (b)	8146	96994 (c)
i) to Central Government	38047	7091	6559	6503	13813	14745	13030	9812	96570
ii) to State Governments	631	516	-157	425	255	420	-1456	-1666	424
B) Other banks' credit to Government	19643	6092	5948	6075	6652	8121	6661	9644	62175
2. Bank credit to commercial sector (A+B)	82803	11938	12746	25176	24102	23346	4550	-147	179964
A) RBI's credit to commercial sector@	3052	342	396	1734	825	-7	-828	-810	5532
B) Other banks' credit to commercial sector	79751	11596	12350	23442	23277	23353	5378	663	174432
3. Net foreign exchange assets of banking sector	3872	943	857	1128	-149	1915 #	2462 #	6513 #	15079 #
4. Government's currency liabilities to the public	940	252	188	95	80	52	17	41	1648
5. Banking sector's net non-monetary liabilities other than time Deposits	26542	4594	3498	3432	5813	10573 #	9057 #	240 #	54692 #

P Provisional.

@ Excludes, since the establishment of NABARD on July 12,1982, its refinance to banks.

** Includes an amount of (a) Rs 722 crore/(b) Rs 325 crore/(c) Rs 1047 crore representing the replacement of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities issued to IMF by RBI claims on Central Government for facilitating repurchases from the Fund.

Inclusive of appreciation in the value of gold following its revaluation close to international market price since October 17, 1990. Such appreciation has a corresponding effect on a RBI's net non-monetary liabilities.

Notes:
1. Data relate to March 31, RBI's data are after closure of Government accounts.
2. For limitations of March 31 data (1989 onwards), see the text in Chapter 8 of Economic Survey, 1990-91.
3. Due to inclusion of Cash Certificates in the time deposits of urban co-operative banks and salary earners' societies, data from March 1983 onwards are revised.
4. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source : Reserve bank of India.

4.2 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crore)

	1987-88 Busy Season	1988 Slack Season	1988-89 Busy Season	1989 Slack Season	1989-90 Busy Season	1990 Slack Season	1990-91 Busy Season	1991 Slack Season (P)	1990-91 Busy Season (Oct. 26 to Dec.28 (P)	1991-92 Busy Season (Oct. 25 to Dec.27 (P)	Outstanding as on Dec.27 1991 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sources:											
1. Increase in aggregate deposits	8703	11536	11927	13946	13234	11310	15508	17240	4672	5220	219748
2. Increase in borrowings from RBI	-592	-370	2796	-94	152	-46	4551	-4294	-2326	-3995	386
3. Increase in other borrowings@	-26	393	503	278	880	1411	-975	752	-1981	-3243	285
4. Increase in other demand and time liabilities	623	993	1421	648	1019	1180	-903	-809	-902	1651	13505
5. Residual (net)	806	-1	587	-563	2925	-1713	1271	-3176	-453	-679	7168
Total	9514	12551	17234	14215	18210	12142	19452	9713	-990	-1046	241092
Uses:											
1. Increase in bank credit	4874	5096	11050	6321	10631	2970	13390	-299	2549	-423	119535
2. Increase in investments	2823	4668	4107	5250	5413	6304	5017	5757	1090	2741	86837
3. Increase in cash in hand	-20	156	-6	205	-1	293	-118	18	-85	11	1947
4. Increase in balances with RBI	1837	2631	2083	2439	2167	2575	1163	4237	-4544	-3375	32773
Total	9514	12551	17234	14215	18210	12142	19452	9713	-990	-1046	241092

P Provisional

@ Excludes borrowings from RBI, IDBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.

Notes: 1. Residual (Net) is the balance of Uses of Funds over Sources of Funds and includes by implication borrowings from IDBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.

2. The slack season is from May to October and the busy season is from November to April.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.3 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS: VARIATIONS IN SELECTED ITEMS

(Rs. crore)

Items	Outstanding as on March 31 1981	Variations during												Outstanding as on Dec.27, 1991 (P)
		1981-82 Mar.31 to Mar. 31	1982-83 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1983-84 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1984-85 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1985-86 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1986-87 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1987-88 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1988-89 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1989-90 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1990-91 Mar.31 to Mar.31	1990-91 Mar.31 to Dec.28 (P)	1991-92 Mar.31 to Dec.27 (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Demand deposits	8049	541	1394	1609	2743	1756	3641	1040	7148	6488	6113	-2863	1637	42159
2. Time deposits	30299	5170	5905	7765	9096	11377	13593	14275	21759	21793	23220	12246	13337	177589
3. Aggregate deposits	38348	5711	7299	9374	11839	13133	17234	15315	28907	28281	29333	9383	14974	219748
4. Borrowings from R.B.I.	612	171	32*	688	469	-943	348	847	1996	-112	2238	-2310	-5960	386
5. Cash in hand and balances with R.B.I.	5447	753	-114	2771	2759	864	3231	3348	4554	6688	3521	-2261	899	34721
6. Investments in government securities	8991	887	2200	1348	2087	3549	5984	5815	5852	6511	7953	6500	9494	60671
7. Bank credit	25770	4383	5340	6532	7148	7869	7715	7492	17121	17295	16770	2270	-3900	119535

P Provisional.
* Takes into account variations due to transfer of RRB's borrowings to NABARD on July 12, 1982.

Note: For the limitations of March 31, 1989 to March 31, 1991 data, see the text Chapter 8 of Economic Survey 1990-91.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.4 SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS' OUTSTANDING ADVANCES AGAINST COMMODITIES COVERED UNDER SELECTIVE CREDIT CONTROL

(Rs. crore)

Commodities	As on last Friday of								Variations during		
	March 1986	March 1987	March 1988	March 1989	March 1990	July 1990	March 1991*	July 1991*	1990-91 April-March	April-July 1990-91	April-July 1991-92*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Paddy and rice	166	190	275	438	433	291	392	341	-41	-142	-51
2. Wheat	37	41	50	65	77	75	72	82	-5	-2	10
3. Pulses	..	..	32	39	65	53	87	94	22	-12	7
4. Other foodgrains	60	65	41	53	67	58	56	52	-11	-9	-4
5. Sugar	434	463	553	560	536	570	808	868	272	34	60
6. Khandsari	..	..	17	28	26	24	23	27	-3	-2	4
7. Gur	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	-	-	1
8. Groundnut	7	8	13	33	32	33	43	28	11	1	-15
9. Rapeseed/mustard seed	11	9	10	16	17	21	15	18	-2	4	3
10. Linseed	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
11. Castorseed	1	1	2	2	4	6	6	4	2	2	-2
12. Cottonseed	..	..	..	11	10	10	11	12	1	-	1
13. Soyabean	..	..	..	48	94	35	92	106	-2	-59	14
14. Other oilseeds	..	..	..	11	16	17	13	13	-3	1	-
15. Groundnut oil	11	13	16	24	41	36	29	57	-12	-5	28
16. Rapeseed/mustard oil	13	13	19	23	38	41	30	38	-8	3	8
17. Castor oil	5	6	9	15	40	49	42	40	2	9	-2
18. Linseed oil	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	2	4	-	-4
19. Cottonseed oil	..	..	..	10	12	12	16	18	4	-	2
20. Soyabean oil	..	..	..	28	18	12	23	17	5	-6	-6
21. Other veg. oils	..	..	..	26	27	30	36	34	9	3	-2
22. Vanaspati	43	50	61	66	75	74	67	82	-8	-1	15
23. Cotton & kapas	379	397	465	516	672	584	661	608	-11	-88	-53
24. Raw jute	67	66	66	110	149	133	145	144	-4	-16	-1
25. Total	1239	1326	1633	2129	2455	2170	2677	2690	222	-285	13

* Data are provisional.
.. Not available.
\- Nil.

Note: Total advances at row 25 are exclusive of advances for (i) food procurement to Food Corporation of India and State Governments/their agencies, (ii) raw cotton to Cotton Corporation of India; (iii) raw jute to Jute Corporation of India and (iv) oilseeds and vegetable oils to NDDB.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.5 BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Banks	Number of Offices as on						Increase between 30-6-69 and 30-6-91	Increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres*	% age of Col. (9) to (8)
		30-6-69	30-6-87	30-6-88	30-6-89	30-6-90	30-6-91			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	State Bank of India	1569	7474	7613	7988	8216	8462	6893	3885	56.4
B.	Subsidiaries of SBI	893	3362	3445	3571	3671	3706	2813	1151	40.9
C.	Fourteen nationalised banks	4134	22009	22729	23753	25157	25613	21479	12210	56.8
D.	Regional rural banks	..	13053	13568	14136	14453	14522	14522	13455	92.6
	Total of public sector banks (A+B+C+D)	6596	45898	47385	49448	51497	52303	45707	30701	67.2
E.	Six banks nationalised on 15-4-80	419	3609	3675	3821	3889	3904	3485	NA	NA
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	7015	49507	51060	53269	55386	56207	49192	30701	62.4
F.	Other Indian scheduled commercial banks	900	4158	4175	4254	3825	3801	2901	999	34.4
G.	Foreign banks	130	136	136	136	138	140	10	-1	..
H.	Non-scheduled banks**	217	39	39	39	39	42	-175	-43	..
	Total of all commercial banks	8262	53840	55410	57698	59388	60190	51928	31656	60.9

* Rural Centres - Places with a population up to 9,999.

** The reduction in the number of offices of the non-scheduled banks is due to:
(i) the inclusion of some of them in the second scheduled to the Reserve Banks of India Act, 1934; and
(ii) takeover of certain non-scheduled banks by the State Bank of India and other scheduled banks.

NA Not Available.

.. Nil

Note: The increase in the number of offices in Rural Centres represents the difference between the number of offices at such centres as on 30th June, 1969 (classified on the basis of 1961 Census) and the number of offices at Rural Centres as on 30th June, 1990 (classified on the basis of 1981 Census).

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.6 ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER PRIORITY SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Accounts in Thousand)
(Amount in Rs. crore)

	June 1969		June 1987		June 1988		September 1989		March 1990 +	
	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding	No. of Accts.	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture										
(a) Direct finance *	160	40.31 1.30	16903	9300	18225	10660	2072	13490	21055	15152
(b) Indirect finance	4	122.12 4.10	741	1366	734	1510	682	1492	728	1363
2. Small-scale industries**	51	251.07 8.30	2041	9309	2315	10798	2450	13766	2725	15015
3. Setting up of industrial estates	..	..	3	75	1	87	1	90	1	61
4. Road and water transport operators	2	5.49 0.20	642	1967	691	2101	725	2265	753	2377
5. Retail trade	33	19.37 $ 0.60	3011	1458	3638	1754	4141	2173	4518	2374
6. Small-business	..	—	2341	899	2747	1075	3145	1350	3177	1427
7. Professional and self-employed persons	8	1.91 0.10	1951	898	2137	1037	2297	1208	2392	1332
8. Education	1	0.80 neg.	68	38	72	49	71	62	72	67
9. Consumption loans	..	..	143	22	167	34	156	24	154	24
10. S.S.C.'s organisation for on-landing to other priority sector mentioned at 4 to 9 above	..	..	11	19	4	11	18	66	18	43
11. S.S. organisation for SC/ST for purchase and supply of inputs and marketing of outputs	..	..	5	7	9	5	4	5	2	8
12. Housing loans	..	—	166	53	226	210	256	276	271	330
13. Total Priority Sector advances (1to12)	260	440.97 14.60	28076	25500	30965	29332	34217	36267	35867	39574
14. Total bank credit	..	3017.00	..	56732	..	66856	—	82252		91732

\+ Provisional.
* Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance.
** Number of units.
$ Includes small business.

Notes : 1. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to total advances of these banks.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.7 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND TOTAL CREDIT OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS# AND PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ADVANCES TO PRIORITY SECTORS

State/Union Territory	No. of offices at the end of		Deposits (Rs. crore)		Bank credit (Rs. crore)		Share of priority sectors in bank credit (percent)	
	June 1969	June 1991*	June 1969	June 1991*	June 1969	June 1991*	June 1969	March 1990*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	444	3249	121.11	10036	122.09	8283	[illegible]	47.5
2. Assam	67	800	33.20	2052	12.85	1006	10.3	50.5
3. Bihar	269	2953	168.67	8482	52.05	3348	9.1	63.7
4. Gujarat	750	2909	401.31	11443	194.89	6989	15.9	39.3
5. Haryana	140	960	48.78	3833	23.15	2262	28.2	66.7
6. Himachal Pradesh	41	599	12.38	1359	3.49	484	2.7	60.8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17	253	17.95	856	0.86	275	30.3	54.1
8. Karnataka	510	2753	187.79	8300	143.04	7370	24.8	47.0
9. Kerala	331	1623	116.79	6027	76.95	3539	27.6	[illegible]
10. Madhya Pradesh	332	2701	107.43	7196	63.14	5424	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Maharashtra	946	4468	902.67	29739	911.79	23803	12.4	24.0
12. Manipur	2	53	1.06	97	0.15	70	...	68.5
13. Meghalaya	7	105	8.87	363	2.52	65	50.0	64.0
14. Nagaland	2	61	1.07	212	0.06	81	40.0	64.2
15. Orissa	96	1256	29.49	2461	14.60	1929	11.2	54.6
16. Punjab	290	1917	185.41	9839	50.29	4324	27.9	61.4
17. Rajasthan	311	1754	73.73	4697	38.20	2730	16.8	58.6
18. Tamil Nadu	721	3182	233.48	11607	311.32	11430	25.5	44.6
19. Tripura	5	86	3.76	227	0.16	102	9.5	66.3
20. Uttar Pradesh	639	5168	337.15	18233	153.74	8692	16.9	54.1
21. West Bengal	428	3239	456.45	16170	525.80	8437	4.4	29.6
22. Chandigarh	19	105	34.55	1435	64.13	1707	4.2	36.9
23. Delhi	207	1040	359.80	15517	244.90	9426	10.2	20.0
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	83	257	48.68	1515	19.68	491	12.6	36.5
25. Pondicherry	11	58	5.06	296	4.74	158	12.9	41.8
26. All others**	1	136	0.33	399	0.01	94	...	53.1
Total	6669	41685	3896.97	172393	3034.60	112475	14.9	40.4

\# Includes State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and 20 Nationalised Banks.

* Data are provisional.

** Include Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim.

Notes : 1. Deposits exclude inter-bank deposits.

2. Bank credit excludes dues from banks but includes amount of bills rediscounted with RBI/IDBI/other financial institutions.

3. The data relating to deposits and bank credit relate to the last Friday of the month and are based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

4. State-wise and All India percentages have been worked out with reference to gross bank credit (inclusive of food credit).

5. Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

4.8 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. crore)

Institutions	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	April-September 1990 (P)	April-September 1991 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	206.6	218.1	230.2	321.9	415.4	499.2	798	1025.1	1905.6	2299.6	2967.1	943.5	718.2
(ii) Disbursed	108.9	169.4	196.1	224.5	272.9	403.9	451.6	660	1005.3	1128.2	1527.2	514.7	636.2
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.													
(i) Sanctioned	314.1	302.4	392.1	507.6	620.7	708.2	1118.3	1283.3	2056.1	2951.3	3857.5	1765.2	1362.7
(ii) Disbursed	185.3	264.7	282.2	334.2	392.7	482.2	695.5	771.2	1085.6	1357.1	1936.5	685.4	995.3
3. Industrial Development Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	1257.7	1069.2	1282.2	1766.1	2446.2	2339.6	3151.2	3286.9	5020.9	5713.9	5604.6	2452	2455.9
(ii) Disbursed	758.5	861.6	1040	1299	1477.7	2099.9	2257	2673.2	3611.2	3720.3	3511.5	1610.7	2120
4. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	17.9	46.9	62.3	69.5	110.8	75.2	148.9	186.5	208.8	146.6	232.6	110.4	79.5
(ii) Disbursed	16.8	28	37.9	41.4	54.8	67.8	94.7	101.9	116.5	141.1	157.5	55.8	67.2
5. State Financial Corporations													
(i) Sanctioned	370.5	509.6	611.6	644.9	743.1	1009.1	1210.8	1284.7	1391.9	1543.6	1870.1	..	..
(ii) Disbursed	248	317.7	404	435.5	497.7	608.5	791.9	938	1055	1190.2	1260.1	..	..
6. State Industrial Development Corporations													
(i) Sanctioned	216.4	299.6	296.6	364.6	477.9	527	570.3	619.4	734.1	690.3	698.8	..	..
(ii) Disbursed	124.6	191.1	208	236.5	297.6	364	425.5	449.1	512.9	549.5	518.8	..	..
7. Unit Trust of India													
(i) Sanctioned	40.4	85.5	127.5	165.8	357.3	696.6	465	1024.8	1973.1	1496.6	2279	714.2	1249.7
(ii) Disbursed	51	62.7	71.7	139.3	236.2	528.8	417.6	749.1	1091.2	1280.6	1344.8	578.6	1027.9
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	70	165.5	136.5	166.8	219.9	383.6	363.8	362.7	660.2	578.2	688.1	145.4	379.2
(ii) Disbursed	65.6	135.9	86.6	140.9	161.5	261.9	389.8	342.3	442	455.2	422.8	94.6	169.5
9. General Insurance Corporation of India													
(i) Sanctioned	30.8	50.1	92.7	108.5	144.1	153	153.3	98.3	122.6	211.2	312.9	65.9	212.2
(ii) Disbursed	44	33.7	44.7	84.5	110.5	107.3	131.6	103.5	115.4	179.6	111.8	49.2	93.4
10. Small Industries Development Bank of India													
(i) Sanctioned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1629.4	910.7	1203.3
(ii) Disbursed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1508	770.8	963.2

.. Not available   P Provisional

Notes : 1. IDBI data upto 1989-90 include assistance to small scale sector.

2. SIDBI commenced its operations from April 2, 1990 after taking over the operations under Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund of IDBI.

3. Data for 1990-91 are provisional for all institutions and estimated in respect of SFCs and SIDCs.

Source: Industrial Development Bank of India.

5.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

	Primary articles					Fuel, power, light& lubri-cants	Manufactured products						All commo-dities
	Total	Food articles		Non-food arti-cles	Mine-rals		Total	Food pro-ducts	Text-iles	Chemi-cals & chemical products	Basic metals, alloys, & metal products	Machi-nery & machine tools	
		Total	Food-grains										
Base: 1970-71=100													
Weight	41.67	29.80	12.92	10.62	1.25	8.46	49.87	13.32	11.03	5.55	5.97	5.05	100.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average of weeks													
1971-72	101	101	103	99	115	106	110	118	110	102	105	105*	105.6
1972-73	111	111	120	108	124	110	122	150	113	105	114	112*	116.2
1973-74	142	137	142	147	225	131	140	171	135	116	139	123*	139.7
1974-75	178	172	196	164	424	198	169	187	160	169	173	156*	174.9
1975-76	166	164	174	140	440	219	171	181	147	176	185	173	173.0
1976-77	167	155	153	167	449	231	175	189	155	171	190	171	176.6
1977-78	184	174	170	178	477	234	179	184	173	173	194	173	185.8
1978-79	181	172	173	170	491	245	180	157	179	177	211	183	185.8
1979-80	207	187	185	195	780	283	216	215	203	199	252	211	217.6
1980-81	238	208	217	218	1110	354	257	309	213	241	272	232	256.2
1981-82	264	235	237	241	1169	428	271	299	224	260	317	254	281.3
1982-83	274	250	249	245	1106	460	272	260	233	269	355	268	288.7
1983-84	304	283	274	282	994	495	296	299	250	282	381	284	316.0
1984-85	325	297	276	320	1015	518	320	324	280	292	420	297	338.4
1985-86	331	318	296	247	1030	580	343	346	276	311	477	327	357.8
1986-87	349	339	299	305	949	619	359	382	271	329	479	345	376.8
1987-88	383	367	332	386	721	642	384	413	298	353	512	358	405.4
1988-89	411	408	390	380	749	677	414	419	330	374	599	394	435.3
Base: 1981-82=100													
Weight	32.30	17.39	7.92	10.08	4.83	10.66	57.04	10.14	11.55	7.36	7.63	6.27	100.00
Last week of													
1982-83	110	117	118	102	100	110	105	97	108	106	107	104	107.2
1983-84	119	124	115	118	104	116	112	110	113	109	114	108	114.9
1984-85	123	130	118	121	106	123	121	112	123	114	133	115	121.8
1985-86	129	137	129	126	107	137	126	118	115	121	140	124	127.7
1986-87	136	144	130	138	101	140	132	130	120	128	144	129	134.2
1987-88	157	168	151	167	98	148	144	142	135	133	161	139	148.5
1988-89	157	174	166	156	99	155	157	149	144	137	192	158	156.9
1989-90	167	177	160	176	110	165	175	169	169	144	210	171	171.1
1990-91	196	211	196	211	109	189	190	191	178	154	228	189	191.8
Average of weeks													
1982-83	107	111	109	101	103	107	104	97	105	104	105	103	104.9
1983-84	118	127	119	112	100	113	110	108	110	107	112	107	112.8
1984-85	126	132	117	125	105	117	118	114	120	112	123	112	120.1
1985-86	126	134	125	120	107	130	124	117	120	118	140	121	125.4
1986-87	137	148	129	134	104	139	129	129	116	125	141	127	132.7
1987-88	153	161	141	163	101	143	139	141	127	132	150	132	143.6
1988-89	160	177	162	160	99	151	152	148	140	136	176	151	154.3
1989-90	164	179	165	166	102	157	169	165	158	140	206	166	165.7
1990-91	185	201	179	194	109	176	183	182	171	148	220	180	182.7

Contd...

	Primary articles					Fuel, power, light& lubricants	Manufactured products						All commodities
	Total	Food articles		Non-food articles	Minerals		Total	Food products	Textiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals, alloys, & metal products	Machinery & machine tools	
		Total	Foodgrains										
Base:1981-82=100													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average of weeks													
1990-91													
April	170	182	162	178	109	166	176	170	169	144	210	172	172.8
May	174	189	166	179	109	166	176	169	167	144	211	174	174.3
June	179	195	168	185	109	166	178	175	168	144	214	175	176.9
July	183	199	175	189	109	166	180	180	168	145	216	177	179.3
August	184	199	176	192	109	167	181	181	169	146	217	177	180.2
September	184	201	175	191	109	167	182	181	170	147	219	178	180.9
October	185	202	178	193	109	177	184	186	171	148	223	179	183.3
November	187	202	180	197	109	186	184	184	172	149	223	182	185.1
December	189	204	182	201	109	186	186	183	173	149	225	186	186.6
January	193	209	193	206	109	187	188	189	175	151	226	188	189.6
February	197	213	199	210	109	188	190	192	176	153	228	188	191.6
March	196	212	197	209	109	189	190	191	177	154	228	189	191.7
1991-92													
April	197	211	190	214	110	189	191	191	179	154	228	190	192.8
May	200	216	188	216	110	190	193	194	180	156	228	194	194.8
June	207	227	193	217	111	190	195	200	180	158	229	197	198.4
July	213	236	197	221	114	191	199	203	184	161	233	202	202.8
August	221	225	210	230	114	197	205	210	189	170	235	208	209.2
September	222	247	217	230	115	198	206	211	190	171	236	210	210.4
October	221	246	216	229	115	199	206	211	190	172	236	211	210.2
November (p)	225	252	221	231	115	198	205	210	187	173	234	210	210.5
December (p)	226	250	228	237	115	200	205	209	189	174	235	212	211.3

P Provisional.
* Machinery & transport equipment.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

5.2 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES-SELECTED COMMODITIES / COMMODITY GROUPS

(Base: 1970-71=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertili-sers	Cement	Iron steel & ferro-alloys
Weight	5.13	3.42	2.18	1.15	2.25	0.43	1.82	1.04	4.91	7.24	3.72	1.38	3.80	1.21	1.25	0.70	3.47
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average of weeks																	
1971-72	103	100	111	114	108	96	88	102	108	141	88	118	111	114	101	105	106
1972-73	116	107	138	108	92	110	104	111	112	188	99	123	115	111	106	110	118
1973-74	140	108	177	111	138	99	166	122	142	192	148	152	134	120	114	112	143
1974-75	183	183	216	162	169	104	173	144	240	200	172	178	173	158	203	148	171
1975-76	179	160	182	175	136	117	129	184	257	214	135	141	162	131	215	171	184
1976-77	157	152	146	214	198	127	142	198	268	218	143	178	166	125	187	174	187
1977-78	162	157	215	252	193	149	172	199	268	185	187	197	179	142	177	177	188
1978-79	161	154	247	212	169	147	146	212	270	147	159	200	184	161	175	197	213
1979-80	184	161	244	233	164	139	185	300	309	231	193	222	193	232	167	229	259
1980-81	206	176	323	227	183	129	225	348	414	377	228	237	209	195	243	233	272
1981-82	226	192	339	243	227	137	271	432	501	336	261	251	231	172	274	270	332
1982-83	257	214	302	288	199	163	265	493	518	259	263	254	244	193	278	365	387
1983-84	292	218	347	441	222	235	302	542	538	302	304	263	253	247	268	422	416
1984-85	273	210	431	494	261	520	323	642	542	335	321	296	258	405	263	464	463
1985-86	284	226	463	413	216	273	308	662	609	393	288	292	270	303	267	494	539
1986-87	302	239	408	424	185	175	372	731	623	401	379	257	273	242	289	471	543
1987-88	326	259	494	421	299	204	459	766	628	393	473	337	279	268	289	477	567
1988-89	364	292	670	439	306	259	428	888	645	430	423	394	288	? 336	288	483	652

(Base: 1981-82=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertili-sers	Cement	Iron steel & ferro-alloys
Weight	3.69	2.25	1.09	0.56	1.34	0.16	1.30	1.26@	6.67	4.06	2.45	1.23	3.16	0.69	1.75	0.86	2.64
Last week of																	
1982-83	125	126	93	148	93	155	96	120	106	78	107	103	110	121	105	130	103
1983-84	121	111	117	185	115	199	113	155	106	93	121	106	112	191	98	148	108
1984-85	121	115	133	169	105	418	110	155	115	101	119	117	114	233	98	172	128
1985-86	128	130	134	125	83	114	111	175	126	114	122	102	121	133	107	140	139
1986-87	134	129	131	154	109	139	131	175	125	108	156	113	122	148	108	139	138
1987-88	153	147	169	154	151	157	171	206	128	115	175	157	129	171	105	127	158
1988-89	163	165	188	218	156	250	133	232	129	130	162	172	135	209	99	141	176
1989-90	165	138	209	282	129	374	180	233	141	147	190	193	153	284	99	162	196
1990-91	188	205	232	247	186	318	234	233	170	147	252	197	168	300	99	185	208
Average of weeks																	
1982-83	115	111	94	120	87	120	97	116	103	83	105	101	108	113	105	125	102
1983-84	129	114	110	178	100	173	111	128	106	92	117	104	111	145	99	145	107
1984-85	121	111	131	199	116	383	118	155	107	100	126	116	113	234	98	159	117
1985-86	127	119	138	155	95	197	112	159	120	116	117	113	120	180	101	154	141
1986-87	134	127	128	169	87	125	138	175	126	113	144	102	121	142	108	139	139
1987-88	146	135	153	173	133	147	169	183	126	117	176	137	125	157	108	139	144
1988-89	161	154	200	183	141	198	155	212	129	127	170	164	133	197	99	133	165
1989-90	169	148	206	283	147	271	156	232	130	152	178	188	148	245	99	148	190
1990-91	178	172	228	300	146	360	209	233	155	152	223	190	159	283	99	173	203

Contd...

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, khandsari & gur	Edible oils	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth (Mills)	Jute, hemp & mesta textiles	Fertili- zers	Cement	Iron steel & ferro-alloys
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average of weeks																	
1990-91																	
April	166	142	214	313	129	384	182	233	142	149	194	192	153	285	99	168	196
May	167	153	216	327	130	375	184	233	142	147	193	191	153	270	99	160	196
June	170	155	219	326	139	369	194	233	142	153	204	190	153	252	99	160	197
July	177	162	225	294	142	349	193	233	142	158	215	188	154	252	99	167	198
August	179	162	222	277	144	391	202	233	142	159	217	186	157	262	99	173	198
September	180	162	224	301	141	390	197	233	142	159	218	187	158	274	99	174	201
October	181	164	233	309	141	390	209	233	157	160	227	189	161	279	99	174	207
November	179	177	237	297	146	344	218	233	170	156	225	188	161	284	99	174	207
December	180	178	232	298	153	310	221	233	170	148	229	191	162	301	99	178	208
January	185	200	234	307	153	334	232	233	170	147	247	190	163	318	99	182	208
February	188	211	240	291	156	349	235	233	170	146	258	191	165	311	99	183	208
March	188	206	234	264	172	335	234	233	170	145	254	195	167	304	99	185	208
1991-92																	
April	189	181	230	251	212	292	230	233	170	148	250	202	172	294	99	190	208
May	191	168	234	240	218	311	226	233	170	153	252	208	173	283	99	195	208
June	194	173	242	300	220	312	226	233	170	161	257	208	178	272	99	199	208
July	200	174	244	315	237	393	233	233	173	165	260	213	181	284	108	204	211
August	211	194	254	296	270	275	240	233	183	172	269	238	183	282	136	206	215
September	220	199	257	278	252	261	248	233	183	173	269	241	184	285	136	200	216
October	221	196	255	285	237	247	254	233	183	168	274	236	186	283	136	197	216
November (P)	224	203	255	275	237	233	259	233	183	162	276	230	184	285	136	191	212
December (P)	228	215	250	265	242	212	269	248	183	154	278	236	184	286	136	185	212

P Provisional.
@ Relates to coal mining.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

5.3 ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Industrial workers (Base : 1960=100)		Urban non-manual employees (Base:1960=100)	Agricultural labourers (Base: 1960-61=100)
	Food index	General index	General index	General index
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69	192	174	161	187
1971-72	205	192	180	196
1973-74	279	250	221	263
1978-79	347	331	306	317
1979-80	373	360	330	346
1980-81	419	401	369	395
1981-82	476	451	413	444
1982-83	508	486	446	467
1983-84	581	547	492	520
1984-85	607	582	532	521
1985-86	638	620	568	546
1986-87	700	674	613	572
1987-88	759	736	668 **	629
1988-89	839 *	803 *	724 **	708
	(Base: 1982=100)		**(Base: 1984-85=100)**	
1983-84	117 *	111 *	92 **	520
1984-85	122 *	118 *	100 **	521
1985-86	128 *	126 *	107 **	546
1986-87	141 *	137 *	115 **	572
1987-88	152 *	149 *	126 **	629
1988-89	169 *	166 *	136	708
1989-90	177	173	145	746
1990-91	199	193	161	803

5.3 ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (CONTD.)

	Industrial workers (Base : 1982=100)		Urban non-manual employees (Base:1984-85=100)	Agricultural labourers (Base: 1960-61=100)
	Food index	General index	General index	General index
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91				
April	182	180	151	744
May	186	182	153	751
June	189	185	155	759
July	194	189	158	780
August	195	190	159	791
September	197	191	159	792
October	203	195	162	804
November	207	198	164	824
December	207	199	165	828
January	211	202	169	843
February	211	203	169	861
March	207	201	169	858
1991-92				
April	207	202	170	853
May	210	204	171	854
June	219	209	174	876
July	224	214	179	904
August	230	217	183	936
September	234	221	184	975
October	236	223	--	--
November	--	225	--	--

* The new series of CPI for industrial workers with 1982 base has been introduced w.e.f. October, 1988. The earlier series on base 1960=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The conversion factor from the new to the old series is 4.93 in regard to the General index, and 4.98 in regard to the Food index.

** The new series of CPI for urban non-manual employees with 1984-85 base was introduced w.e.f. November, 1987. The earlier series on base 1960=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. The conversion factor from the new to the old series is 5.32.

-- Not available.

Note : Annual figures are monthly averages.

Sources : 1. Labour Bureau, Simla for consumer price indices for industrial workers and agricultural labourers.
2. C.S.O for consumer price indices for urban non-manual employees.

5.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICUALTURAL PRODUCTS

Year	General index of wholesale prices	Index of manufactured products	Index of agricultural products @	Index of manufactured products as per cent of index of agricultural products
1	2	3	4	5
(Base: 1970-71=100)				
Weight	100.00	49.87	40.42	(Col.3/Col.4)x100)
1971-72	105.6	109.5	100.4	109.1
1972-73	116.2	121.9	110.3	110.5
1973-74	139.7	139.5	139.2	100.2
1974-75	174.9	168.8	169.9	99.4
1975-76	173.0	171.2	157.3	108.8
1976-77	176.6	175.2	158.5	110.5
1977-78	185.8	179.2	174.8	102.5
1978-79	185.8	179.5	171.9	104.4
1979-80	217.6	215.8	188.7	114.4
1980-81	256.2	257.3	210.5	122.2
1981-82	281.3	270.6	236.5	114.4
1982-83	288.7	272.1	247.9	109.8
1983-84	316.0	295.8	282.7	104.6
1984-85	338.4	319.5	303.2	105.4
1985-86	357.8	342.6	309.6	110.7
1986-87	376.8	359.4	330.1	108.9
1987-88	405.4	393.8	372.3	105.8
1988-89	435.3	414.4	40.7	103.4
(Base: 1981-82=100)				
Weight	100.00	57.04	27.47	
1982-83	104.9	103.5	107.3	96.4
1983-84	112.8	109.8	121.4	90.5
1984-85	120.1	117.5	129.2	91.0
1985-86	125.4	124.4	129.1	96.4
1986-87	132.7	129.2	142.8	90.5
1987-88	143.6	138.5	161.8	85.6
1988-89	154.3	151.6	170.9	88.7
1989-90	165.7	168.6	174.4	96.7
1990-91	182.7	182.8	198.3	92.2

Contd...

5.4 INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED AND AGRICUALTURAL PRODUCTS (CONTD.)

Year	General index of wholesale prices	Index of manufactured products	Index of agricultural products @	Index of manufactured products as per cent of index of agricultural products
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91				
April	172.8	175.8	180.7	97.3
May	174.3	176.0	185.6	94.8
June	176.9	177.8	191.3	93.0
July	179.3	179.9	195.4	92.1
August	180.2	180.8	196.6	91.9
September	180.9	181.6	197.2	92.1
October	183.3	183.6	198.5	92.5
November	185.1	184.1	200.4	91.9
December	186.6	185.7	202.6	91.7
January	189.6	188.1	207.8	90.5
February	191.6	189.6	211.9	89.5
March	191.7	190.1	210.8	90.2
1991-92				
April	192.8	190.9	212.5	89.8
May	194.8	192.8	215.6	89.4
June	198.4	195.4	223.6	87.4
July	202.8	199.2	230.3	86.5
August	209.2	204.9	239.4	85.6
September	210.4	206.1	241.0	85.5
October	210.2	206.0	240.0	85.2
November *	210.5	204.5	244.5	83.6
December *	211.3	205.3	245.0	83.8

@ Composite index of the sub-groups, food articles and non-food articles.
* Provisional.

Note : Annual figures are monthly averages.

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

6.1 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(Rs. crore)

	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs (in millions of SDRs)	Foreign exchange	Drawings	Repurchases#	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	117.8	--	911.4	--	--	48
1951-52	117.8	--	746.6	--	--	48
1952-53	117.8	--	763.3	--	--	48
1953-54	117.8	--	792.2	--	17.3	30
1954-55	117.8	--	774.1	--	17.2	13
1955-56	117.8	--	784.6	--	7.1	6
1956-57	117.8	--	563.3	60.7	6.0	61
1957-58	117.8	--	303.4	34.5	--	95
1958-59	117.8	--	261.1	--	--	95
1959-60	117.8	--	245.1	--	23.8	71
1960-61	117.8	--	185.8	--	10.7	61
1961-62	117.8	--	179.5	119.1	60.7	119
1962-63	117.8	--	177.3	11.9	--	131
1963-64	117.8	--	188.0	--	23.8	107
1964-65	133.8	--	115.9	47.6	47.6	107
1965-66	115.9	--	182.1	65.5	35.7	137
1966-67	182.5	--	295.9	89.3	43.1	313
1967-68	182.5	--	356.1	67.5	43.1	338
1968-69	182.5	--	391.2	--	58.5	279
1969-70	182.5	122.7	546.4	--	125.3	154
1970-71	182.5	148.9	438.1	--	153.8	--
1971-72	182.5	247.7	480.4	--	--	--
1972-73	182.5	246.5	478.9	--	--	--
1973-74	182.5	244.9	580.8	62.0	--	59
1974-75	182.5	234.9	610.5	484.7	--	557
1975-76	182.5	202.8	1491.7	207.1	--	804
1976-77	187.8	187.4	2863.0	--	302.8	492
1977-78	193.1	161.6	4499.8	--	248.6	210
1978-79	219.5	364.9	5219.9	--	206.9	--
1979-80	224.7	529.1	5163.7	--	55.1 $	--
1980-81	225.6	490.5	4822.1	274.4 @	5.1 $$	268
1981-82	225.6	425.1	3354.5	636.8 @@	--	901
1982-83	225.6	270.2	4265.3	1892.8 @@	--	2867
1983-84	225.6	216.4	5497.9	1413.7 @@	72.1 (A)	4444
1984-85	245.8	146.5	6816.8	218.8 @@	155.9 (B)	4888
1985-86	274.3	115.1	7384.4	--	253.0 (C)	5285
1986-87	274.3	139.4	7645.2	--	672.2 (D)	5548
1987-88	274.3	69.7	7287.1	--	1208.9 (E)	4732
1988-89	274.3	79.5	6604.6	--	1547.3 (F)	3696
1989-90	280.7	81.9	5787.2		1459.6 (G)	2572
1990-91	6828.3	75.9	4388.1	2858.7@@@	1155.9 (H)	5132
June	280.7	89.1	5356.2	--	251.1	2405
Sept.	280.7	343.3	4511.6	--	344.8	2243
Dec.	6584.9	222.1	2152.4	--	238.9	2034
March	6828.3	75.9	4388.1	2858.7@@@	321.1	5132

Contd...

6.1 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

	Reserves			Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	SDRs (in millions of SDRs)	Foreign exchange	Drawings	Repurchases#	Outstanding repurchase obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991-92(I)					112.5	5185
April	6960.6	134.1	2527.1	--	103.6	5252
May	7160.2	47.7	2677.4	--	--	5206
June	7410.8	47.7	2382.7	--	241.5	6748
July(P)	9105.8	88.4	3312.9	570.4 *	86.3	6716
Aug.(P)	8882.6	36.8	2964.8	--	--	8525
Sept.(P)	8658.4	134.5	4441.6	1262.2 **	102.6	8422
Oct.(P)	8909.7	105.3	6032.5	--	134.0	8706
Nov.(P)	8945.4	32.3	7015.8	228.8	--	8993
Dec.(P)	9489.6	32.3	9286.7	--		

* Drawal of Rs.570.41 crores under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility.
** Drawal of Rs.1262.19 crores under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility.
P Provisional.
@ Excludes Rs. 544.53 crores drawn under Trust Fund.
@@ Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).
@@@ Drawals of Rs.1615.2 crores under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and Rs.1243.5 crores under First Credit Tranche of Stand-by Arrangement.
$ Includes voluntary repurchases of rupees (Rs.199 crores) and sales of rupees by the IMF under its General Resources Account (Rs.35.2 crores).
$$ Sales of rupees by the Fund.
Additionally, SDRs 59.9 million in May 1979, SDRs 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDRs 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of rupees.
(A) SDRs 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under Compensatory Financing Facility.
(B) SDRs 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crores in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.
(C) SDRs 66.5 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.
(D) SDRs 431.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(E) SDRs 704.17 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(F) SDRs 804.18 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(G) SDRs 681.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.
(H) SDRs 468.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF
(I) SDRs 204.16 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF during April-October,1991-92.

Notes :
1. Figures after 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years due to devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966.
2. Also figures for July 1991 onwards are not comparable with those of earlier periods due to the downward adjustment of the rupee effected on July 1&3,1991.
3. The outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.
4. Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams upto May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams upto September 1990 and closer to international market price w.e.f. October 17,1990.
5. Foreign exchange includes (a) Foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (b) Government balances held abroad upto 1955-56.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

6.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1985-86	
	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Imports (c.i.f.)	1105.7	2322.9	1826.1	2434.8	12543.6	15862.3	21163.6	17297.7
a) PL 480 Title I	185.1	388.9	49.9	66.5	-	-	-	-
b) Others	920.6	1934.0	1776.2	2368.3	12543.6	15862.3	21163.6	17297.7
2. Exports (f.o.b.)	630.5	1324.6	1404.5	1872.7	6576.4	8316.3	11577.6	9462.7
3. Trade balance (2-1)	-475.2	-998.3	-421.6	-562.1	-5967.2	-7546.0	-9586.0	-7835.0
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	-	-	13.1	17.5		-	28.5	23.3
5. Invisibles								
a) Receipts	259.9	546.0	496.1	661.5	5890.2	7448.6	7875.2	6436.7
b) Payments	177.1	372.1	533.0	710.7	1579.6	1997.5	4245.0	3469.6
(Of which: Interest & service payments on loans and credits)	(33.8)	(71.0)	(203.8)	(271.7)	(282.4)	(357.1)	(1371.5)	(1120.9)
c) Net	82.8	173.9	-36.9	-49.2	4310.6	5451.1	3630.2	2967.1
6. Current account (net)	-392.4	-824.4	-445.4	-593.8	-1656.6	-2094.9	-5927.3	-4844.6
7. Capital transactions								
a) Private								
i) Receipts	51.5	108.2	79.9	106.5	162.6	205.6	2566.9	2098.0
ii) Payments	35.0	73.5	59.6	79.5	65.5	83.0	212.6	173.7
iii) Net	16.5	34.7	20.3	27.0	97.1	122.6	2354.3	1924.3
b) Government miscellaneous								
i) Receipts	147.0	308.8	323.7	431.6	1010.9	1278.4	2233.2	1825.3
ii) Payments	42.0	88.2	353.3	471.0	1246.8	1576.7	895.8	732.2
iii) Net	105.0	220.6	-29.6	-39.4	-235.9	-298.3	1337.4	1093.1
c) Amortisation payments (Gross)	-37.6	-79.0	-231.8	-309.1	-691.3	-874.1	-1465.3	-1197.6
d) Repurchases from IMF	-10.7	-22.5	-154.0	-205.3	-7.5	-9.5	-253.0	-206.8
e) Banking capital (net)	9.7	20.4	0:1	0.1	12.7	16.1	186.1	152.1
8. Errors & omissions	-6.3	-13.2	-66.9	-89.2	-158.0	-199.7	580.1	474.1
9. Total Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) (6 to 8)	-315.8	-663.4	-907.3	-1209.7	-2639.5	-3337.8	-3187.7	-2605.4
FINANCED BY :								
10. External assistance loans	256.6 @	539.1	743.3 @	991.1	1728.7 **	2186.0	2481.2	2028.0
11. Drawings from IMF (Gross)	-	-		-	274.3	346.9	-	-
12. Allocation of SDRs	-	-	75.4	100.5	120.5	152.4	-	-
13. Decline (+) / increase (-) in Reserves	59.2	124.3	88.6	118.1	516.0	652.5	706.5	577.4
TOTAL (10 TO 13)	315.8	663.4	907.3	1209.7	2639.5	3337.8	3187.7	2605.4

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	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million	Rs. crore	U.S. $ million
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Imports (c.i.f.)	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	34202.3	23617.6	40642.4	24411.0
a) PL 480 Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others	22668.9	17740.3	25692.5	19815.6	34202.3	23617.6	40642.4	24411.0
2: Exports (f.o.b.)	13315.0	10420.1	16396.4	12645.9	20646.7	14257.1	28229.0	16955.2
3. Trade balance (2-1)	-9353.9	-7320.2	-9296.1	-7169.7	-13555.6	-9360.5	-12413.4	-7455.8
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	3.8
5. Invisibles								
a) Receipts	8274.4	6475.4	9278.5	7156.1	10926.3	7544.9	12483.9	7498.2
b) Payments	4750.5	3717.7	6275.0	4839.6	7780.7	5372.8	9900.7	5946.7
(Of which: Interest & service payments on loans and credits)	(1533.3)	(1199.9)	(1948.8)	(1503.0)	(2560.2)	(1767.9)	(3536.2)	(2123.9)
c) Net	3523.9	2757.7	3003.5	2316.5	3145.6	2172.1	2583.2	1551.5
6. Current account (net)	-5830.0	-4562.5	-6292.6	-4853.2	-10410.0	-7188.4	-9823.8	-5900.5
7. Capital transactions								
a) Private								
i) Receipts	3141.4	2458.4	3880.5	2992.9	6261.4	4323.6	9816.2	5895.9
ii) Payments	514.2	402.4	966.3	745.3	2520.7	1740.7	6191.4	3718.7
iii) Net	2627.2	2056.0	2914.2	2247.6	3740.7	2582.9	3624.8	2177.2
b) Government miscellaneous								
i) Receipts	5386.9	4215.7	8499.1	6555.0	9465.5	6536.2	12015.3	7216.7
ii) Payments	2060.9	1612.8	4837.9	3731.3	3571.7	2466.4	6153.3	3695.8
iii) Net	3326.0	2602.9	3661.2	2823.7	5893.8	4069.8	5362.0	3520.9
c) Amortisation payments (Gross)	-3039.9	-2378.9	-3611.0	-2785.0	-3924.3	-2709.8	-3773.4	-2266.4
d) Repurchases from IMF	-672.3	-526.1	-1209.0	-932.5	-1547.3	-1068.4	-1459.6	-876.7
e) Banking capital (net)	-70.1	-54.9	74.8	57.7	-265.2	-183.1	59.2	35.6
8. Errors & omissions	-129.3	-101.2	-947.7	-730.9	203.4	140.5	-720.0	-432.5
9. Total Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) (6 to 8)	-3788.4	-2964.7	-5410.1	-4172.6	-6308.9	-4356.5	-6230.8	-3742.4
FINANCED BY :								
10 External assistance loans	3056.2	2391.7	4453.9	3435.1	4859.6	3355.7	4998.4	3002.2
11 Drawings from IMF (Gross)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Decline (+) / increase (-) in Reserves	732.2	573.0	956.2	737.5	1449.3	1000.8	1232.4	740.2
TOTAL (10 TO 13)	3788.4	2964.7	5410.1	4172.6	6308.9	4356.5	6230.8	3742.4

Contd...

** Includes loan of Rs.544.5 crores from the IMF Trust Fund.

@ Includes rupee loans under PL-480 Title -I. Figures from 1980-81 onwards are preliminery.

Notes:

1. Figures given in this table for some items of capital account do not correspond to the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to the adjustments made in respect of loan drawings under external assistance and repayment thereof. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the above table differs from the adjusted balance of payments statistics published in the previous issues of the Economic Survey.

2. The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions has been arrived at by applying the par/central rates upto June 1972 and thereafter on the basis of the average of RBI's spot buying and selling rate for sterling and the monthly averages of cross-rates based on London market for non- sterling currencies.

3. Grants received are covered under item 5(a).

4. U.S. Embassy expenditures out of PL-480 counterpart funds are included under item 5(a).

5. Receipts by way of `loans' by the private sector including loans out of Cooley Fund and amortisation payments thereof are excluded from items 7(a) (i) and 7(a) (ii) and included under item 10 and 7(c) respectively.

6. Receipts by way of loans' received by the official sector under the External Assistance Programmes including rupee loans out of PL-480 Title-I and corresponding amortisation payments are excluded from item 7(b)(i) and 7(b)(ii) and are shown under item 10 and 7(c) repectively.

7. The movements in PL-480 rupee balances are included under item 7(b).

8. Since October-December 1986, data on credits under private long term capital and official loans include borrowings made to prepay earlier loans; debits against private long-term capital and official amortization cover such prepayments.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

6.3 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS-INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(Including Grants)

(Rs. crore)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Foreign travel								
Receipts	15.3	36.4	1166.3	1189.1	1606.6	1856.1	2053.8	2386.2
Payments	12.1	17.8	90.3	411.6	370.6	487.8	586.4	670.4
Net	3.2	18.6	1076.0	777.5	1236.0	1368.3	1467.4	1715.8
2. Transportation								
Receipts	44.6	108.5	361.6	603.9	688.0	881.6	1299.8	1510.5
Payments	24.6	78.4	355.1	816.1	747.9	1127.9	1486.5	1856.7
Net	20.0	30.1	6.5	-212.2	-59.9	-246.3	-186.7	-346.2
3. Insurance								
Receipts	8.1	12.3	48.4	78.6	83.1	105.5	136.0	197.9
Payments	5.8	12.3	34.0	83.3	101.6	106.9	95.2	139.7
Net	2.3	0.0	14.4	-4.7	-18.5	-1.4	40.8	58.2
4. Investment income								
Receipts	14.2	49.1	855.1	669.1	640.5	578.6	602.7	687.8
Payments	61.9	303.3	371.2	1619.0	1890.0	2312.2	3080.8	4004.0
(Of which: Interest & service payments on foreign loans and credits)	(33.8)	(203.8)	(282.4)	(1371.5)	(1533.3)	(1948.8)	(2560.2)	(3536.2)
Net	-47.7	-254.2	483.9	-949.9	-1249.5	-1733.6	-2478.1	-3316.2
5. Government not included elsewhere:								
Receipts	51.0	29.8	87.5	116.4	132.8	120.8	118.0	51.9
Payments	21.3	23.1	47.1	123.8	135.8	182.1	212.2	211.0
Net	29.7	6.7	40.4	-7.4	-3.0	-61.3	-94.2	-159.1
6. Miscellaneous								
Receipts	36.6	31.3	664.0	2062.7	1602.8	1667.5	2117.7	2923.7
Payments	34.6	78.5	669.8	1163.8	1485.1	2020.5	2287.1	2987.5
Net	2.0	-47.2	-5.8	898.9	117.7	-353.0	-169.4	-63.8
7. Transfer payments								
a) Official								
Receipts	45.2	72.2	438.5	320.0	530.0	535.7	732.9	902.0
Payments	0.0	6.5	0.5	12.6	4.7	3.3	8.7	5.2
Net	45.2	65.7	438.0	307.4	525.3	532.4	724.2	896.8
b) Private								
Receipts	44.9	156.5	2268.8	2835.4	2990.6	3532.7	3865.4	3823.9
Payments	16.8	13.1	11.6	14.8	14.8	34.3	23.8	26.2
Net	28.1	143.4	2257.2	2820.6	2975.8	3498.4	3841.6	3797.7
Total Receipts	259.9	496.1	5890.2	7875.2	8274.4	9278.5	10926.3	12483.9
Total Payments	177.1	533.0	1579.6	4245.0	4750.5	6275.0	7780.7	9900.7
Net Receipts	82.8	-36.9	4310.6	3630.2	3523.9	3003.5	3145.6	2583.2

Notes: 1. This table is a breakdown of item 5 in Table 6.2.
2. Receipts include U.S. Embassy expenditures in India out of PL-480 counter part funds.
3. Figures from 1980-81 are preliminary.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

6.4 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(Rs. crore)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Private (non-banking)								
Receipts	51.5	79.9	162.6	2566.9	3141.4	3880.5	6261.4	9816.2
Payments	35.0	59.6	65.5	212.6	514.2	966.3	2520.7	6191.4
Net	16.5	20.3	97.1	2354.3	2627.2	2914.2	3740.7	3624.8
a) Long-term								
Receipts	46.0	78.7	160.9	2561.2	3126.7	3851.8	6245.6	9775.0
Payments	26.6	57.3	64.3	205.8	508.9	947.7	2511.1	6090.4
Net	19.4	21.4	96.6	2355.4	2617.8	2904.1	3734.5	3684.6
b) Short-term								
Receipts	5.5	1.2	1.7	5.7	14.7	28.7	15.8	41.2
Payments	8.4	2.3	1.2	6.8	5.3	18.6	9.6	101.0
Net	-2.9	-1.1	0.5	-1.1	9.4	10.1	6.2	-59.8
2. Banking (excluding RBI)								
Receipts	44.1	47.1	430.3	754.5	375.6	315.2	697.9	973.5
Payments	34.4	47.0	417.6	568.4	445.7	240.4	963.1	914.3
Net	9.7	0.1	12.7	186.1	-70.1	74.8	-265.2	59.2
3. Government miscellaneous								
Receipts #	147.0	323.7	1010.9	2233.2	5386.9	8499.9	9465.5	12015.3
Payments	42.0	353.3	1246.8	895.8	2060.9	4837.9	3571.7	6153.3
Net	105.0	-29.6	-235.9	1337.4	3326.0	3662.0	5893.8	5862.0
4. Total (1 to 3)								
Receipts	242.6	450.7	1603.8	5554.6	8903.9	12695.6	16424.8	22805.0
Payments	111.4	459.9	1729.9	1676.8	3020.8	6044.6	7055.5	13259.0
Net	131.2	-9.2	-126.1	3877.8	5883.1	6651.0	9369.3	9546.0

\# Including amortisation receipts.

Note : This table is a breakdown of items 7(a),7(b) and 7(e) of Table 6.2.

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

6.5 EXCHANGE RATE OF RUPEE VIS-A-VIS SELECTED CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

(Rupees per unit of foreign currency)

Year / Month	US dollar	Pound sterling	Deutshe mark	Yen	French franc	Canadian dollar	Italian lira	SDR	Turkish lira	Indonesian rupiah	Brazillian cruzado	Mexican pesos	Korean won	Pakistani rupee	Thailand baht
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1980-81	7.908	18.500	4.188	0.037	1.800	6.720	0.009	10.178	0.096	0.012	0.137	0.343	0.011	0.805	0.388
1981-82	8.968	17.110	3.861	0.039	1.570	7.457	0.008	10.335	0.074	0.014	0.085	0.340	0.013	0.899	0.403
1982-83	9.666	16.136	3.960	0.039	1.425	7.810	0.007	10.563	0.056	0.014	0.046	0.152	0.013	0.792	0.422
1983-84	10.340	15.417	3.940	0.044	1.299	8.343	0.007	10.941	0.042	0.011	0.015	0.076	0.013	0.788	0.452
1984-85	11.889	14.867	3.988	0.049	1.301	9.007	0.007	11.933	0.030	0.011	0.005	0.061	0.015	0.830	0.485
1985-86	12.235	16.847	4.555	0.056	1.491	8.889	0.007	12.923	0.022	0.011	0.002	0.038	0.014	0.777	0.461
1986-87	12.778	19.072	6.297	0.080	1.929	9.309	0.009	15.447	0.018	0.009	0.874 *	0.018	0.015	0.764	0.494
1987-88	12.966	22.087	7.400	0.094	2.203	9.914	0.010	17.121	0.014	0.008	0.270	0.008	0.016	0.752	0.515
1988-89	14.482	25.596	8,049	0.113	2.370	11.960	0.011	19.262	0.009	0.009	1.292	0.006	0.021	0.791	0.575
1989-90	16.649	26.918	9.092	0.117	2.680	14.093	0.012	21.368	0.008	0.009	6.360	0.006	0.025	0.800	0.651
1990-91	17.943	33.193	11.435	0.128	3.387	15.442	0.015	24.849	0.007	0.010	0.203	0.006	0.025	0.827	0.710
1991-92															
April	19.837	34.733	11.622	0.145	3.450	17.210	0.016	26.949	0.005	0.010	0.079	0.007	0.028	0.877	0.792
May	20.537	35.427	11.954	0.149	3.528	17.864	0.016	27.634	0.005	0.011	0.076	0.007	0.028	0.888	0.827
June	21.005	34.657	11.787	0.150	3.478	18.365	0.016	27.772	0.005	0.011	0.071	0.007	0.029	0.912	0.848
July	25.466	42.015	14.257	0.189	4.202	22.166	0.019	33.785	0.006	0.013	0.078	0.008	0.035	1.064	1.027
August	25.630	43.176	14.710	0.188	4.328	22.386	0.020	34.507	0.006	0.013	0.071	0.009	0.035	1.052	1.024
September	25.398	44.671	15.274	0.193	4.485	22.773	0.020	35.072	0.006	0.013	0.061	0.009	0.035	1.071	1.014
October	25.813	44.466	15.273	0.198	4.480	22.879	0.020	35.264	0.005	0.013	0.044	0.009	0.034	1.062	1.028
November	25.849	45.988	15.942	0.200	4.667	22.873	0.021	35.854	0.005	0.013	0.036	0.009	0.034	1.048	1.013
December	25.875	47.254	16.551	0.202	4.841	22.598	0.022	36.398	0.005	0.013	0.027	0.009	0.034	1.071	1.042

* On February 28, 1986 the cruzado, equal to 1000 cruzerios, was introduced. On January 15, 1989, the new cruzado, equal to1000 old cruzados was introduced.

Note: Annual/ monthly averages.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

7.1 EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

(Rs. crore)

Year	Exports (incl.re-exports)	Growth rate	Imports	Growth rate	Trade balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1949-50	485		617		-132
1950-51	606	24.9	608	-1.5	-2
1951-52	716	18.2	890	46.4	-174
1952-53	578	-19.3	702	-21.1	-124
1953-54	531	-8.1	610	-13.1	-79
1954-55	593	11.7	700	14.8	-107
1955-56	609	2.7	774	10.6	-165
1956-57	605	-0.7	841	8.7	-236
1957-58	561	-7.3	1035	23.1	-474
1958-59	581	3.6	906	-12.5	-325
1959-60	640	10.2	961	6.1	-321
1960-61	642	0.3	1122	16.8	-480
1961-62	660	2.8	1090	-2.9	-430
1962-63	685	3.8	1131	3.8	-446
1963-64	793	15.8	1223	8.1	-430
1964-65	816	2.9	1349	10.3	-533
1965-66	810	-0.7	1409	4.4	-599
1966-67	1157	42.9	2078	47.5	-921
1967-68	1199	3.6	2008	-3.4	-809
1968-69	1358	13.3	1909	-4.9	-551
1969-70	1413	4.1	1582	-17.1	-169
1970-71	1535	8.6	1634	3.3	-99
1971-72	1608	4.8	1825	11.7	-217
1972-73	1971	22.6	1867	2.3	104
1973-74	2523	28.0	2955	58.3	-432
1974-75	3329	31.9	4519	52.9	-1190
1975-76	4036	21.2	5265	16.5	-1229
1976-77	5142	27.4	5074	-3.6	68
1977-78	5408	5.2	6020	18.6	-612
1978-79	5726	5.9	6811	13.1	-1085
1979-80	6418	12.1	9143	34.2	-2725
1980-81	6711	4.6	12549	37.3	-5838
1981-82	7806	16.3	13608	8.4	-5802
1982-83	8803	12.8	14293	5.0	-5490
1983-84	9771	11.0	15831	10.8	-6060
1984-85	11744	20.2	17134	8.2	-5390
1985-86	10895	-7.2	19658	14.7	-8763
1986-87	12452	14.3	20096	2.2	-7644
1987-88	15674	25.9	22244	10.7	-6570
1988-89	20232	29.1	28235	26.9	-8003
1989-90(P)	27681	36.8	35416	25.4	-7735
1990-91	**32553**	**17.6**	**43193**	**22.0**	**-10640**

P Provisional.

Notes : 1. Since 1966-67, the figures are given in post-devaluation rupees.

2. For the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 the data is as per the **Fourteenth** Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) on the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.2 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Value in Rs. crore)

		Unit of quantity	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which:		---	214	---	242	---	380
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations:	Thousand tonnes	3747.7	181	3343.2	213	400.8	100
II.	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures		---	527	---	889	---	9760
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	Thousand tonnes	---	---	169.4	29	25.0	9
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	Thousand tonnes	36.2	11	7.8	4	26.2	32
II.3	Fibres of which:		---	101	---	127	---	164
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	Thousand tonnes	0.2	---	15.8	9	68.8	97
II.3.2	Raw wool	Thousand tonnes	1.9	1	19.0	15	18.8	43
II.3.3	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	237.1	82	139.1	99	---	---
II.3.4	Raw jute	Thousand tonnes	100.4	8	0.7	0	8.0	1
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	Million tonnes	0.8	69	12.8	136	23.5	5264
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:		---	5	---	39	---	709
II.5.1	Edible oils	Thousand tonnes	31.1	4	84.7	23	1633.3	677
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:		---	88	---	217	---	1490
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	Thousand tonnes	307.0	13	2392.7	86	5560.2	818
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds		---	39	---	68	---	358
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material		---	1	---	9	---	21
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products		---	10	---	24	---	85
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins		---	9	---	8	---	121
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	Thousand tonnes	80.3	7	71.7	12	36.9	18
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	Thousand tonnes	55.6	12	159.0	25	371.4	187
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:		---	6	---	33	---	555
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked		---	1	---	25	---	417
II.10	Iron and steel	Thousand tonnes	1325.2	123	683.4	147	2031.1	852
II.11	Non-ferrous metals		---	47	---	119	---	477
III.	Capital goods *		---	356	---	404	---	1910
III.1	Manufactures of metals		---	23	---	9	---	90
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	203	---	258	---	1089
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	57	---	70	---	260
III.4	Transport equipment		---	72	---	67	---	472
IV.	Others (Unclassified)		---	25	---	99	---	499
V.	TOTAL			1122		1634		12549

Contd...

7.2 PRINCIPAL IMPORTS (CONTD.)

(Value in Rs. crore)

		Unit of quantity	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15
I.	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which:		---	854	---	679	---	NA
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations:	Thousand tonnes	297.2	110	212.3	87	143.5	66
II.	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures		---	13966	---	12169	---	NA
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	Thousand tonnes	21.9	24	49.1	71	42.6	64
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	Thousand tonnes	76.0	101	80.2	107	78.5	120
II.3	Fibres of which:		---	259	---	224	---	NA
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	Thousand tonnes	43.3	69	37.8	59	15.6	30
II.3.2	Raw wool	Thousand tonnes	32.5	98	27.9	82	33.4	132
II.3.3	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	10.9	13	**	**	0.3	1
II.3.4	Raw jute	Thousand tonnes	19.8	6	8.3	3	9.0	3
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	Million tonnes	19.0	4989	18.5	2811	22.0	4043
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:		---	770	---	656	---	NA
II.5.1	Edible oils	Thousand tonnes	1036.4	735	1473.9	626	1944.9	969
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:		---	3256	---	2982	---	NA
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	Thousand tonnes	8066.0	1436	6958.8	921	4375.0	508
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds		---	1089	---	1145	---	1082
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material		---	56	---	66	---	89
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products		---	177	---	214	---	168
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins		---	322	---	434	---	567
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	Thousand tonnes	551.2	246	569.7	244	473.7	239
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	Thousand tonnes	237.2	226	270.6	217	282.8	270
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:		---	1201	---	1618	---	NA
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked		---	1100	---	1489	---	2018
II.10	Iron and steel	Thousand tonnes	2417.7	1395	3136.5	1556	2298.8	1320
II.11	Non-ferrous metals		---	542	---	517	---	639
III.	Capital goods *		---	4285	---	6488	---	6566
III.1	Manufactures of metals		---	202	---	209	---	161
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	2593	---	4263	---	2826
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	923	---	1212	---	1093
III.4	Transport equipment		---	569	---	804	---	760
IV.	Others (Unclassified)		---	553	---	760	---	NA
V.	TOTAL			19658		20096		22244

Contd...

(Value in Rs. crore)

		Unit of quantity	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21
I.	Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw) of which:		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations:	Thousand tonnes	2750.6	774	761.2	378	308.3	182
II.	Raw materials and intermediate manufactures		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	Thousand tonnes	45.1	61	57.2	77	82.6	134
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	Thousand tonnes	91.4	173	83.0	172	105.1	226
II.3	Fibres of which:		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	Thousand tonnes	13.2	33	23.0	65	21.2	56
II.3.2	Raw wool	Thousand tonnes	22.5	157	21.4	172	29.4	182
II.3.3	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	47.2	99	4.5	9	1.2	1
II.3.4	Raw jute	Thousand tonnes	12.4	6	23.7	11	32.1	20
II.4	Petroleum oil and lubricants	Million tonnes	24.0	4358	25.6	6274	29.3	10816
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats of which:		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
II.5.1	Edible oils	Thousand tonnes	1083.1	730	292.0	211	525.8	326
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products of which:		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer material	Thousand tonnes	5416.2	934	7088.8	1777	7560.3	1766
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds		---	1894		2135	---	2289
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material		---	92	---	146	---	168
II.6.4	Medical and pharmaceutical products		---	236	---	272	---	468
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins		---	809	---	996	---	1095
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	Thousand tonnes	410.1	260	451.4	304	678.2	458
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	Thousand tonnes	255.3	305	260.2	358	286.4	456
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures of which:		---	NA	---	NA	---	NA
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, unworked or worked		---	3176	---	4242	---	3738
II.10	Iron and steel	Thousand tonnes	2225.1	1933	3618.4	2305	1920.5	2113
II.11	Non-ferrous metals		---	776	---	1253	---	1102
III.	Capital goods *		---	6956	---	8831	---	10466
III.1	Manufactures of metals		---	193	---	271	---	302
III.2	Non-electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	2872	---	3532	---	4240
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		---	1563	---	1921	---	1702
III.4	Transport equipment		---	753	---	1526	---	1670
IV.	Others (Unclassified)		---	NA	---	NA	-	NA
V.	TOTAL			28235		35416		43193

NA Not available.

* From the year 1987-88 onwards (III) Capital Goods includes Project Goods.

** Negligible.

Note : Figures for the year 1989-90 are provisional.

Source : DGCI&S.

7.3 PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Value in Rs crore)

		Unit of quantity	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which		...	284	...	487	...	2057
I. 1	Coffee	Million kg	19.7	7	32.2	25	87.3	214
I. 2	Tea and mate	Million kg	199.2	124	199.1	148	229.2	426
I. 3	Oil cakes	Thousand tonnes	433.8	14	878.5	55	886.0	125
I. 4	Tobacco	Million kg	47.5	16	49.8	33	91.3	141
I. 5	Cashew kernels	Thousand tonnes	43.6	19	60.6	57	32.3	140
I. 6	Spices	Thousand tonnes	47.2	17	46.9	39	84.2	11
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	Thousand tonnes	99.6	3	473.0	29	97.0	40
I. 8	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	32.6	12	32.1	14	131.6	165
I. 9	Rice	Thousand tonnes	...	...	32.8	5	726.7	224
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	Thousand tonnes	19.9	5	32.6	31	69.4	217
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations		...	1	...	3	...	56
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl.cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)		...	6	...	12	...	80
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)		...	1	...	4	...	36
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which		...	52	...	164	...	414
II.1	Mica	Million kg	28.4	...	26.7	16	16.7	18
II.2	Iron ore	Thousand tonnes	3.2	17	21.2	117	22.4	303
III.	Manufactured goods of which		...	291	...	772	...	3747
III. 1	Textile fabric & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which		...	73	...	145	...	933
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc.		...	65	...	142	...	408
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials		...	1	...	29	...	550
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures		...	6	...	13	...	17
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	Lakh tonnes	7.9	135	5.6	190	6.6	330
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactured incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments		...	28	...	80	...	390
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which		...	11	...	73	...	952
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery		...	1	...	45	...	618
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products		...	7	...	29	...	225
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment and metal manufactures including iron and steel *		...	22	...	198	...	827
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)		...	7	...	13	...	28
V.	Others		...	9	...	100	...	466
VI.	Total		...	643	...	1535	...	6711

Contd...

(Value in Rs crore)

		Unit of quantity	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which		...	3018	...	3422	...	3504
I. 1	Coffee	Million kg	98.9	265	73.4	297	91.6	262
I. 2	Tea and mate	Million kg	205.6	626	192.4	577	206.1	601
I. 3	Oil cakes	Thousand tonnes	806.9	134	1044.6	190	1126.5	213
I. 4	Tobacco	Million kg	80.5	170	89.3	185	72.2	135
I. 5	Cashew kernels	Thousand tonnes	37.1	225	43.0	328	41.6	315
I. 6	Spices	Thousand tonnes	89.0	278	97.0	279	91.8	337
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	Thousand tonnes	37.9	16	3.1	1	18.7	12
I. 8	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	35.7	68	202.3	205	80.2	110
I. 9	Rice	Thousand tonnes	245.0	196	248.3	197	388.8	339
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	Thousand tonnes	87.5	409	110.6	539	98.4	533
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations		...	74	...	76	...	88
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl.cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)		...	124	...	156	...	128
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)		...	82	...	76	...	174
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which		...	785	...	717	...	765
II.1	Mica	Million kg	18.1	21	19.9	20	37.6	23
II.2	Iron ore	Thousand tonnes	30.1	579	28.7	547	29.4	554
III.	Manufactured goods of which		...	6374	...	7808	...	10707
III. 1	Textile fabric & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which		...	1795	...	2179	...	3309
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc.		...	574	...	637	...	1145
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials		...	1067	...	1331	...	1820
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures		...	34	...	34	...	30
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	Lakh tonnes	2.5	262	2.9	244	2.6	241
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactured incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments		...	770	...	922	...	1250
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which		...	1881	...	2548	...	3167
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery		...	1503	...	2074	...	2613
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products		...	498	...	583	...	801
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment and metal manufactures including iron and steel *		...	954	...	1133	..	1480
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)		...	655	...	418	...	657
V.	Others		...	63	...	87	...	40
VI.	Total		...	10895	...	12452	...	15674

Contd...

(Value in Rs crore)

		Unit of quantity	1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
I.	Agricultural and allied products: of which		...	3723	...	4879	...	6317
I. 1	Coffee	Million kg	84.3	294	115.6	347	86.5	252
I. 2	Tea and mate	Million kg	193.7	609	211.4	917	199.1	1070
I. 3	Oil cakes	Thousand tonnes	1609.2	409	2323.6	610	2447.8	609
I. 4	Tobacco	Million kg	54.6	126	70.7	175	87.1	263
I. 5	Cashew kernels	Thousand tonnes	36.7	276	48.5	368	55.5	447
I. 6	Spices	Thousand tonnes	104.6	275	112.1	277	103.0	234
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	Thousand tonnes	102.8	10	158.9	33	191.0	38
I. 8	Raw cotton	Thousand tonnes	16.6	21	53.0	128	374.3	846
I. 9	Rice	Thousand tonnes	349.6	331	421.7	427	505.0	462
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	Thousand tonnes	115.6	630	124.9	687	158.9	960
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations		...	94	...	114	...	140
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses (excl. cashew kernels, processed fruits & juices)		....	170	....	202	....	213
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl. processed fruits and juices)		....	177	....	210	....	213
II.	Ores and minerals (excl. coal) of which		....	1003	....	1363	....	1497
II.1	Mica	Million kg	47.1	29	37.9	30	33.0	31
II.2	Iron ore	Thousand tonnes	33.0	673	35.6	928	32.5	1049
III.	Manufactured goods of which		....	14947	....	20659	....	23736
III. 1	Textile fabric & manufactures (excl. carpet hand-made) of which		....	3722	....	5398	....	6926
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics made-ups etc		....	1155	....	1507	....	2100
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all textile materials		....	2102	....	3226	....	4012
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures		....	32	....	41	....	48
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	Lakh tonnes	2.1	233	2.8	296	2.2	298
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactured incl. leather footwear,leather travel goods & leather garments		....	1522	....	1950	....	2566
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpet hand-made) of which		....	5103	....	6168	....	6167
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery		....	4392	....	5296	....	5247
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products		....	1288	....	2143	....	2544
III. 7	Machinery, transport equipment and metal manufactures including iron and steel *		....	2256	....	3289	....	3877
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)		....	518	....	740	....	948
V.	Others		...	40	...	40	...	55
VI.	Total		...	20232	...	27681	...	32553

* Also includes electronic goods and computer software.

Notes : 1. Exports of crude petroleum because of swapping of Bombay High in 1985-86 was Rs 135.2 crores and there were no crude oil exports in subsequent years.

2. Figures for 1989-90 are provisional.

3. Value figures rounded off to Rs crores.

Source: DGCI&S.

7.4 DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. crore)

		1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1985-86		1986-87	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
I.	**OECD** of which:	**425**	**875**	**769**	**1042**	**3126**	**5740**	**5532**	**10527**	**7004**	**12903**
I.1	(a) EEC of which:	232	417	282	320	1447	2639	1929	5234	2736	6549
I.1.1	(i) Belgium	5	15	20	12	145	296	225	951	343	1096
I.1.2	(ii) France	9	21	18	21	147	280	203	583	271	685
I.1.3	(iii) F.R.G.	20	123	32	108	385	694	513	1544	733	1918
I.1.4	(iv) Netherlands	9	11	14	19	152	215	158	296	226	389
I.1.5	(v) U.K.	173	217	170	127	395	731	524	1251	700	1661
I.2	(b) North America	120	347	235	570	806	1851	2106	2515	2469	2258
I.2.1	(i) Canada	18	20	28	117	62	332	132	451	137	372
I.2.2	(ii) U.S.A.	103	328	207	453	743	1619	1974	2064	2332	1886
I.3	(c) Asia and Oceania of which:	65	80	234	122	708	932	1304	2257	1501	3041
I.3.1	(i) Australia	22	18	25	37	92	170	123	442	146	406
I.3.2	(ii) Japan	35	61	204	83	598	749	1164	1774	1334	2592
II.	**OPEC** of which:	**26**	**52**	**99**	**126**	**745**	**3488**	**835**	**3420**	**774**	**1950**
II.1	(i) Iran	5	30	27	92	123	1339	95	885	47	140
II.2	(ii) Iraq	3	2	10	3	52	753	34	547	18	126
II.3	(iii) Kuwait	3	0	16	6	97	338	121	340	93	290
II.4	(iv) Saudi Arabia	3	14	15	24	165	540	221	794	214	863
III.	**Eastern Europe** of which:	**45**	**38**	**323**	**220**	**1486**	**1296**	**2294**	**2169**	**2390**	**1537**
III.1	(i) G.D.R.	3	3	25	19	49	44	95	85	88	84
III.2	(ii) Romania	1	5	14	17	58	97	98	144	80	101
III.3	(iii) U.S.S.R.	29	16	210	106	1226	1014	2006	1678	1867	1006
IV.	**Developing Countries*** of which:	**95**	**132**	**305**	**239**	**1286**	**1966**	**1463**	**3466**	**1871**	**3696**
IV.1	(i) Africa	40	63	129	169	350	205	289	593	278	881
IV.2	(ii) Asia	45	64	166	54	900	1431	1156	2344	1563	2469
IV.3	(iii) Latin America and carribean	10	5	10	16	36	313	18	529	31	406
V.	**Others**	**51**	**25**	**40**	**8**	**68**	**60**	**771**	**75**	**414**	**10**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**642**	**1122**	**1535**	**1634**	**6711**	**12549**	**10895**	**19658**	**12452**	**20096**

Contd...

7.4 DIRECTION OF TRADE (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
I.	**OECD** of which:	**8838**	**12380**	**11301**	**16059**	**14743**	**20224**	**17428**	**23310**
I.1	(a) EEC of which:	3934	7400	4926	9005	6906	11736	8951	12680
I.1.1	(i) Belgium	485	1371	885	2055	1209	2696	1259	2718
I.1.2	(ii) France	379	798	427	806	638	1612	766	1304
I.1.3	(iii) F.R.G.	1059	2159	1236	2458	1778	2750	2549	3473
I.1.4	(iv) Netherlands	279	443	402	536	530	549	644	793
I.1.5	(v) U.K.	1015	1829	1153	2398	1602	2974	2128	2894
I.2	(b) North America	3086	2300	3925	3668	4739	4713	5077	5804
I.2.1	(i) Canada	166	299	197	428	264	454	281	559
I.2.2	(ii) U.S.A.	2920	2002	3728	3239	4474	4260	4797	5245
I.3	(c) Asia and Oceania Of which:	1819	2680	2450	3387	3099	3775	3401	4826
I.3.1	(i) Australia	180	503	265	707	335	887	321	1464
I.3.2	(ii) Japan	1614	2126	2154	2631	2727	2820	3039	3245
II.	**OPEC** of which:	**962**	**2953**	**1193**	**3779**	**1841**	**5074**	**1831**	**7041**
II.1	(i) Iran	139	144	89	129	132	390	141	1018
II.2	(ii) Iraq	18	611	53	194	126	461	44	496
II.3	(iii) Kuwait	106	472	144	521	198	1160	74	363
II.4	(iv) Saudi Arabia	278	765	324	1893	429	1448	419	2899
III.	**Eastern Europe** of which:	**2594**	**2126**	**3356**	**1947**	**5336**	**2990**	**5819**	**3377**
III.1	(i) G.D.R.	112	93	183	133	216	197	**	**
III.2	(ii) Romania	61	58	38	72	123	106	96	50
III.3	(iii) U.S.S.R.	1965	1608	2609	1258	4463	2038	5255	2548
IV.	**Developing Countries*** of which:	**2204**	**3800**	**3315**	**5260**	**4246**	**6031**	**5465**	**7965**
IV.1	(i) Africa	304	626	384	939	521	857	668	959
IV.2	(ii) Asia	1866	2680	2821	3737	3634	4452	4665	6033
IV.3	(iii) Latin America and carribean	33	494	110	584	93	723	132	974
V.	**Others**	**1076**	**985**	**1068**	**1190**	**1515**	**1097**	**2010**	**1500**
VI.	**TOTAL**	**15674**	**22244**	**20232**	**28235**	**27682**	**35416**	**32553**	**43193**

* Excluding members of OPEC.

** Included under F.R.G.(Item I.1.3 above) with the integration of Germany.

Source : DGCI&S.

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS/GROUPS

(Value in US million dollars)

Code Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1970 World	1970 India	1970 India's share (%)	1975 World	1975 India	1975 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	3584	4	0.1	7378	9	0.1
03		Fish,crustaceans and molluses & prep. thereof	--	--	--	--	--	--
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	6775	9	0.1	25133	16	0.1
	042	Rice	925	6	0.6	1984	12	0.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	1471	17	1.2	10104	154	1.5
06		Sugar,sugar preparations and honey	2700	26	1.0	11663	554	4.8
07		Coffee,tea,cocoa,spices and manuf.thereof	5437	280	5.1	9133	438	4.8
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	3205	31	1.0	4580	73	1.6
	074	Tea and mate	587	196	33.4	933	292	31.3
	075	Spices	255	52	20.5	548	73	13.3
08		Feeding stuff for animals	--	--	--	--	--	--
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1713	43	2.5	3827	124	3.2
	121	Tobacco unmanufactured,tobacco refuse	1058	42	4.0	2357	119	5.0
	122	Tobacco manufactured	655	1	0.2	1470	5	0.4
22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	--	--	--	--	--	--
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	7357	193	2.6	13446	253	1.9
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	2373	158	6.7	4601	247	5.4
51		Organic chemicals	6648	9	0.1	20219	22	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	--	--	--	--	--	--
53		Dying,Tanning and colouring materials	1615	8	0.5	3642	23	0.6
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	2687	11	0.4	6503	29	0.4
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets,polishing and cleaning preparations	916	10	1.1	3059	18	0.6
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	--	--	--	--	--	--
58		Artifical resins & plastic materials & cellulose esters & ethers	--	--	--	--	--	--
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--
61		Leather,leather mfrs,n.e.s.& dressed furskins	1047	95	9.1	2380	200	8.4
	611	Leather	701	94	13.4	1540	189	12.3
	612	Mfrs.of leather or of composition leather n.e.s.	132	1	0.6	355	4	1.0
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	214	--	--	486	8	1.6
65		Textiles yarn,fabrics,made up articles n.e.s.	11371	461	4.1	23798	599	2.5
	652	Cotton fabrics woven	1436	98	6.8	3149	161	5.1
	653	Fabrics,woven of man made fibres	3967	189	4.8	8038	191	2.4
	654	Textile fabrics woven,other than of cotton or man made fibres	270	2	0.8	547	5	0.9
	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	2431	53	2.2	5707	128	2.2
67		Iron and steel	14540	132	0.9	40789	116	0.3
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	4328	27	0.6	12053	74	0.6
71		Power generating machinery & equipment	20884	25	0.1	54327	97	0.2
72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	10670	17	0.2	67016	102	0.2
73		Metal working machinery	--	--	--	--	--	--
74		General industrial machinery &equipment n.e.s. & machine parts thereof	--	--	--	--	--	--
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and	--	--	--	--	--	--
		reproducing apparatus and equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--
77		Electrical machinery,apparatus and	--	--	--	--	--	--
		appliances n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	--	--	--	--	--	--
79		Other transport equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	109	--	--	308	--	--
		Total exports (including others)	313706	2026	0.6	875500	4355	0.5

Contd...

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS/GROUPS (CONTD.)

(Value in US million dollars)

Code Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1980 World	1980 India	1980 India's share (%)	1985 World	1985 India	1985 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	17832	67	0.4	15755	61	0.4
03		Fish,crustaceans and molluses & prep. thereof	12258	242	2.0	14335	337	2.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	41989	201	0.5	32643	211	0.6
	042	Rice	4355	160	3.7	2916	162	5.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	24018	259	1.1	23606	332	1.4
06		Sugar,sugar preparations and honey	16183	46	0.3	10113	0	0.0
07		Coffee,tea,cocoa,spices and manuf.thereof	22121	879	4.0	20779	971	4.7
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	12979	271	2.1	11676	226	1.9
	074	Tea and mate	1631	452	27.7	1973	517	26.2
	075	Spices	1072	156	14.5	1188	229	19.3
08		Feeding stuff for animals	10322	164	1.6	8515	127	1.5
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3423	151	4.4	7822	140	1.8
	121	Tobacco unmanufactured,tobacco refuse	3423	151	4.4	3798	113	3.0
	122	Tobacco manufactured	--	--	--	4024	27	0.7
22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	9487	30	0.3	7896	20	0.3
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	30239	465	1.5	23137	557	2.4
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6515	411	6.3	6154	478	7.8
51		Organic chemicals	31841	17	0.1	36923	25	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	15491	26	0.2	16318	22	0.1
53		Dying,Tanning and colouring materials	7986	65	0.8	8024	62	0.8
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13918	109	0.8	15920	130	0.8
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets,polishing and cleaning preparations	7647	86	1.1	8136	56	0.7
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	630	1	0.1	840	0	0.1
58		Artifical resins & plastic materials & cellulose esters & ethers	27223	3	--	28456	5	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	15960	8	--	16613	28	0.2
61		Leather,leather mfrs,n.e.s.& dressed furskins	5967	405	6.8	6444	534	8.3
	611	Leather	3415	342	10.0	4185	331	7.9
	612	Mfrs.of leather or of composition leather n.e.s.	975	62	6.3	1233	202	16.4
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	1577	1	0.1	1026	0	0.0
65		Textiles yarn,fabrics,made up articles n.e.s.	48884	1145	2.3	48218	1037	2.1
	652	Cotton fabrics woven	6632	351	5.3	6804	327	4.8
	653	Fabrics,woven of man made fibres	9325	44	0.5	9735	20	0.2
	654	Textile fabrics woven,other than of cotton or man made fibres	3188	204	6.4	3462	167	4.8
	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	18563	579	3.1	12073	1165	9.6
67		Iron and steel	68231	87	0.1	61891	46	0.1
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	36840	221	0.6	32884	125	0.4
71		Power generating machinery & equipment	35722	88	0.2	38433	59	0.2
72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	58495	65	0.1	54707	97	0.2
73		Metal working machinery	15671	32	0.2	12696	55	0.4
74		General industrial machinery &equipment n.e.s. & machine parts thereof	59443	67	0.1	53954	60	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	24750	2	0.0	53604	30	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	26799	11	0.0	47318	4	0.0
77		Electrical machinery,apparatus and appliances n.e.s.	60947	114	0.2	75739	121	0.2
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	127347	208	0.2	157446	126	0.1
79		Other transport equipment	41291	32	0.1	50709	27	0.1
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32365	590	1.8	38718	887	2.3
		Total exports (including others)	1989867	8378	0.4	1932387	8750	0.5

Contd...

7.5 INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS BY COMMODITY DIVISIONS/GROUPS (CONTD.)

(Value in US million dollars)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1988 World	1988 India	1988 India's share (%)	1989 World	1989 India	1989 India's share (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01		Meat and meat preparations	25072	39	0.2	27248	92	0.3
03		Fish,crustaceans and molluses & prep. thereof	25005	474	1.9	24854	852	3.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	35923	118	0.3	36724	158	0.4
	042	Rice	2726	109	4.0	3377	143	4.2
05		Vegetables and fruits	38276	299	0.8	39292	372	0.9
06		Sugar,sugar preparations and honey	11050	0	0.0	11401	0	0.0
07		Coffee,tea,cocoa,spices and manuf.thereof	22483	507	2.3	24720	832	3.4
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	11808	101	0.9	14037	208	1.5
	074	Tea and mate	1646	263	15.9	2214	467	21.1
	075	Spices	1474	144	9.7	1237	156	12.6
08		Feeding stuff for animals	4156	168	4.0	14691	147	1.0
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	11565	65	0.6	13046	99	0.8
	121	Tobacco unmanufactured,tobacco refuse	4067	47	1.2	4390	93	2.1
	122	Tobacco manufactured	7498	18	0.2	8656	6	0.1
22		Oilseed and oleaginous fruit	10229	20	0.2	9149	12	0.1
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	29984	630	2.1	36251	802	2.2
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6484	561	8.6	8444	673	8.0
51		Organic chemicals	51284	128	0.2	47819	198	0.4
52		Inorganic chemicals	20897	30	0.1	61034	55	0.1
53		Dying,Tanning and colouring materials	13470	90	0.7	13829	143	1.0
54		Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	25101	49	0.2	22127	73	0.3
55		Essential oils and perfume materials toilets,polishing and cleaning preparations	12279	45	0.4	10930	59	0.5
57		Explosives and pyrotechnic products	1018	2	0.2	1043	4	0.3
58		Artifical resins & plastic materials & cellulose esters & ethers	48100	11	0.0	46867	19	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	23375	17	0.1	22561	27	0.1
61		Leather,leather mfrs,n.e.s.& dressed furskins	9949	566	5.7	9675	590	6.1
	611	Leather	6555	429	6.5	6392	385	6.0
	612	Mfrs.of leather or of composition leather n.e.s.	1826	137	7.5	1705	204	12.0
	613	Furskins,tanned or dressed etc.	1568	0	0.0	1577	0	0.0
65		Textiles yarn,fabrics,made up articles n.e.s.	67968	1374	2.0	103779	1706	1.6
	652	Cotton fabrics woven	9613	319	3.3	9233	430	4.7
	653	Fabrics,woven of man made fibres	12645	38	0.3	11655	45	0.4
	654	Textile fabrics woven,other than of cotton or man made fibres	4764	160	3.4	4509	246	5.5
	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	23344	2246	9.6	27261	2628	9.6
67		Iron and steel	68115	114	0.2	69998	173	0.2
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	43396	261	0.6	39400	257	0.7
71		Power generating machinery & equipment	54317	68	0.1	79231	117	0.1
72		Machinery specialised for particular industries	76400	60	0.1	72878	78	0.1
73		Metal working machinery	17635	14	0.1	17768	19	0.1
74		General industrial machinery &equipment n.e.s. & machine parts thereof	82725	87	0.1	82728	84	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	92846	45	0.0	98882	81	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	59823	10	0.0	66280	24	0.0
77		Electrical machinery,apparatus and appliances n.e.s.	137510	81	0.1	142029	115	0.1
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	245204	97	0.0	253165	121	0.0
79		Other transport equipment	44668	4	0.0	44311	6	0.0
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	68712	1546	2.3	70406	2054	2.9
		Total exports (including others)	2832894	13182	0.5	N.A	N.A	N.A

Note : A zero in India's share means negligible or no share at all.

Source: International Trade Statistics Year Book : United Nations 1989.

7.6 INDEX NUMBERS OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Base : 1978-79=100)

Year	Exports		Imports		Terms of trade		
	U.V.I.	Q.I.	U.V.I.	Q.I.	Gross	Net	Income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1969-70	44.0	55.7	35.2	64.9	116.5	125.0	69.6
1970-71*	45.0	59.0	35.3	67.2	113.9	127.4	75.2
1971-72*	46.0	59.2	32.8	80.6	136.1	140.2	83.0
1972-73*	51.2	66.5	34.2	76.7	115.3	149.7	99.6
1973-74*	62.2	69.5	48.9	87.2	125.4	127.2	88.4
1974-75*	78.0	73.7	84.5	77.2	104.7	92.3	68.4
1975-76*	83.9	81.7	99.1	76.0	93.0	84.7	69.2
1976-77*	89.4	96.8	96.3	76.1	78.6	92.9	89.9
1977-78*	100.3	93.2	88.0	100.0	107.3	114.0	106.2
1978-79	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979-80	105.4	106.2	114.1	116.4	109.7	92.4	98.1
1980-81	108.5	108.1	134.2	137.9	127.6	80.8	87.3
1981-82	124.1	110.1	133.1	150.6	136.8	93.2	102.6
1982-83	132.0	116.7	136.3	154.6	132.4	96.8	113.0
1983-84	151.0	113.0	125.8	185.4	164.1	120.0	135.6
1984-85	169.8	120.8	161.7	156.1	129.2	105.0	126.8
1985-86	170.8	111.3	158.8	182.3	163.8	107.6	119.8
1986-87	179.4	121.3	139.4	212.3	175.0	128.6	156.0
1987-88	195.4	140.0	160.0	204.8	146.3	122.1	170.9
1988-89	232.2	152.1	185.5	224.4	147.4	125.2	190.4
1989-90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990-91	**292.5**	**194.1**	**267.7**	**237.7**	**122.5**	**109.3**	**212.2**

* Converted from the original base with the help of linking factors.
NA Not available.
U.V.I. Unit value index.
Q.I. Quantum index.

Source : DGCI&S.

8.1 OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crore)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc.assistance Repayable in rupees	Repayable in convertible currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Up to the end of Fourth Plan	9665.3	753.1	10418.4	2307.1	330.4	13055.9
1974-75	1481.4	189.8	1671.2	--	--	1671.2
1975-76	2192.8	440.7	2633.5	--	20.0	2653.5
1976-77	806.7	386.1	1192.8	--	93.6	1286.4
1977-78	1536.6	337.6	1874.2	--	22.8	1897.0
1978-79	1894.6	441.1	2335.7	--	--	2335.7
1979-80	1295.1	564.4	1859.5	--	--	1859.5
1980-81	3771.2	75.8	3847.0	--	--	3847.0
1981-82	2766.5	207.4	2973.9	--	--	2973.9
1982-83	2549.4	423.3	2972.7	--	--	2972.7
1983-84	1700.8	386.9	2087.7	--	--	2087.7
1984-85	4409.3	470.7	4880.0	--	--	4880.0
1985-86	5337.0	313.4	5650.4	--	--	5650.4
1986-87	5730.0	429.5	6159.5	--	--	6159.5
1987-88	8203.1	1062.2	9265.3	--	--	9265.3
1988-89	12855.6	214.2	13069.8	--	--	13069.8
1989-90	10105.8	720.2	10826.0	--	--	10826.0
1990-91	**7601.3**	**522.1**	**8123.4**	--	--	**8123.4**
B. UTILISATION:						
Up to the end of Fourth Plan	8572.6	712.7	9285.3	2312.2	324.6	11922.1
1974-75	1220.4	93.9	1314.3	--	--	1314.3
1975-76	1464.9	283.3	1748.2	--	92.3	1840.5
1976-77	1285.3	245.8	1531.1	--	67.8	1598.9
1977-78	1007.5	260.6	1268.1	--	21.9	1290.0
1978-79	942.3	273.3	1215.6	--	--	1215.6
1979-80	1048.6	304.5	1353.1	--	--	1353.1
1980-81	1765.3	396.5	2161.8	--	--	2161.8
1981-82	1519.4	345.5	1864.9	--	--	1864.9
1982-83	1909.2	342.8	2252.0	--	--	2252.0
1983-84	1962.4	303.4	2265.8	--	--	2265.8
1984-85	1962.2	397.2	2359.4	--	--	2359.4
1985-86	2493.1	442.9	2936.0	--	--	2936.0
1986-87	3175.7	429.3	3605.0	--	--	3605.0
1987-88	4574.4	477.5	5051.9	--	--	5051.9
1988-89	4738.6	565.8	5304.4	--	--	5304.4
1989-90	5137.8	664.7	5802.5	--	--	5802.5
1990-91	**6170.0**	**534.3**	**6704.3**	--	--	**6704.3**

-- Nil

Notes : 1. Figures of authorisation from 1974-75 onwards have been arrived at by applying the average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies. Figures of utilisation for 1974-75 are at average exchange rate for the respective month, and for subsequent years at current rates applicable to the dates of transactions.

2. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations,etc. In case of PL-480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

3. Figures for utilisation are inclusive of suppliers' credits and Loans on non-Government account up to 1977-78. Subsequent data are exclusive of suppliers' credit but inclusive of loans on non-Government account.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.2 AUTHORISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	**2614.9**	**1364.7**	**4409.3**	**4118.4**	**3344.0**	**6371.5**	**5705.3**	**7232.1**	**6787.8**
(b) Grants	**68.8**	**330.6**	**302.2**	**313.4**	**378.0**	**888.0**	**177.1**	**545.3**	**516.8**
Total	**2683.7**	**1695.3**	**4711.5**	**4431.8**	**3722.0**	**7259.5**	**5882.4**	**7777.4**	**7304.6**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	1.7	5.6	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	1.7	5.6	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	6.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	--
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	65.8	37.0	196.8	2.7	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Gants	4.9	--	1.8	--	5.6	399.1	4.2	85.2	--
Total	70.7	37.0	198.6	2.7	5.6	399.1	4.2	85.2	--
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	--	22.0	26.6	--	30.4	--	--	--	--
(b) Grants	--	3.8	--	--	--	48.7	--	47.2	7.4
Total	--	25.8	26.6	--	30.4	48.7	--	47.2	7.4
(v) France									
(a) Loans	182.0	2.6	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	292.8	369.1	1.3
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.7	--
Total	182.0	2.6	32.8	143.7	87.3	166.5	292.8	419.8	1.3
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	215.2	87.1	214.4	165.0	213.0	508.9	426.5	252.3	1069.3
(b) Grants	--	2.8	--	--	--	1.1	2.2	--	11.4
Total	215.2	89.9	214.4	165.0	213.0	510.0	428.7	252.3	1080.7
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	77.3	51.4	110.9	--	--	57.1
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	77.3	51.4	110.9	--	--	57.1
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	46.6	--	451.2	223.6	635.4	895.3	1120.6	385.3	1640.9
(b) Grants	15.0	8.6	16.1	16.1	32.3	24.8	57.5	32.6	61.6
Total	61.6	8.6	467.3	239.7	667.7	920.1	1178.1	417.9	1702.5
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	67.7	--	20.3	4.9	37.1	168.8	6.1	84.4	101.0
(b) Grants	22.1	77.7	--	--	36.5	5.2	--	--	126.2
Total	89.8	77.7	20.3	4.9	73.6	174.0	6.1	84.4	227.2
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	232.3	--
(b) Grants	--	45.6	--	106.4	--	159.6	--	179.8	19.4
Total	--	45.6	--	106.4	--	159.6	--	412.1	19.4
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Grants	--	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	81.5	253.2
Total	--	152.7	260.3	171.4	265.9	219.2	78.7	81.5	253.2
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	135.0	77.0	93.9	47.0	57.9	25.4	--	--	--
(b) Grants	26.8	39.4	24.0	19.5	37.7	30.3	34.5	68.3	37.6
Total	161.8	116.4	117.9	66.5	95.6	55.7	34.5	68.3	37.6

Contd...

8.2 AUTHORISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(xii) I.B.R.D.	362.2	520.6	2220.7	2362.3	1875.3	3231.3	3004.3	4442.4	2219.0
(xiv) I.D.A.	1538.7	605.9	1152.6	1092.0	347.2	1264.4	855.0	1455.6	1698.4
II. U.S.S.R. and East European Countries									
Loans	**485.7**	**144.6**	**--**	**1134.0**	**2055.5**	**1162.7**	**6210.0**	**2212.6**	**--**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R.									
Loans	485.7	144.6	--	1134.0	2055.5	1162.7	6210.0	1880.0	--
(ii) Hungary									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	332.6	--
III. Others									
(a) Loans	**670.6**	**191.5**	**--**	**84.6**	**330.5**	**668.9**	**940.3**	**661.1**	**813.5**
(b) Grants	**7.0**	**56.3**	**168.5**	**--**	**51.5**	**174.2**	**37.1**	**174.9**	**5.3**
Total	**677.6**	**247.8**	**168.5**	**84.6**	**382.0**	**843.1**	**977.4**	**836.0**	**818.8**
(i) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	--	48.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Grants	--	14.6	--	--	--	27.1	--	--	5.3
Total	--	63.2	--	--	--	27.1	--	--	5.3
(ii) European Economic Community/United Nations Emergency Operations									
(a) Loans									
(b) Grants	--	41.7	168.5	--	51.5	147.1	37.1	171.3	--
Total	--	41.7	168.5	--	51.5	147.1	37.1	171.3	--
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
(a) Loans	39.8	23.4	--	--	9.0	10.4	14.6	--	11.6
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
(a) Loans	--	30.7	--	51.6	--	50.2	--	--	--
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
(a) Loans	--	52.1	--	30.8	--	--	36.1		--
(b) Grants	7.0								
Total	7.0	52.1	--	30.8	--	--	36.1		--
(vi) International Fund for Agricultural Development									
(a) Loans	13.9	36.7	--	--	--	15.9	--	28.3	--
(vii) Iraq									
(a) Loans	82.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(viii) IMF Trust Fund									
(a) Loans	534.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(ix) International Sugar Organisation									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
(x) ADB									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	-321.5	592.4	889.6	631.9	801.9
(xi) Spain	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--
(xii) Norway									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6	--
Grand Total	**3847.0**	**2087.7**	**4880.0**	**5650.4**	**6159.5**	**9265.3**	**13069.8**	**10826.0**	**8123.4**
(a) Loans	**3771.2**	**1700.8**	**4409.3**	**5337.0**	**5730.0**	**8203.1**	**12855.6**	**10105.8**	**7601.3**
(b) Grants	**75.8**	**386.9**	**470.7**	**313.4**	**429.5**	**1062.2**	**214.2**	**720.2**	**522.1**

-- Nil.

Note : Figures of authorisation of assistance include agreements signed on Government and non-Government accounts.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.3 UTILISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	**1687.1**	**1860.8**	**1765.0**	**2270.2**	**2957.4**	**4290.9**	**4375.3**	**4681.8**	**5383.5**
(b) Grants	**311.9**	**201.1**	**308.8**	**281.6**	**336.8**	**299.1**	**352.0**	**507.1**	**413.0**
Total	**1999.0**	**2061.9**	**2073.8**	**2551.8**	**3294.2**	**4590.0**	**4727.3**	**5188.9**	**5796.5**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	--	--	7.2	18.7
(b) Gants	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.7	--	--	7.2	18.7
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	5.5	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	1.4	--
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	5.5	6.0	6.1	3.0	5.8	6.1	1.2	1.4	--
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	21.3	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	9.7	--	--	--
(b) Gants	--	--	--	--	--	16.9	19.8	23.5	15.8
Total	21.3	30.7	48.9	40.2	27.3	26.6	19.8	23.5	15.8
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	2.9	11.5	17.4	10.8	17.6	21.8	9.5	7.3	0.1
(b) Grants		8.3	14.9	10.1	20.8	28.2	16.2	12.8	57.1
Total	2.9	19.8	32.3	20.9	38.4	50.0	25.7	20.1	57.2
(v) France									
(a) Loans	70.1	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.0	129.4	161.8	164.2
(b) Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.4	--
Total	70.1	49.4	102.7	170.0	233.0	247.0	129.4	213.2	164.2
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany									
(a) Loans	142.3	115.0	125.6	145.4	260.0	256.4	274.5	285.7	422.3
(b) Grants	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4
Total	143.5	115.3	126.9	146.9	260.1	256.9	275.2	286.6	422.7
(vii) Italy									
(a) Loans	--	--	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	104.7	10.6
(b) Grants									
Total	--	--	8.7	11.9	31.3	93.4	42.5	104.7	10.6
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	62.0	129.3	52.4	157.8	384.9	607.7	318.3	421.0	861.3
(b) Grants	28.2	10.1	15.8	17.3	24.4	20.5	70.9	46.5	33.6
Total	90.2	139.4	68.2	175.1	409.3	628.2	389.2	467.5	894.9
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	72.5	38.9	16.6	45.8	49.9	79.4	89.8	52.6	125.3
(b) Grants	33.8	31.8	51.4	34.7	57.7	46.2	45.9	68.4	67.8
Total	106.3	70.7	68.0	80.5	107.6	125.6	135.7	121.0	193.1
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.2	164.8
(b) Grants	52.9	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	162.3	34.2
Total	52.9	27.0	27.1	12.8	20.8	16.0	36.4	252.5	199.0
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Grants	195.2	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	125.9	181.7
Total	196.7	121.6	187.5	194.8	199.7	131.2	154.7	125.9	181.7
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	82.4	74.1	41.8	59.9	113.4	83.3	40.1	40.4	34.5
(b) Grants	--	2.0	10.8	10.4	13.3	39.6	7.4	15.4	22.4
Total	82.4	76.1	52.6	70.3	126.7	122.9	47.5	55.8	56.9
(xiii) I.B.R.D	138.8	485.7	344.0	394.6	800.7	1658.7	2360.8	2543.0	2184.6
(xiv) I.D.A	522.0	899.7	979.9	1198.0*	1011.0	1206.6	1079.9	948.6	1388.6
(xv) EEC (Special Action Credit)	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xvi) IFAD	7.3	18.3	18.6	29.2	20.8	20.8	29.3	17.9	8.5
(xvii) IMF Trust Fund	537.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Contd...

8.3 UTILISATION OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE BY SOURCE (CONTD.)

(Rs. crore)

Source and type of assistance	1980-81	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. USSR and East European Countries									
Loans	**32.9**	**74.7**	**108.0**	**161.2**	**175.5**	**222.1**	**218.8**	**240.5**	**312.8**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) U.S.S.R									
(a) Loans	32.9	74.7	108.0	161.2	175.5	221.1	207.2	218.4	295.3
(ii) Czechoslovakia									
(a) Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	22.1	17.5
III. Others									
(a) Loans	**45.3**	**26.9**	**89.2**	**61.7**	**42.8**	**61.4**	**144.5**	**215.5**	**473.7**
(b) Grants	**84.6**	**102.3**	**88.4**	**161.3**	**92.5**	**178.4**	**213.8**	**157.6**	**121.3**
Total	**129.9**	**129.2**	**177.6**	**223.0**	**135.3**	**239.8**	**358.3**	**373.1**	**595.0**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
(a) Loans	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	0.3	--	--	3.4	5.0	3.7	4.4	17.5	18.6
(b) Grants	13.9	21.4	11.3	12.8	4.1	15.9	17.2	1.1	1.1
Total	14.2	21.4	11.3	16.2	9.1	19.6	21.6	18.6	19.7
(iii) Other International Institutions @@									
Grants	--	21.6	21.0	41.9	18.5	67.7	89.6	25.5	48.9
(iv) European Economic Community/ United Nations Emergency Operations									
Grants	63.7	59.3	49.3	106.6	60.5	79.1	94.1	111.2	51.2
(v) Oil Producing & Exporting Countries									
Loans	3.4	6.5	6.2	4.7	7.4	24.5	29.0	6.9	9.8
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	13.0	2.4	3.0	0.2	7.4	0.9	5.6	42.6	29.7
(vii) Norway									
Grants	--	--	6.8	--	9.4	15.7	12.9	19.8	20.1
(viii) Spain									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.7	33.2
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development									
Loans	8.6	18.0	80.0	53.4	23.0	10.8	1.8	1.5	1.3
Grants @	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(x) Iraq									
Loans	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xi) Iran									
Loans	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(xii) A D B									
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	21.5	103.7	108.3	381.1
Grand Total	**2161.8**	**2265.8**	**2359.4**	**2936.0**	**3605.0**	**5051.9**	**5304.4**	**5802.5**	**6704.3**
(a) Loans	**1765.3**	**1962.4**	**1962.2**	**2493.1**	**3175.7**	**4574.4**	**4738.6**	**5137.8**	**6170.0**
(b) Grants	**396.5**	**303.4**	**397.2**	**442.9**	**429.3**	**477.5**	**565.8**	**664.7**	**534.3**

* Revolving Fund receipt of Rs.309.27 crores included against IDA credits.

@ Grants receivd from Kuwait for the construction of Indoor Stadium for Asiad Games 1982.

@@ Other International Institutions includes UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO,UNFPA and UNESCO.

Notes : 1. Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.
2. Utilisation figures are exclusive of suppliers'credit and commercial borrowings.
3. Utilisation of assistance is on Government and non-Government accounts.

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.4 EXTERNAL DEBT (MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM) AND DEBT SERVICE

(Rs. crore)

	External debt disbursed and outstanding	Amortisation	Interest payments	Total debt servicing
1	2	3	4	5
A. External Assistance				
(i) On Government account*				
1985-86	26638	698	544	1242
1986-87	32312	1029	772	1801
1987-88	36578	1249	981	2230
1988-89	46838	1554	1244	2798
1989-90	54100	1881	1618	3499
1990-91	**66314**	**2234**	**1863**	**4097**
(ii) On Non-Government account				
1985-86	741	78	47	125
1986-87	889	147	81	228
1987-88	848	332	62	394
1988-89	1164	92	56	148
1989-90	1608	106	81	187
1990-91	**2273**	**95**	**90**	**185**
(iii) Total assistance (i+ii)				
1985-86	27379	776	591	1367
1986-87	33201	1176	853	2029
1987-88	37426	1581	1043	2624
1988-89	48002	1646	1300	2946
1989-90	55708	1987	1699	3686
1990-91	**68587**	**2329**	**1953**	**4282**
B. External Commercial Borrowing				
1985-86	7647	565	610	1175
1986-87	10321	796	769	1565
1987-88	12876	871	865	1736
1988-89	18034	1103	1121	2224
1989-90	22065	1455	1586	3041
1990-91	**26706**	**2137**	**1869**	**4006**
C. I.M.F.**				
1985-86	5285	256	391	647
1986-87	5547	666	356	1022
1987-88	4732	1206	346	1552
1988-89	3696	1549	288	1837
1989-90	2572	1456	281	1737
1990-91	**5132**	**1165**	**240**	**1405**
D. Total (A+B+C)				
1985-86	40311	1597	1592	3189
1986-87	49069	2638	1978	4616
1987-88	55034	3658	2254	5912
1988-89	69732	4298	2709	7007
1989-90	80345	4898	3566	8464
1990-91	**100425**	**5631**	**4062**	**9653**

* Includes Trust Fund loan.

** Excludes Trust Fund loan. Figures in rupees are obtained from figures in SDRs converted at year-end rupee-SDR rate for debt outstanding and at yearly average rate for repurchages and interest payments. These figures are, therefore, different from those given in Economic Survey, 1990-91 which were based on representative rates. Interest payments include charges under EFF borrowings net of interest subsidy on use of SFF resources and charges under CFF borrowings. For 1990-91, interest payments also include service charges paid on CCFF and First Credit Tranche Stand-by Arrangement.

Note: Total debt disbursed and outstanding is computed on the basis of all medium and long term loans with maturity over one year.

Sources : For A : Aid Accounts & Audit Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
For B : ECB Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
For C : FB Division, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

8.5 (A) INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS UNDER NON-RESIDENT (EXTERNAL) RUPEE ACCOUNTS [NR(E)RA] SCHEME

(per cent per annum)

Maturity Period	Effective from		
	October 12, 1987	April 16, 1990	April 13, 1991
1	2	3	4
1. 15 days to 45 days	3.0	*	*
2. 46 days to 90 days	4.0 }		
3. 91 days to less than 6 months	6.5 }	8.5	8.5
4. 6 months to less than 1 year	8.5 }		
5. 1 year to less than 2 years	10.5	10.5	10.5
6. 2 years to less than 3 years	11.0	11.0	11.0
7. 3 years to less than 5 years	12.0	12.0	13.0
8. 5 years and above	13.0	13.0	14.0

* The maturity range of 15 days to 45 days is abolished from April 16, 1990.

8.5 (B) INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS UNDER FOREIGN CURRENCY NON-RESIDENT ACCOUNTS (FCNRA) SCHEME

(per cent per annum)

Effective Dates	Maturity Period															
	U.S.$				Pound Sterling				D.M.				Yen			
	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 3 years	3 years only	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 3 years	3 years only	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 3 years	3 years only	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 2 years	2 years to less than 3 years	3 years only
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
March 27, 1990	9.25	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50
May 4, 1990	9.25	9.75	10.25	10.50	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25
May 10, 1990	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00
July 19,1990	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
August 13, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
September 3, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.25
September 25, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.25	9.50	9.75	9.75
October 26, 1990	9.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.25	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.25
December 4, 1990	8.75	9.00	9.50	9.75	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	9.50	9.75	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
January 14. 1991	8.25	8.50	9.00	9.25	11.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
February 8, 1991	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
December 12,1991	6.50	6.75	7.25	8.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.25	10.50	10.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

Source : Reserve Bank of India.

9.1 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

	Population 1991			Sex ratio		Density (per sq.km.)		Growth rate (%)	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981	1991	1981	1991	1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INDIA	844324222	437805805	406548417	934	929	216	267	24.66	23.56
States									
1. Andhra Pradesh	66354559	33637906	32716653	975	973	195	241	23.10	23.91
2. Arunachal Pradesh	858392	461242	397150	862	861	8	10	35.15	35.86
3. Assam	22294562	11579693	10714869	910	925	230	284	23.36	23.58
4. Bihar	86338853	45147280	41191573	946	912	402	497	24.06	23.49
5. Goa	1168622	593563	575059	975	969	272	316	26.74	15.96
6. Gujarat	41174343	21271102	19903241	942	936	174	210	27.67	20.80
7. Haryana	16317715	8705379	7612336	870	874	292	369	28.75	26.27
8. Himachal Pradesh	5111079	2560894	2550185	973	996	77	92	23.71	19.39
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7718700	4014100	3704600	892	923	59	76	29.69	28.92
10. Karnataka	44806468	22846613	21959855	963	961	194	234	26.75	20.66
11. Kerala	29032828	14230391	14802437	1032	1040	655	747	19.24	14.06
12. Madhya Pradesh	66135862	34232048	31903814	941	932	118	149	25.27	26.75
13. Maharashtra	78748215	40686254	38061961	937	935	204	256	24.54	25.43
14. Manipur	1826714	931511	895203	971	961	64	82	32.46	28.56
15. Meghalaya	1760626	904308	856318	954	947	60	78	32.04	31.80
16. Mizoram	686217	356672	329545	919	924	23	33	48.55	38.98
17. Nagaland	1215573	643273	572300	863	890	47	73	50.05	56.86
18. Orissa	31512070	15979904	15532166	981	972	169	202	20.17	19.50
19. Punjab	20190795	10695136	9495659	879	888	333	401	23.89	20.26
20. Rajasthan	43880640	22935895	20944745	919	913	100	128	32.97	28.07
21. Sikkim	405505	215900	189605	835	878	45	57	50.77	28.17
22. Tamil Nadu	55638318	28217947	27420371	977	972	372	428	17.50	14.94
23. Tripura	2744827	1410545	1334282	946	946	196	262	31.92	33.69
24. Uttar Pradesh	139031130	73898286	65132844	885	881	377	472	25.49	25.41
25. West Bengal	67982732	35461898	32520834	911	917	615	766	23.17	24.55
Union Territories									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	279111	153323	125788	760	820	23	34	63.93	47.88
2. Chandigarh	640725	357411	283314	769	793	3961	5620	75.55	41.88
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138401	70879	67522	974	953	211	282	39.78	33.49
4. Daman & Diu	101439	51452	49987	1062	972	705	906	26.07	28.43
5. Delhi	9370475	5120733	4249742	808	830	4194	6319	53.00	50.64
6. Lakshadweep	51681	26582	25099	975	944	1258	1615	26.53	28.40
7. Pondicherry	807045	407685	399360	985	980	1229	1640	28.15	33.51

Notes:

1. In 1981, Census was not conducted in Assam. Based on the 1971 Census of population and the 1991 Census provisional results the population of Assam for 1981 has been interpolated.
2. As a consequence of the revised estimates for Assam for the year 1981, the total population of India as of 1981 has been estimated as 683,329,097 as against earlier published figures of 685,184,692.
3. As a consequence of the revised figures, the decadal growth rate for India during 1971-81 has been estimated as 24.66 per cent.
4. The 1991 Census has not yet been conducted in Jammu & Kashmir. The figures are as per projections prepared by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projection, October, 1989.
5. Sex ratio is defined as number of females per 1,000 males.
6. Density has been worked out on comparable data.

Source : Provisional Population Totals (Paper 2, Series-1), Census of India, 1991, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, August 1991.

9.2 PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO ESTIMATED POPULATION AGED 7 YEARS AND ABOVE

	1981			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA*	43.56	56.37	29.75	52.11	63.86	39.42
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.66	46.83	24.16	45.11	56.24	33.71
2. Arunachal Pradesh	25.54	35.11	14.01	41.22	51.10	29.37
3. Assam	NA	NA	NA	53.42	62.34	43.70
4. Bihar	32.03	46.58	16.51	38.54	52.63	23.10
5. Goa	64.71	76.01	55.17	76.96	85.48	68.20
6. Gujarat	52.21	65.14	38.46	60.91	72.54	48.50
7. Haryana	43.85	58.49	26.89	55.33	67.85	40.94
8. Himachal Pradesh	51.17	64.27	37.72	63.54	74.57	52.46
9. Jammu & Kashmir	32.68	44.18	19.55	NA	NA	NA
10. Karnataka	46.20	58.72	33.16	55.98	67.25	44.34
11. Kerala	81.56	87.74	75.65	90.59	94.45	86.93
12. Madhya Pradesh	34.22	48.41	18.99	43.45	57.43	28.39
13. Maharashtra	55.83	69.66	41.01	63.05	74.84	50.51
14. Manipur	49.61	64.12	34.61	60.96	72.98	48.64
15. Meghalaya	42.02	46.62	37.15	48.26	51.57	44.78
16. Mizoram	74.26	79.37	68.60	81.23	84.06	78.09
17. Nagaland	50.20	58.52	40.28	61.30	66.09	55.72
18. Orissa	40.96	56.45	25.14	48.55	62.37	34.40
19. Punjab	48.12	55.52	39.64	57.14	63.68	49.72
20. Rajasthan	30.09	44.76	13.99	38.81	55.07	20.84
21. Sikkim	41.57	52.98	27.35	56.53	64.34	47.23
22. Tamil Nadu	54.38	68.05	40.43	63.72	74.88	52.29
23. Tripura	50.10	61.49	38.01	60.39	70.08	50.01
24. Uttar Pradesh	33.33	47.43	17.18	41.71	55.35	26.02
25. West Bengal	48.64	59.93	36.07	57.72	67.24	47.15
Union Territories						
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	63.16	70.28	53.15	73.74	79.68	66.22
2. Chandigarh	74.81	78.89	69.31	78.73	82.67	73.61
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.70	44.69	20.38	39.45	52.07	26.10
4. Daman & Diu	59.91	74.45	46.51	73.58	85.67	61.38
5. Delhi	71.93	79.28	62.57	76.09	82.63	68.01
6. Lakshadweep	68.42	81.24	55.32	79.23	87.06	70.88
7. Pondicherry	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.91	83.91	65.79

NA Not available

* Literacy rates for 1981 exclude Assam where the 1981 Census could not be held and the literacy rates for 1991 exclude Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census is yet to be conducted. The literacy rates for India for 1981 and 1991, excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir work out as under :-

	Persons	Males	Females
1981	43.66	56.49	29.84
1991	52.07	63.90	39.31

Source : Provisional Population totals (Paper-1, Series-1), Census of India, 1991 Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, March, 1991.

5

The Finance Bill, 1992

290 Fin/93

BILL NO. 38 OF 1992

THE FINANCE BILL, 1992

(AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1992

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45. Amendment of section 80DD.
46. Amendment of section 80HHC.
47. Amendment of section 80-IA.
48. Omission of section 80L.
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50. Amendment of section 87.
51. Amendment of section 88.
52. Insertion of new section 88B.
53. Insertion of new section 112.
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AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA
ON 29TH FEBRUARY, 1992.

Bill No. 38 of 1992

THE FINANCE BILL, 1992

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1992-93.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1992.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to111, 119 and 120 [except sections 62, 112, sub-section (*1*) of section 113 and sections 115 and 116] shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1992.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

43 of 1961.

2. *(1)* Subject to the provisions of sub-sections *(2)* and *(3)*, for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-two thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(3) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section *(1)* or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) the income-tax computed under section 115B shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax; and

(b) the income-tax computed under section 115BB shall be increased,—

(i) in the case of a person other than a company, being a resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax; and

(ii) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 194C, 194EE, 194F, 194G and 194H of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in those sections and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such deduction:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such collection:

Provided that in the case of a buyer, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section *(8)*, in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided also that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause *(b)* [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(i) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(ii) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(A) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty- eight thousand rupees; and

(B) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(iii) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(i)* shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause *(ii)* and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause *(18)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(c) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(d) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(e) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(f) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause *(18)*, after sub-clause *(ac)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"*(ad)* if it is a company, wherein shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) carrying not less than fifty per cent. of the voting power have been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and were throughout the relevant previous year beneficially held by, one or more co-operative societies;";

(b) in clause *(24)*, after sub-clause *(vd)*, the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"*(ve)* any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause *(v)* of section 28;";

(c) in clause *(37A)*, for sub-clause *(iii)*, the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"*(iii)* for the purposes of deduction of tax under section 195, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year or the rate or rates of income-tax specified in an agreement entered into by the Central Government under section 90, whichever is applicable by virtue of the provisions of section 90;";

(d) clause *(39)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(e) clause *(48)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 10.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) after clause *(2)*, the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"*(2A)* in the case of a person being a partner of a firm which is separately assessed as such, his share in the total income of the firm.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the share of a partner in the total income of a firm separately assessed as such shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, be an amount which bears to the total income of the firm the same proportion as the amount of his share in the profits of the firm in accordance with the partnership deed bears to such profits;";

(b) in clause *(3)*, in the proviso,—

(i) for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'Provided that where such receipts relate to winnings from races including horse races, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" had been substituted:

Provided further that';

(ii) in clause *(iii)*, the word "or", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(iii) clause *(iv)* shall be omitted;

(c) in clause *(6)*, in sub-clause *(viia)*, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(a) for the portion beginning with the words "the following conditions are fulfilled, namely, that–" and ending with the words "six months of such commencement", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the individual was not resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India,";

(b) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(c) in the second proviso,—

(i) the word "further" shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words, brackets and figure "condition specified in item (1) of", the words "condition relating to non-residence in India as specified in" shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (6A), for the words "and approved by the Central Government, the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of such agreement, by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government, the tax so paid", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"and,—

(a) where the agreement relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, such agreement is in accordance with that policy; and

(b) in any other case, the agreement is approved by the Central Government,

the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of the agreement, by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government, the tax so paid";

(e) after clause (10B), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

21 of 1985. "(10BB) any payments made under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 and any scheme framed thereunder except payment made to any assessee in connection with the Bhopal gas leak disaster to the extent such assessee has been allowed a deduction under this Act on account of any loss or damage caused to him by such disaster;";

(f) for clause (10C), the following clause shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(10C) any amount received by an employee of a public sector company or of any other company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement:

Provided that the schemes of the said companies governing the payment of such amount are framed in accordance with such guidelines as may be prescribed for the public sector companies or for other companies and such guidelines may, *inter alia*, include criteria of economic viability and such schemes in relation to companies (other than public sector companies) are approved by the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, Director-General in this behalf;";

53 of 1987. 39 of 1989. (g) in clause (15), in sub-clause (iv), in item (d), after the words and figures "National Housing Bank Act, 1987,", the words and figures "or the Small Industries Development Bank of India established under section 3 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989," shall be inserted;

(h) in clause (21), for clause (b) of the first proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(b) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(i) any assets held by the scientific research association where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund of the association as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the scientific research association before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(iii) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus of the fund mentioned in sub-clause (i), by way of bonus shares allotted to the scientific research association;

(iv) voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11: ";

(i) in clause (23),—

(1) for clause (b) of the third proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(b) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(i) any assets held by the association or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund of the association or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the association or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(iii) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus of the fund mentioned in sub-clause (i), by way of bonus shares allotted to the association or institution;

(iv) voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11; and ";

(2) in the fourth proviso, for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be substituted;

(j) in clause (23C),—

(1) for clause (b) of the third proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(b) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(i) any assets held by the fund, trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund, trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(ii) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the fund, trust or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(iii) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus mentioned in sub-clause (i), by way of bonus shares allotted to the fund, trust or institution;

(iv) voluntary contrtibutions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11;";

(2) in the fourth proviso, for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be susbtituted;

(k) in clause (23D), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(i) after the words "public financial institution", the words "or authorised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India" shall be inserted;

(ii) in the *Explanation*, after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(c) the expression "Securities and Exchange Board of India" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Ordinance, 1992;'; Ord. 5 of 1992.

(l) after clause (26B), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(27) any income of a co-operative society formed for promoting the interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or both referred to in clause (26B):

Provided that the membership of the co-operative society consists of only other co-operative societies formed for similar purposes and the finances of the society are provided by the Government and such other societies;";

(m) after clause (31), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(32) in the case of an assessee referred to in sub-section (1A) of section 64, any income includible in his total income under that sub-section, to the extent such income does not exceed one thousand five hundred rupees in respect of each minor child whose income is so includible.".

Amendment of section 13.

5. In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), in clause (d), in the proviso,—

(i) in clause (i), the words "and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by it by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(ii) after clause (i), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983, namely:—

"(ia) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus mentioned in clause (i), by way of bonus shares allotted to the trust or institution;";

(iii) in clause (iia), for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15.

6. In section 15 of the Income-tax Act, the *Explanation* shall be renumbered as *Explanation* 1, and after *Explanation* 1 as so renumbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely :—

'*Explanation* 2.—Any salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due

to, or received by, a partner of a firm from the firm shall not be regarded as "salary" for the purposes of this section.'.

7. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause *(i)*, before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 16.

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a woman, whose total income before making any deduction under this clause does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" had been substituted.'.

8. In section 17 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*2*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 17.

(*1*) in the proviso,—

(*a*) for clause (*ii*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*ii*) any sum paid by the employer —

(*a*) in respect of any expenditure actually incurred by the employee on his medical treatment or treatment of any member of his family in any hospital maintained by the Government or any local authority or any other hospital approved by the Government for the purposes of medical treatment of its employees;

(*b*) directly to a hospital, approved by the Chief Commissioner having regard to the prescribed guidelines for the purposes of medical treatment of the prescribed diseases or ailments, on account of such treatment of the employee or any member of his family;" ;

(*b*) in clause (*vi*), for the words "one lakh rupees", the words "two lakh rupees" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in the *Explanation*, in clause *(i)*, after the words "or a clinic", the words "or a nursing home" shall be inserted.

9. In section 23 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*d*) of the second proviso, after the figures, letters and words "31st day of March, 1982", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 23.

10. In section 24 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 24.

(*a*) for clause *(i)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(i)* in respect of repairs of, and collection of rent from, the property, a sum equal to one-fifth of the annual value;" ;

(*b*) clause (*viii*) shall be omitted.

11. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (*iv*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 28.

"(*v*) any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received by, a partner of a firm from such firm.".

12. In section 33AC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 33AC.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the words "an assessee, being", the words "a Government company or" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in the *Explanation*, after clause (*a*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*aa*) "Government company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; '. 1 of 1956.

13. After section 34 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 34A.

"34A. (*1*) In computing the profits and gains of the business of a domestic company in relation to the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, where effect is to be given to the unabsorbed depreciation allowance or unabsorbed investment allowance or both in relation to any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1991, the deduction shall be restricted to two-third of such allowance or allowances and the balance,— Restriction on unabsorbed depreciation and unabsorbed investment allowance for limited period in case of certain domestic companies.

(*a*) where it relates to depreciation allowance, be added to the depreciation allowance for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and be deemed to be part of that allowance or if there is no such allowance for that previous year, be deemed to be the allowance for that previous year and so on for the succeeding previous years;

(*b*) where it relates to investment allowance, be carried forward to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and where the period of eight years has expired before the portion of such balance is adjusted, the said period shall be extended beyond eight years till such time the portion of the said balance is absorbed in the profits and gains of the business of the domestic company.

(*2*) For the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 32 and sub-section (*3*) of section 32A shall apply to the extent such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of this section.

(*3*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall apply where the amount of unabsorbed depreciation allowance or of the unabsorbed investment allowance, as the case may be, or the aggregate amount of such allowances in the case of a domestic company is less than one lakh rupees.

(*4*) Nothing contained in sections 234B and 234C shall apply to any shortfall in the payment of any tax due on the assessed tax or, as the case may be, returned income where such shortfall is on account of restricting the amount of depreciation allowance or investment allowance under this section and the assessee has paid the amount of shortfall before furnishing the return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139.".

Amendment of section 36.

14. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*viii*), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1987, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—In this case,—

(*a*) "financial corporation" shall include a public company and a Government company;

(*b*) "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(*c*) "Government company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.'. 1 of 1956.

Amendment of section 37.

15. In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-sections (*2*) and (*2A*), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), any expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure incurred by any assessee during any previous year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 shall be allowed as follows:—

(*a*) where the amount of such expenditure does not exceed ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount;

(*b*) in any other case, ten thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to fifty per cent. of such expenditure in excess of ten thousand rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "entertainment expenditure" includes—

(*i*) the amount of any allowance in the nature of entertainment allowance paid by the assessee to any employee or other person;

(*ii*) the amount of any expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure [not being expenditure incurred out of an allowance of the nature referred to in clause (*i*)] incurred for the purposes of the business or profession of the assessee by any employee or other person;

(*iii*) expenditure on provision of hospitality of every kind by the assessee to any person, whether by way of provision of food or beverages or in any other manner whatsoever and whether or not such provision is made by reason of any express or implied contract or custom or usage of trade, but does not include expenditure on food or beverages provided by the assessee to his employees in office, factory or other place of their work.'.

Amendment of section 40.

16. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*b*) in the case of any firm assessable as such,—

(*i*) any payment of salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called (hereinafter referred to as remuneration) to any partner who is not a working partner; or

(*ii*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, or of interest to any partner, which, in either case, is not authorised by, or is not in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed; or

(*iii*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, or of interest to any partner, which, in either case, is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed, but which relates to any period (falling prior to the date of such partnership deed) for which such payment was not authorised by, or is not in accordance with, any earlier partnership deed, so, however, that the period of authorisation for such payment by any earlier partnership deed does not cover any period prior to the date of such earlier partnership deed; or

(*iv*) any payment of interest to any partner which is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed and relates to any period falling after the date of such partnership deed in so far as such amount exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of eighteen per cent. simple interest per annum; or

(*v*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, which is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed and relates to any period falling after the date of such partnership deed in so far as the amount of such payment to all the partners during the previous year exceeds the aggregate amount computed as hereunder:—

(*1*) in case of a firm carrying on a profession referred to in section 44AA or which is notified for the purpose of that section—

(*a*) up to income of Rs. 1,00,000	up to 90%
(*b*) next Rs. 1,00,000	up to 60%
(*c*) on balance amount	up to 40%;

(*2*) in the case of any other firm—

(*a*) up to income of Rs. 75,000	up to 90%
(*b*) next Rs. 75,000	up to 60%
(*c*) on balance amount	up to 40%.

Explanation 1.—Where an individual is a partner in a firm on behalf, or for the benefit, of any other person (such partner and the other person being hereinafter referred to as "partner in a representative capacity" and "person so represented", respectively),—

(*i*) interest paid by the firm to such individual otherwise than as partner in a representative capacity, shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this clause;

(*ii*) interest paid by the firm to such individual as partner in a representative capacity and interest paid by the firm to the person so represented shall be taken into account for the purposes of this clause.

Explanation 2.—Where an individual is a partner in a firm otherwise than as partner in a representative capacity, interest paid by the firm to such individual shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this clause, if such interest is received by him on behalf, or for the benefit, of any other person.

Explanation 3.—For the purpose of this sub-section, "income" means the total income computed in the manner laid down in this Act as increased by the aggregate amount of the remuneration and the interest paid or payable to all the partners of the firm if such amount has been deducted while computing the total income; '.

Amendment of section 40A.

17. In section 40A of the Income-tax Act, sub-section (*12*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 41.

18. In section 41 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*1*) Where an allowance or deduction has been made in the assessment for any year in respect of loss, expenditure or trading liability incurred by the assessee (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned person) and subsequently during any previous year,—

(*a*) the first-mentioned person has obtained, whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of such loss or expenditure or some benefit in respect of such trading liability by way of remission or cessation thereof, the amount obtained by such person or the value of benefit accruing to him shall be deemed to be profits and gains of business or profession and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year, whether the business or profession in respect of which the allowance or deduction has been made is in existence in that year or not; or

(*b*) the successor in business has obtained, whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of which loss or expenditure was incurred by the first-mentioned person or some benefit in respect of the trading liability referred to in clause (*a*) by way of remission or cessation thereof, the amount obtained by the successor in business or the value of benefit accruing to the successor in business shall be deemed to be profits and gains of the business or profession, and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "successor in business" means—

(*i*) where there has been an amalgamation of a company with another company, the amalgamated company;

(*ii*) where the first-mentioned person is succeeded by any other person in that business or profession, the other person;

(*iii*) where a firm carrying on a business or profession is succeeded by another firm, the other firm. '.

Amendment of section 44AA.

19. In section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) for the words "twenty-five thousand", at both the places where they occur, the words "forty thousand" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "two hundred and fifty thousand", at both the places where they occur, the words "five hundred thousand" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 44AB.

20. In section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April,

1985, namely:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to the person, who derives income of the nature referred to in section 44AC or section 44B or section 44BB or section 44BBA or section 44BBB, on and from the 1st day of April, 1985 or, as the case may be, the date on which the relevant section came into force, whichever is later:

Provided further that".

Omission of section 44AC.

21. Section 44AC of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 45.

22. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the figures "53," shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 47.

23. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after clause (*vi*), the following clause shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*via*) any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset being a share or shares held in an Indian company, by the amalgamating foreign company to the amalgamated foreign company, if—

(*a*) at least twenty-five per cent. of the shareholders of the amalgamating foreign company continue to remain shareholders of the amalgamated foreign company, and

(*b*) such transfer does not attract tax on capital gains in the country, in which the amalgamating company is incorporated;";

(*b*) after clause (*vii*), the following clause shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(*viia*) any transfer of a capital asset, being bonds or shares referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 115AC, made outside India by a non-resident to another non-resident;";

(*c*) in clause (*x*), for the words "conversion of debentures", the words "conversion of bonds or debentures" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962.

Substitution of new section for section 48.

24. For section 48 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Mode of computation.

'48. The income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" shall be computed, by deducting from the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;

(*ii*) the cost of acquisition of the asset and the cost of any improvement thereto:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, who is a non-resident, capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset being shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company shall be computed by converting the cost of acquisition, expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer and the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset into the same foreign currency as was initially utilised in the purchase of the shares or debentures, and the capital gains so computed in such foreign currency shall be reconverted into Indian currency, so however, that the aforesaid manner of computation of capital gains shall be applicable in respect of capital gains accruing or arising from every reinvestment thereafter in, and sale of, shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company:

Provided further that where long-term capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, other than capital gain arising to a non-resident from the transfer of shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company referred to in the first proviso, the provisions of clause (*ii*) shall have effect as if for the words "cost of acquisition" and "cost of any improvement", the words "indexed cost of acquisition" and "indexed cost of any improvement" had respectively been substituted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*i*) "foreign currency" and "Indian currency" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973; 46 of 1973.

(*ii*) the conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency and the reconversion of foreign currency into Indian currency shall be at the rate of exchange prescribed in this behalf;

(*iii*) "indexed cost of acquisition" means an amount which bears to the cost of acquisition the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the asset is sold bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the first year in which the asset was held by the assessee or for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1981, whichever is later;

(*iv*) "indexed cost of any improvement" means an amount which bears to the cost of improvement the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the asset is sold bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the improvement to the asset took place;

(v) "Cost Inflation Index" for any year means such Index as the Central Government may, having regard to seventy-five per cent. of average rise in the Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees for that year, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.'.

25. In section 49 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*iii*), in sub-clause (*e*), after the word, brackets and figures "clause (*vi*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*viia*)" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 49.

26. Section 53 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of section 53.

27. In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54.

28. In section 54B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54B.

29. In section 54D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54D.

30. In section 54E of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*),— Amendment of section 54E.

(*a*) after the words "long-term capital asset", the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1992" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in the second proviso, the words, figures and letters "or the 31st day of March, 1992, whichever is earlier" shall be inserted at the end.

31. In section 54F of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*4*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54F.

32. In section 54G of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54G.

33. In section 54H of the Income-tax Act, the figures and letter ", 54E" shall be omitted. Amendment of section 54H.

34. In section 55 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 55.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), in sub-clause (*2*), in item (*i*),—

(*i*) for the figures "1974", the figures "1981" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) the words "at the option of the assessee" shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*), for sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) where the capital asset became the property of the assessee before the 1st day of April, 1981, means the fair market value of the asset on the 1st day of April, 1981;

(*ii*) where the capital asset became the property of the assessee by any of the modes specified in sub-section (*1*) of section 49, and the capital asset became the property of the previous owner before the 1st day of April, 1981, means the fair market value of the asset on the 1st day of April, 1981;".

35. In section 64 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 64.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) clause (*i*) shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply in relation to any such income arising to the spouse from a firm carrying on any such profession as is referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 44AA, where the spouse possesses any technical or professional qualification being a degree or diploma of a University which has the meaning as given in clause (*c*) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (*2B*) of section 32A;";

(*iii*) clauses (*iii*) and (*v*) shall be omitted;

(*iv*) in clause (*iv*), the words, brackets and figure "in a case not falling under clause (*i*) of this sub-section" shall be omitted;

(*v*) in clause (*vi*), the words "or son's minor child,", wherever they occur, shall be omitted;

(*vi*) in clause (*vii*), the words "or minor child or both" shall be omitted;

(*vii*) in clause (*viii*), the words "or son's minor child or both" shall be omitted;

(*viii*) for *Explanations* 1 and 1A, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of clause *(ii)*, the individual in computing whose total income the income referred to in that clause is to be included, shall be the husband or wife whose total income (excluding the income referred to in that clause) is greater; and where any such income is once included in the total income of either spouse, any such income arising in any succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other spouse unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that spouse an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(ix) Explanation 2A shall be omitted;

(x) for *Explanation* 3, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 3.—For the purposes of clauses *(iv)* and *(vi)*, where the assets transferred directly or indirectly by an individual to his spouse or son's wife (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as "the transferee") are invested by the transferee,—

(i) in any business, such investment being not in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm or, as the case may be, for being admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm, that part of the income arising out of the business to the transferee in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the income of the transferee from the business as the value of the assets aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment in the business by the transferee as on the said day;

(ii) in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm, that part of the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm as the value of investment aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment by way of capital contribution as a partner in the firm as on the said day,

shall be included in the total income of the individual in that previous year.';

(b) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) In computing the total income of any individual, there shall be included all such income as arises or accrues to his minor child:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply in respect of such income as arises or accrues to the minor child on account of any—

(*a*) manual work done by him; or

(*b*) activity involving application of his specialised knowledge and experience.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the income of the minor child shall be included,—

(*a*) where the marriage of his parents subsists, in the income of that parent whose total income (excluding the income includible under this sub-section) is greater; or

(*b*) where the marriage of his parents does not subsist, in the income of that parent who maintains the minor child in the previous year,

and where any such income is once included in the total income of either parent, any such income arising in any succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other parent, unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that parent an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(*c*) in sub-section (*2*), the words "or minor child", wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

Omission of section 67.

36. Section 67 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 71.

37. In section 71 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation, in relation to any property [other than the property referred to in sub-clause *(i)* of clause *(a)* of sub-section *(2)* of section 23], under the head "Income from house property" is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under any other head of income, the assessee shall not be entitled to have such loss set off against income under the other head.'.

Insertion of new section 71A.

38. After section 71 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Carry forward of losses under the head "Income from house property".

'71A. Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head "Income from house property" is a loss, the loss in so far as it relates to interest on borrowed capital referred to in clause *(vi)* of sub-section (*1*) of section 24 shalll be carried forward by the assessee to the following assessment year or years against the income under that head.'.

Omission of sections 75, 76 and 77.

39. Sections 75, 76 and 77 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 78.

40. In section 78 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*1*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in this Chapter shall entitle the firm to have carried forward and set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner as exceeds his share of profits, if any, in the firm in respect of the previous year.".

Amendment of section 80A.

41. In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be susbstituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely :—

"(*3*) Where, in computing the total income of an association of persons or a body of individuals, any deduction is admissible under section 80G or section 80GGA or section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80HHB or section 80HHC or section 80HHD or section 80-I or section 80-IA or section 80J or section 80JJ, no deduction under the same section shall be made in computing the total income of a member of the association of persons or body of individuals in relation to the share of such member in the income of the association of persons or body of individuals.".

Amendment of section 80CCA.

42. In section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided further that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed in relation to any amount deposited or paid under clauses *(i)* and *(ii)* on or after the 1st day of April, 1992.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any amount received by the assessee on account of the surrender of the policy in accordance with the terms of the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation where the assessee elects to surrender before the 1st day of October, 1992, the said annuity plan in respect of which he had paid any amount under clause *(ii)* of sub-section (*1*) before the 1st day of April, 1992.".

Amendment of section 80CCB.

43. In section 80CCB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"Provided that no deduction shall be allowed in relation to any amount invested under this sub-section on or after the 1st day of April, 1992.".

Amendment of section 80D.

44. In section 80D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "three thousand rupees", wherever they occur, the words "six thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 80DD.

45. In section 80DD of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(i) the brackets and figure "(*1*)" shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words "six thousand rupees", the words "twelve thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 80HHC.

46. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, for the words "total profits of the export business of the assessee the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee", the words "total profits derived by the assessee from the export of trading goods, the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee in respect of such trading goods" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), for the words "manufactured by the assessee", wherever they occur, the words "manufactured or processed by the assessee" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 80-IA.

47. In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*12*), for clause *(f)*, the following clause shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'*(f)* "small-scale industrial undertaking" means an industrial undertaking which is, as on the last day of the previous year, regarded as a small-scale industrial undertaking under section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.'.

65 of 1951.

Omission of section 80L.

48. Section 80L of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Substitution of new section for section 86.

49. For section 86 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Share of member of an association of persons or body of individuals in the income of the association or body.

"86. Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals (other than a company or a co-operative society or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 21 of 1860. or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India), income-tax shall not be payable by the assessee in respect of his share in the income of the association or body computed in the manner provided in section 67A:

Provided that,—

(*a*) where the association or body is chargeable to tax on its total income at the maximum marginal rate or any higher rate under any of the provisions of this Act, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall not be included in his total income;

(*b*) in any other case, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall form part of his total income:

Provided further that where no income-tax is chargeable on the total income of the association or body, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall be chargeable to tax as part of his total income and nothing contained in this section shall apply to the case. ".

Amendment of section 87.

50. In section 87 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words, figures and letter "sections 88 and 88A", the words, figures and letters "sections 88, 88A and 88B" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word, figures and letter "section 88A", the words, figures and letter "or section 88B" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 88.

51. In section 88 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an individual, whose income, derived from the exercise of his profession as an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), is twenty-five per cent. or more of his total income, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." had been substituted.';

(*ii*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*a*) in clause (*ii*), for the words, brackets, figures and letters "not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 80CCA", the words, brackets, figures and letter "not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (*xiiia*)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in clause (*ix*), after the words "the Central Government", the words "or any such deposit scheme" shall be inserted;

(*c*) after clause (*xiii*), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

" (*xiiia*) to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify;

(*xiiib*) as subscription to any units of any Mutual Fund notified under clause (*23D*) of section 10 or the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, under any plan 52 of 1963. formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

(*xiiic*) as a contribution by an individual to any pension fund set up by any Mutual Fund notified under clause (*23D*) of section 10, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(*d*) in clause (*xiv*), after the words "as subscription to any such deposit scheme of", the words ", or as a contribution to any such pension fund set up by," shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-section (*6*), in clause (*i*), for the words and brackets "being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), fourteen thousand", the words and brackets "whose income, derived from the exercise of his profession as an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), is twenty-five per cent. or more of his total income, seventeen thousand five hundred," shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section 88B.

52. After section 88A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Rebate of income-tax in case of individuals of sixty-five years and above.

'88B. An assessee, being an individual resident in India, who is of the age of sixty-five years or more at any time during the previous year and whose gross total income does not exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under Chapter VI-A.'.

Insertion of new section 112.

53. After section 111 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely :—

'112. (*1*) Where the total income of an assessee includes any income, arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, which is chargeable under the head "Capital gains", the tax payable by the assessee on the total income shall be the aggregate of,— Tax on long-term capital gains.

(*a*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of such long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been his total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of twenty per cent. :

Provided that where the total income as reduced by such long-term capital gains is below the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, then, such long-term capital gains shall be reduced by the amount by which the total income as so reduced falls short of the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax and the tax on the balance of such long-term capital gains shall be computed at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(*b*) in the case of a company, firm, association of persons or body of individuals,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of such long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been its total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of forty per cent.;

(*c*) in any other case,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been its total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of thirty per cent.

(*2*) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced were the gross total income of the assessee.

(*3*) Where the total income of an assessee includes any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, the total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the rebate under section 88 shall be allowed from the income-tax on the total income as so reduced.'.

54. In section 115A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 115A.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), for the words "such agreement is approved by the Central Government", the words "the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*1A*), for the words "and approved by the Central Government", the words "approved by the Central Government or where the agreement relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy" shall be substituted.

55. In section 115AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 115AB.

(*i*) the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (*2*) of section 48" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) after the word, figures and letter "Chapter VI-A", the words, figures, brackets and letter "and nothing contained in the provisions of the second proviso to section 48 shall apply to income referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*)" shall be inserted.

56. After section 115AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new section 115AC.

"115AC. (*1*) Where the total income of an assessee, being a non-resident, includes— Tax on income from bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.

(*a*) income by way of interest or dividends, on bonds or shares of an Indian company, issued in foreign currency in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, and purchased by him in such currency; or

(*b*) income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of bonds or, as the case may be, shares referred to in clause (*a*),

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of interest or dividends, as the case may be, in respect of bonds or shares referred to in clause (*a*), if any, included in the total

income, at the rate of ten per cent.;

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in clause (*b*), if any, at the rate of ten per cent.; and

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax with which the non-resident would have been chargeable had his total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (*a*).

(*2*) Where the gross total income of the non-resident—

(*a*) consists only of income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or, as the case may be, shares referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), no deduction shall be allowed to him under sections 28 to 44C or clause (*i*) or clause (*iii*) of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A;

(*b*) includes any income referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced, were the gross total income of the assessee.

(*3*) Nothing contained in the first and second provisos to sub-section (*1*) of section 48 shall apply for the computation of long-term capital gains arising out of the transfer of long-term capital asset, being bonds or shares referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*). ".

Amendment of section 115D.

57. In section 115D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), for the words, brackets, figures and letter "under sub-section (*2*) of section 48 or under Chapter VI-A", the words, figures and letter 'under Chapter VI-A and nothing contained in the provisions of the second proviso to section 48 shall apply to income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" ' shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Insertion of new Chapter XII-C.

58. After Chapter XII-B of the Income-tax Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely :—

'CHAPTER XII-C

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RETAIL TRADE IN CERTAIN CASES

Special provision for computation of income from business of retail trade.

115K. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act relating to the computation of income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", in the case of any person, to whom this section applies, carrying on the business of retail trade in any goods or merchandise and who submits a statement in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*3*), a sum equal to seven per cent. of the amount specified in sub-section (*4*) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such person from the business of retail trade.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to any person, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, where—

(*a*) such person has not been assessed to income-tax for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992;

(*b*) the total income of such person consists of income derived from the business of retail trade and his turnover from such trade during the relevant previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees;

(*c*) such person does not have any income chargeable to tax from any source falling under any head of income other than the income from business of retail trade during the relevant previous year.

(*3*) Every statement referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall—

(*a*) be in the prescribed form, contain the name of such person, his address, nature of business and a declaration by him that his annual turnover from such trade does not exceed five lakh rupees and be verified in the prescribed manner;

(*b*) be submitted on or before the 15th day of March of the relevant previous year along with the proof of payment of the amount of tax calculated on the income deemed under sub-section (*1*) at the rate in force.

(*4*) In the case of a person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*), an annual turnover of five lakh rupees from the retail trade carried on by him during the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be the amount referred to in that sub-section.

(*5*) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and the 1st day of April, 1994.

Return of income not to be filed in certain cases.

115L. Subject to the provisions of section 115N, a person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K shall not be required to furnish a return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139 and the other provisions of Chapter XIV will not apply in his case.

115M. No deduction under Chapter VI-A or rebate of income-tax under Chapter VIII shall be allowed in the case of a person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K.

Special provision for disallowance of deductions and rebate of income-tax.

115N. No proceeding under any other Chapter of this Act shall be initiated against any person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K in respect of his income from retail trade for the relevant assessment year unless the Deputy Commissioner, in consequence of evidence in his possession, has reason to believe that the statement furnished by any person under section 115K is untrue.'.

Bar of proceedings in certain cases.

59. In section 132 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*2*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

Amendment of section 132.

"(*2A*) Any person who is found in the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, which is being searched, shall personally attend during such search:

Provided that the authorised officer may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, permit any such person to leave subject to such conditions as he may deem fit:

Provided further that where any person is refused permission by the authorised officer under the first proviso, such officer shall record reasons therefor and communicate the same to such person.".

60. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, sub-section (*1A*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 139.

61. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1A*), after the words "as a result of an order under", the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (*3*) of this section or" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 143.

62. In section 154 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

Amendment of section 154.

"Provided that the Assessing Officer shall make an amendment for rectifying any mistake, which has been brought to his notice by the assessee in relation to an intimation referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), within a period of three months from the end of the month in which it is so brought to his notice and if no such amendment is made within the said period of three months, the assessee may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or, as the case may be, Commissioner (Appeals) against such intimation and the provisions of section 246 and section 249 shall have effect as if the said intimation were an order for the purposes of those sections.".

63. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in the opening paragraph, for the words "Where in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm", the words, figures and letters "Where, in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 155.

64. In section 158 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "Whenever a registered firm is assessed", the words, figures and letters "Whenever, in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year, a registered firm is assessed" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 158.

65. In Chapter XV of the Income-tax Act, for the sub-heading "*DD.—Association of persons and body of individuals*", the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Substitution of sub-heading in Chapter XV.

"*DD.—Firms, association of persons and body of individuals*

167A. In the case of a firm which is assessable as a firm, tax shall be charged on its total income at the maximum marginal rate.".

Charge of tax in the case of a firm.

66. Sections 182 and 183 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Omission of sections 182 and 183.

Substitution of new sections for sections 184, 185 and 186.

67. For the sub-heading "*B.—Registration of firms*" occurring before section 184 and for sections 184, 185 and 186 of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Assessment as a firm.

"184. *(1)* A firm shall be assessed as a firm for the purposes of this Act, if—

(i) the partnership is evidenced by an instrument; and

(ii) the individual shares of the partners are specified in that instrument.

(2) A certified copy of the instrument of partnership referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall accompany the return of income of the firm of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 in respect of which assessment as a firm is first sought.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the copy of the instrument of partnership shall be certified in writing by all the partners (not being minors) or, where the return is made after the dissolution of the firm, by all persons (not being minors) who were partners in the firm immediately before its dissolution and by the legal representative of any such partner who is deceased.

(3) The return of income referred to in sub-section *(2)* shall be signed and verified by all the partners, not being minors.

(4) Where a firm is assessed as such for any assessment year, it shall be assessed in the same capacity for every subsequent year if there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners as evidenced by the instrument of partnership on the basis of which the assessment as a firm was first sought.

(5) Where any such change had taken place in the previous year, the firm shall furnish a certified copy of the revised instrument of partnership along with the return of income for the assessment year relevant to such previous year and all the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where, in respect of any assessment year, there is on the part of a firm any such failure as is mentioned in section 144, the firm shall not be assessed as such for the said assessment year and, thereupon, the firm shall be assessed in the same manner as an association of persons, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Assessment when section 184 not complied with.

185. Where a firm does not comply with the provisions of section 184 for any assessment year, the firm shall be assessed for that assessment year in the same manner as an association of persons, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.".

Amendment of section 187.

68. In section 187 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 189.

69. In section 189 of the Income-tax Act, the *Explanation* below sub-section *(3)* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Insertion of new section 189A.

70. In Chapter XVI of the Income-tax Act, after section 189, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely :—

Provisions applicable to past assessments of firms.

"189A. In relation to the assessment of any firm and its partners for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year, the provisions of this Chapter as they stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1993, shall continue to apply.".

Amendment of section 193.

71. In section 193 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(a) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(b) in the second proviso, the word "further" shall be omitted;

(c) in *Explanation* 1, the figure "1" shall be omitted;

(d) *Explanation* 2 shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 194A.

72. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the proviso shall be omitted;

(b) sub-section *(2)* shall be omitted;

(c) in sub-section *(3)*,—

(i) clause *(iv)* shall be omitted;

(ii) for clauses *(vii)* and *(viia)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(vii)* to such income credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act), or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);";

10 of 1949.

(d) the *Explanation* occurring at the end shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 194C.

73. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from 1st day of June, 1992,—

(a) in clause *(e)*, for the word "society,", the words "society; or" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause *(e)*, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(f)* any authority, constituted in India by or under any law, engaged either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both; or

21 of 1860.

(g) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India; or

(h) any trust; or

3 of 1956.

(i) any University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and an institution declared to be a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956,".

Insertion of new section 194DD.

74. After section 194D of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

Interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration to partners.

"194DD. *(1)* Any person assessable as a firm who is responsible for paying to a partner any income by way of,—

(a) interest on capital or any other sum borrowed by it from the partner;

(b) salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called,

shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax on the estimated amount of the interest or, as the case may be, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration aforesaid due to the partner during the financial year at the average rate of income-tax computed on the basis of the rates in force for that financial year in which such income is credited or paid to the partner.

(2) Where, during the financial year, an assessee derives such income simultaneously from more than one firm or where he was successively a partner in more than one firm, he may furnish to the firm responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* (being one of the said firms as the assessee may, having regard to the circumstances of his case, choose), such details of the payments referred to in sub-section *(1)* due or received by him from the other firm or firms, the tax deducted at source therefrom and such other particulars, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed, and thereupon the firm responsible for making the payment referred to above shall take into account the details so furnished for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*.

(3) Where an assessee who receives the payments referred to in sub-section *(1)* has, in addition, any income other than the income referred to in sub-section *(1)* (not being a loss under any head of income) for the same financial year, he may send to the firm responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* the particulars of such other income and of any tax deducted thereon under any other provision of this Chapter, in such form and verified in such manner as may be prescribed and thereupon the firm responsible as aforesaid shall take such other income and the tax, if any, deducted thereon also into account for the purposes of making the deduction under sub-section *(1)*:

Provided that this sub-section shall not in any case have the effect of reducing the tax deductible from the payments referred to in sub-section *(1)* below the amount that would be so deductible if the other income and the tax deducted thereon had not been taken into account.

(4) The firm responsible for making the payment referred to in sub-section *(1)* may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the financial year.".

Amendment of section 194G.

75. Section 194G of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section *(1)* thereof, and after sub-section *(1)* as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely :—

"*(2)* Where the Assessing Officer is satisfied that the total income of any person who is or has been stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, the Assessing Officer shall, on an application made by such person in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

(3) Where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the income referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Assessing Officer, deduct income-tax at the rates specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.".

Amendment of section 194H.

76. In section 194H of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, after the words, figures and letters "on or after the 1st day of October, 1991", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of June, 1992"

shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992.

Insertion of new section 196C. Income from foreign currency bonds or shares of Indian company.

77. After section 196B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"196C. Where any income by way of interest or dividends is payable in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC to a non-resident, the person responsible for making the payment shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of ten per cent.".

Amendment of section 197.

78. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section *(1)*, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, for the portion beginning with the words "where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company" and ending with the words "the Assessing Officer is satisfied", the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely :—

"where, in the case of any income of any person, income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of credit or, as the case may be, at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194A, 194D, 194DD and 195, the Assessing Officer is satisfied".

Amendment of section 197A.

79. In section 197A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely :—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the words, figures and letter "or section 194A", at both the places where they occur, shall be omitted;

(b) after sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(1A)* Notwithstanding anything contained in section 194A, no deduction of tax shall be made under that section in the case of a person (not being a company or a firm), if such person furnishes to the person responsible for paying any income of the nature referred to in that section, a declaration in writing in duplicate in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is to be included in computing his total income will be nil.";

(c) in sub-section *(2)*, after the word, brackets and figure "sub-section *(1)*", at both the places where they occur, the words, brackets, figure and letter "or sub-section *(1A)*" shall be inserted.

Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.

80. In sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(a) after the word, figures and letter "section 194D,", the word, figures and letters "section 194DD," shall be inserted;

(b) for the words, figures and letter "and section 196B", the words, figures and letters ", section 196B and section 196C" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 206C.

81. In section 206C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1992,—

(a) for sub-section *(1)*, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(1)* Every person, being a seller shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax.

TABLE

S.No.	Nature of goods	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor)	Fifteen per cent.
(ii)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)	Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Five per cent.
(iv)	Any other forest produce not being timber	Fifteen per cent. :

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the goods referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force.";

(b) after sub-section *(8)*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "buyer" means a person who obtains in any sale, by way of auction, tender or any other mode, goods of the nature specified in the Table in sub-section *(1)* or the right to receive any such goods but does not include a public sector company and a buyer in the further sale of such goods obtained in pursuance of such sale;

(b) "seller" means the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority or corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company or firm or co-operative society.'.

Amendment of section 211.

82. In section 211 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), in the Table,—

(a) for the word "twenty", the word "thirty" shall be substituted;

(b) for the word "fifty", the word "sixty" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 234C.

83. In section 234C of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1),—

(a) for the word "twenty", wherever it occurs, the word "thirty" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992;

(b) for the word "fifty", wherever it occurs, the word "sixty" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992;

(c) in the *Explanation*, after the word "paid", the words "or payable" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 239.

84. In section 239 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (c), for the words "two years", the words "one year" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 246.

85. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in clause (g), the following words, figures and letters shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992";

(b) in clause (h), the following words, figures and letters shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992".

Omission of section 247.

86. Section 247 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 253.

87. In section 253 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (6), for the words "a fee of two hundred rupees", the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely :—

"a fee of,—

(a) where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) where the total income of the assessee computed as aforesaid in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakhs rupees, one thousand and five hundred rupees".

Substitution of new section for section 267.

88. For section 267 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Amendment of assessment on appeal.

"267. Where as a result of an appeal under section 246 or section 253, any change is made in the assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons or a new assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons is ordered to be made, the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, shall pass an order authorising the Assessing Officer either to amend the assessment made on any member of the body or association or make a fresh assessment on any member of the body or association.".

Amendment of Second Schedule.

89. In the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, after rule 68A, the following rule shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

Time-limit for sale of attached immovable property.

"68B. (1) No sale of immovable property shall be made under this Part after the expiry of three years from the end of the financial year in which the order giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum, for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has become conclusive under the provisions of section 245-I or, as the case may be, final in terms of the provisions of Chapter XX :

Provided that where the immovable property is required to be re-sold due to the amount of highest bid being less than the reserve price or under the circumstances mentioned in rule 57 or rule 58 or where the sale is set aside under rule 61, the aforesaid period of limitation for the sale of the immovable property shall stand extended by one year.

(2) In computing the period of limitation under sub-rule (1), the period—

(i) during which the levy of the aforesaid tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum is stayed by an order or injunction of any court; or

(ii) during which the proceedings of attachment or sale of the immovable property are stayed by an order or injunction of any court; or

(iii) commencing from the date of the presentation of any appeal against the order passed by the Tax Recovery Officer under this Schedule and ending on the day the appeal is decided,

shall be excluded:

Provided that where immediately after the exclusion of the aforesaid period, the period of limitation for the sale of the immovable property is less than 180 days, such remaining period shall be extended to 180 days and the aforesaid period of limitation shall be deemed to be extended accordingly.

(3) Where any immovable property has been attached under this Part before the 1st day of June, 1992, and the order giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum, for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has also become conclusive or final before the said date, that date shall be deemed to be the date on which the said order has become conclusive or, as the case may be, final.

(4) Where the sale of immovable property is not made in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule *(1)*, the attachment order in relation to the said property shall be deemed to have been vacated on the expiry of the time of limitation specified under this rule.".

Consequential amendments.

90. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in section 32, in sub-section *(2)*, the brackets and words "(or, if the assessee is a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm, in the assessment of its partners)" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(b) in section 139, in sub-section *(1)*, in the *Explanation*, in clause *(b)*, in sub-clause *(i)*, the words "or in the case of a partner of a firm where the accounts of the firm are required to be so audited" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(c) in section 143, in sub-section *(1)*, in clause *(c)*, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) the words "a partner of a firm" shall be omitted;

(b) the word "firm", at both the places where it occurs, shall be omitted;

(d) in section 204, after the word, figures and letter "section 194D,", the word, figures and letters "section 194DD," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992.

27 of 1957.

Wealth-tax

Amendment of section 2.

91. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in clause *(e)*, in sub-clause *(2)*, in the opening portion, after the words "subsequent assessment year", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(b) after clause *(e)*, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'*(ea)* "assets", in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, or any subsequent assessment year, means—

(i) any guest house and any residential house [including a farm house situated within twenty-five kilometres from the local limits of any municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board], but does not include—

(1) a house meant exclusively for residential purposes and which is allotted by a company to an employee or an officer or a director who is in whole-time employment, having a gross annual salary of less than two lakh rupees;

(2) any house for residential purposes which forms part of stock-in-trade;

(ii) motor cars (other than those used by the assessee in the business of running them on hire);

(iii) jewellery and bullion (other than those used as stock-in-trade by the assessee);

(iv) yachts, boats and aircrafts (other than those used by the assessee for commercial purposes);

(v) urban land;

(vi) cash in hand, in excess of fifty thousand rupees, of individuals and Hindu undivided families and in the case of other persons any amount not recorded in the books of account.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(a) "jewellery" includes—

(i) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stones, and whether or not set in any furniture, utensils or other article or worked

or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(ii) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensils or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(b) "urban land" means land situate—

(i) in any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee, or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the valuation date; or

(ii) any area within such distance, not being more than eight kilometres from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the Central Government may, having regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette;';

(c) in clause (m), for the portion beginning with the words "on the valuation date other than—" and ending with the words, brackets, figures and letter "under sub-section (1A) of section 5;", the words "on the valuation date which are secured on, or which have been incurred in relation to, the said assets;" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3.

92. Section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section (1) as so renumbered, after the words and figures "first day of April, 1957", the words and figures "but before the first day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(b) after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, there shall be charged for every assessment year commencing on and from the 1st day of April, 1993, wealth-tax in respect of the net wealth on the corresponding valuation date of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company, at the rate of one per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds fifteen lakh rupees.".

Amendment of section 4.

93. In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a),—

(1) in sub-clause (ii), the words "to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration," shall be omitted;

(2) in sub-clause (iii), the words "or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both" shall be omitted;

(3) in sub-clause (v), the words "or the son's minor child," shall be omitted;

(4) in sub-clause (vi), the words "or the son's minor child" shall be omitted;

(5) after the existing proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained in sub-clause (ii) shall apply in respect of such assets as have been acquired by the minor child out of his income referred to in the proviso to sub-section (1A) of section 64 of the Income-tax Act and which are held by him on the valuation date :

Provided also that where the assets held by a minor child are to be included in computing the net wealth of an individual, such assets shall be included,—

(a) where the marriage of his parents subsists, in the net wealth of that parent whose net wealth (excluding the assets of the minor child so includible under this sub-section) is greater; or

(b) where the marriage of his parents does not subsist, in the net wealth of that parent who maintains the minor child in the previous year as defined in section 3 of the Income-tax Act,

and where any such assets are once included in the net wealth of either parent, any such assets shall not be included in the net wealth of the other parent in any succeeding year unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that parent an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(ii) in clause (b), for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where a minor is admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm, the value of the interest of such minor in the firm, determined in the manner specified above, shall be included in the net wealth of the parent of the minor, so far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the

third proviso to clause *(a)*.";

(b) in sub-section *(1A)*, in clause *(c)* and the proviso thereunder, the words "or minor child", wherever they occur, shall be omitted;

(c) sub-section *(3)* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 5.

94. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, after sub-section *(4)*, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"*(5)* Nothing contained in this section shall apply to and in relation to any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or any subsequent assessment year.".

Amendment of section 7.

95. In section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 21.

96. In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, after sub-section *(5)*, and the *Explanation* thereunder, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"*(6)* Nothing contained in this section shall apply to and in relation to any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or any subsequent assessment year.".

Amendment of section 21A.

97. In section 21A of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) for the words, brackets and figures "Notwithstanding anything contained in clause *(i)* of sub-section *(1)* of section 5, where any property is held", the words "Where any property is held" shall be substituted;

(b) the words, brackets and figures "but without excluding the value of any asset under sub-section *(1)* of section 5, and at the maximum marginal rate" shall be omitted;

(c) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(d) in the third proviso,—

(i) for the words "Provided also that", the words "Provided further that" shall be substituted;

(ii) in item *(2)*, for the words and figures "Part I of Schedule I in the case of an individual", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section *(2)* of section 3" shall be substituted;

(e) in the *Explanation*, clause *(aa)* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 21AA.

98. In section 21AA of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, the words ", and at the maximum marginal rate", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(b) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 35.

99. In section 35 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section *(2)*, after the words, brackets and letter "clause *(m)* of section 2", the words and figures ", as it existed immediately before its amendment by the Finance Act, 1992," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Insertion of new section 35HA.

100. After section 35H of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely: —

Offences by companies.

'35HA. *(1)* Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section *(1)*, where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "company" means a body corporate, and includes—

(i) a firm; and

(ii) an association of persons or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not; and

(b) "director", in relation to,—

(i) a firm, means a partner in a firm;

(ii) any association of persons or a body of individuals, means any member controlling the affairs thereof.'.

101. In section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 37A.

(a) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3A) Any person who is found in the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, which is being searched, shall personally attend during such search:

Provided that the authorised officer may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, permit any such person to leave, subject to such condition, as he may deem fit:

Provided further that where any person is refused permission by the authorised officer under the first proviso, such officer shall record reasons therefor and communicate the same to such person.";

(b) the existing sub-section (3A) shall be renumbered as sub-section (3B);

(c) in sub-section (6A), for the brackets, figure and letter "(3A)", the brackets, figure and letter "(3B)" shall be substituted.

102. In section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 45.

(a) clauses (a) to (f) shall be omitted;

(b) for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(h) any social club;".

103. In Schedule I of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of Schedule I.

(a) for the brackets, words and figure "(*See* section 3)", the brackets, words and figure "[*See* section 3(1)]" shall be substituted;

(b) Part II shall be omitted;

(c) rules 1, 3, 4 and 5 shall be omitted.

104. Schedule II of the Wealth-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of Schedule II.

105. In Schedule III of the Wealth-tax Act, Part C shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of Schedule III.

Interest-tax

45 of 1974. **106.** In section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 2.

(i) in clause (5A), in sub-clause (i), the words "or a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking not being a co-operative society providing credit facilities to farmers or village artisans" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (5B),—

(a) in sub-clause (v), the word "or", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(b) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(va) a residuary non-banking company [other than a financial company referred to in sub-clause (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v)], that is to say, a company which receives any deposit under any scheme or arrangement, by whatever name called, in one lumpsum or in instalments by way of contributions or subscriptions or by sale of units or certificates or other instruments or in any other manner; or".

45 of 1974. **107.** In section 5 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, after the words "advances made to other credit institutions", the words "or to any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1991. Amendment of section 5.

Expenditure-tax

35 of 1987. **108.** In the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Expenditure-tax Act), in section 3, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 3.

(a) in clause (1), for the words "four hundred rupees", the words "one thousand two hundred rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (2), the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of June, 1992" shall be inserted at the end.

109. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 4, in clause (b), after the words, letters and figures "the 1st day of October, 1991", the words, figures and letters "but not after the 31st day of May, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992. Amendment of section 4.

110. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 5, in clause (1), in sub-clause (i), the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of June, 1992" shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992. Amendment of section 5.

111. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 7, in sub-section (2), after the word and figure "section 3", Amendment of section 7.

the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of June, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.

112. In the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act),—

(1) in section 2, for clause *(8)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'*(8)* "Collector of Customs", except for the purposes of Chapter XV, includes an Additional Collector of Customs; ';

(2) in section 28,—

(a) in sub-section *(1)*, in the proviso, the words ' for the words "proper officer", the words "Collector of Customs", and' shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section *(2)*, for the words "Assistant Collector of Customs, or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be", the words "proper officer" shall be substituted;

(3) in section 122, in clause *(b)*, for the words "twenty-five thousand", the words "fifty thousand" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

113. In the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act),—

(1) after section 8, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Emergency power of Central Government to increase import duties.

"8A. *(1)* Where in respect of any article included in the First Schedule, the Central Government is satisfied that the import duty leviable thereon under section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962 should be increased and that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct an amendment of that Schedule to be made so as to provide for an increase in the import duty leviable on such article to such extent as it thinks necessary: 52 of 1962.

Provided that the Central Government shall not issue any notification under this sub-section for substituting the rate of import duty in respect of any article as specified by an earlier notification issued under this sub-section by that Government before such earlier notification has been approved with or without modifications under sub-section *(2)*.

(2) The provisions of sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 7 shall apply to any notification issued under sub-section *(1)* as they apply in relation to any notification increasing duty issued under sub-section *(2)* of section 7.".

(2) the First and Second Schedules shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

114. *(1)* In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act.

(2) Sub-section *(1)* shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1993, and upon such cesser, section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section *(1)* shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Removal of doubts.

115. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that notwithstanding the amendment made in clause *(8)* of section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962, by this Act, the provisions of Chapter XV shall continue to apply in so far as they relate to any decision or order passed by an Additional Collector of Customs immediately before the date on which the Finance Bill, 1992 receives the assent of the President. 52 of 1962.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

116. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act),—

(1) for section 6, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Registration of certain persons.

"6. Any prescribed person who is engaged in—

5 of 1986. (a) the production or manufacture or any process of production or manufacture of any specified goods included in the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, or

5 of 1986. (b) the wholesale purchase or sale (whether on his own account or as a broker or commission agent) or the storage of any specified goods included in the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985,

shall get himself registered with the proper officer in such manner as may be prescribed.";

(2) section 7 shall be omitted;

(3) in section 9, in sub-section (1), for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) contravenes any of the provisions of section 8 or of a rule made under clause (iii) or clause (xxvii) of sub-section (2) of section 37;";

(4) in section 11A,—

(a) in sub-section (1), in the proviso, the words 'for the words "the Central Excise Officer", the words "Collector of Central Excise", and' shall be omitted;

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words "Assistant Collector of Central Excise or, as the case may be, the Collector of Central Excise", the words "Central Excise Officer" shall be substituted.

(5) in section 37,—

(i) in sub-section (2),—

(a) in clause (iv), for the word "licensed", the word "registered" shall be substituted;

(b) in clause (ix), for the words "manufactured under licence", the words "manufactured after registration" shall be substituted;

(c) in clause (xii), for the word "licences", the words "registration certificates" shall be substituted;

(d) after clause (xxvi), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(xxvii) specify the persons who shall get themselves registered under section 6 and the manner of their registration .";

(ii) in sub-section (4), in clause (c), for the word "licence", the words "registration as" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986. **117.** The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise. **118.** (1) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

10 of 1897. (2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1993, and upon such cesser, section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

119. Section 13 of the Finance Act, 1960 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of section 13 of Act 13 of 1960.

120. Section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of section 40 of Act 11 of 1983.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

16 of 1931. It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 113 [except sub-clause (1)], 114, 117 and 118 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 22,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs.1,00,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 27,600 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall,—

(i) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in section 88 having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under that section, and the income-tax as so reduced;

(ii) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item *(i)*, having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 exceeds Rs. 22,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus 35* per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1.00,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 6,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested—	45 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested—	50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income	65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(a) where the person is resident in India—	
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(iii) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(iv) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(v) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(A) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(B) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(C) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(vi) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—	
(i) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(A) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(B) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(C) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;

(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher.
2. In the case of a company—	
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21.5 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern, or in respect of any computer software referred to in the second proviso to sub-section *(1A)* of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to a person resident in India	30 per cent.;
(*vi*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item *(b)(v)*] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*vii*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—	
(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;

(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(viii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(ix) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(a) sub-item *(a)* of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax, and

(b) sub-item *(a)* of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section *(5)* of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section *(4)* of section 172 or sub-section *(2)* of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section *(2)* of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section *(1A)* of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause *(vii)* of clause *(31)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 28,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 4,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 19,400 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall,—

(i) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in sections 88 and 88B having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under those sections, and the income-tax as so reduced,

(ii) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item *(i)*, having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 exceeds Rs. 28,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 24,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax :

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every firm having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested	45 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested	50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2*(9)(d)*]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.— Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(a)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section *(2)* of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(b)* or sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)*] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections *(3)* and *(4)* thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.– Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause *(c)* of clause *(1A)* of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause *(c)* shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause *(b)* of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee:

Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall apply for computing the agricultural income of the assessee in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

Rule 6.— Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.— Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under

clause *(b)* of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided further that nothing contained in this rule shall apply for the computation of the agricultural income of an assessee who is a partner of any firm in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—*(1)* Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(2)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section *(8)* of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(iv) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(v) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(vi) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(vii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, and

(viii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section *(1)*, sub-section *(2)* and sub-section *(3)* of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-rule shall apply for computing the agricultural income in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule *(1)* or sub-rule *(2)* shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

21 of 1984. 32 of 1985. 23 of 1986. 11 of 1987. 26 of 1988. 13 of 1989. 12 of 1990. 49 of 1991.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1987, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1988 or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989 or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1990 or of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991, shall be set off under sub-rule *(1)* or, as the case may be, sub-rule *(2)*.

Rule 10.— Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 113(*2*)]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 1, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 2, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading Nos. 0407.00, 0408.11, 0408.19, 0408.91, 0408.99, 0409.00 and 0410.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(4) in Chapter 5, in sub-heading No. 0507.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 7, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(6) in Chapter 8,—

(i) for the entries in column (4) and column (5), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12, 0806.10 and 0806.20), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12, 0806.10 and 0806.20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "110%" and "100%" shall respectively be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 9,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 0901.11, 0901.12, 0901.21, 0901.22, 0901.30 and 0901.40, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "65% less 13 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 0902.10, 0902.20, 0902.30, 0902.40 and 0903.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "65% less 26 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.11 and 0904.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iv) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.20 and 0905.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(v) in sub-heading Nos. 0906.10, 0906.20, 0907.00 and 0908.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(vi) in sub-heading No. 0908.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(vii) in sub-heading No. 0908.30, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(viii) in sub-heading Nos. 0909.10, 0909.20, 0909.30, 0909.40, 0909.50, 0910.10, 0910.20, 0910.30, 0910.40, 0910.50, 0910.91 and 0910.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 11, in sub-heading Nos. 1101.00, 1103.11, 1103.12, 1103.13, 1103.14, 1103.19, 1103.21, 1103.29, 1104.11, 1104.12, 1104.19, 1104.21, 1104.22, 1104.23, 1104.29, 1104.30, 1107.10 and 1107.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 12,—

(i) in sub-heading No. 1207.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 1210.10, 1210.20, 1211.10, 1211.20, 1211.90, 1212.10, 1212.20, 1212.30, 1212.91, 1212.92 and 1212.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 15,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 1501.00, 1502.00, 1503.00, 1504.10, 1504.20, 1504.30, 1505.10, 1505.90 and 1506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 1507.10, 1507.90, 1508.10, 1508.90, 1509.10, 1509.90, 1510.00, 1511.10, 1511.90, 1512.11, 1512.19, 1512.21, 1512.29, 1513.11, 1513.19, 1513.21, 1513.29, 1514.10, 1514.90, 1515.11, 1515.19, 1515.21, 1515.29, 1515.30, 1515.40, 1515.50, 1515.60 and 1515.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 1516.10, 1516.20, 1517.10, 1517.90, 1518.00, 1519.11, 1519.12, 1519.13, 1519.19, 1519.20, 1520.10, 1520.90, 1521.10, 1521.90 and 1522.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 16, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 17, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos.1701.11, 1701.12 and 1701.99), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 18, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 19, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 20, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 21, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading Nos. 2201.10, 2201.90, 2202.10 and 2202.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 24, in sub-heading Nos. 2402.10, 2402.20, 2402.90, 2403.10, 2403.91 and 2403.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 25,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2504.10, 2504.90 and 2527.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2504.10 and 2504.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading Nos. 2618.00, 2619.00, 2620.11, 2620.19, 2620.20, 2620.30, 2620.40, 2620.50, 2620.90 and 2621.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading Nos. 2712.20 and 2712.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 28, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 29,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2917.37, 2933.71, 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40, 2939.50, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2917.37, 2933.71, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "59%" shall respectively be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 30,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 3001.10, 3001.20, 3001.90, 3002.10, 3002.20, 3002.31, 3002.39, 3002.90, 3003.10, 3003.20, 3003.31, 3003.39, 3003.40, 3003.90, 3004.10, 3004.20, 3004.31, 3004.32, 3004.39, 3004.40, 3004.50 and 3004.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3005.10, 3005.90, 3006.10, 3006.20, 3006.30, 3006.40, 3006.50 and 3006.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 32,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 3201.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading No. 3201.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 33, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 34,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 3401.11, 3401.19, 3401.20, 3402.20, 3402.90, 3403.11, 3403.19, 3403.91, 3403.99, 3404.10, 3404.20, 3404.90, 3405.10, 3405.20, 3405.30, 3405.40, 3405.90, 3406.00 and 3407.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 35, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 36, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 37, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3701.10, 3702.10, 3706.10 and 3706.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(31) in Chapter 38,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos.(except sub-heading Nos. 3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 40, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 4001.21,4001.22, 4003.00, 4004.00, 4010.10, 4010.91 and 4010.99), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 42, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 43, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 44, in sub-heading Nos. 4411.11,4411.19, 4411.21, 4411.29, 4411.31, 4411.39, 4411.91 and 4411.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 47, in sub-heading Nos. 4707.10, 4707.20, 4707.30 and 4707.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 48, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 49, in sub-heading Nos. 4907.00, 4908.10, 4908.90, 4909.00, 4910.00, 4911.10, 4911.91 and 4911.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(40) in Chapter 50, in sub-heading Nos. 5006.00, 5007.10, 5007.20 and 5007.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 51, in sub-heading Nos. 5101.11, 5101.19, 5101.21, 5101.29, 5101.30, 5105.21, 5105.29, 5111.11, 5111.19, 5111.20, 5111.30, 5111.90, 5112.11, 5112.19, 5112.20, 5112.30, 5112.90 and 5113.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 52, in sub-heading Nos. 5208.11, 5208.12, 5208.13, 5208.19, 5208.21, 5208.22, 5208.23, 5208.29, 5208.31, 5208.32, 5208.33, 5208.39, 5208.41, 5208.42, 5208.43, 5208.49, 5208.51, 5208.52, 5208.53, 5208.59, 5209.11, 5209.12, 5209.19, 5209.21, 5209.22, 5209.29, 5209.31, 5209.32, 5209.39, 5209.41, 5209.42, 5209.43, 5209.49, 5209.51, 5209.52, 5209.59, 5210.11, 5210.12, 5210.19, 5210.21, 5210.22, 5210.29, 5210.31, 5210.32, 5210.39, 5210.41, 5210.42, 5210.49, 5210.51, 5210.52, 5210.59, 5211.11, 5211.12, 5211.19, 5211.21, 5211.22, 5211.29, 5211.31, 5211.32, 5211.39, 5211.41, 5211.42, 5211.43, 5211.49, 5211.51, 5211.52, 5211.59, 5212.11, 5212.12, 5212.13, 5212.14, 5212.15, 5212.21, 5212.22, 5212.23, 5212.24 and 5212.25, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 53, in sub-heading Nos. 5309.11, 5309.19, 5309.21, 5309.29, 5310.10, 5310.90 and 5311.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 54, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(45) in Chapter 55, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(46) in Chapter 56, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 57, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 58, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 59, in sub-heading Nos. 5901.10, 5901.90, 5902.10, 5902.20, 5902.90, 5903.10, 5903.20, 5903.90, 5904.10, 5904.91, 5904.92, 5905.00, 5906.10, 5906.91, 5906.99, 5907.00, 5908.00 and 5909.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 60, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 61, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 62, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 63, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter 64, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 65, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 66, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 67, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(58) in Chapter 68, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 6804.10, 6804.21, 6804.22 and 6804.23), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(59) in Chapter 69, in sub-heading Nos. 6904.10, 6904.90, 6905.10, 6905.90, 6906.00, 6907.10, 6907.90, 6908.10, 6908.90, 6909.11, 6909.19, 6909.90, 6910.10, 6910.90, 6911.10, 6911.90, 6912.00, 6913.10, 6913.90, 6914.10 and 6914.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(60) in Chapter 70, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7010.10, 7015.10, 7017.10, 7017.20, 7017.90, 7019.10, 7019.20, 7019.31, 7019.32, 7019.39 and 7019.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(61) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7106.10, 7106.91, 7106.92, 7107.00, 7108.11, 7108.12, 7108.13, 7108.20, 7109.00, 7111.00, 7112.10, 7112.20, 7112.90, 7113.11, 7113.19, 7113.20, 7114.11, 7114.19, 7114.20, 7115.10, 7115.90, 7116.10, 7116.20, 7117.11, 7117.19, 7117.90, 7118.10 and 7118.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(62) in Chapter 72,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 7203.10, 7203.90, 7204.10, 7204.21, 7204.29, 7204.30, 7204.41, 7204.49, 7204.50, 7205.10, 7205.21, 7205.29, 7206.10, 7206.90, 7207.11, 7207.12, 7207.19, 7207.20, 7208.11, 7208.12, 7208.13, 7208.14, 7208.21, 7208. 22, 7208.23, 7208.24, 7208.31, 7208.32, 7208.33, 7208.34, 7208.35, 7208.41, 7208.42, 7208.43, 7208.44, 7208.45, 7208.90, 7209.11, 7209.12, 7209.13, 7209.14, 7209.21, 7209.22, 7209.23, 7209.24, 7209.31, 7209.32, 7209.33, 7209.34, 7209.41, 7209.42, 7209.43, 7209.44, 7209.90, 7210.11, 7210.12, 7210.20, 7210.31, 7210.39, 7210. 41, 7210.49, 7210.50, 7210.60, 7210.70, 7210.90, 7211.11, 7211.12, 7211.19, 7211.21, 7211.22, 7211.29, 7211.30, 7211.41, 7211.49, 7211.90, 7212.10, 7212.21, 7212.29, 7212.30, 7212.40, 7212.50, 7212.60, 7213.10, 7213.20, 7213.31, 7213.39, 7213.41, 7213.49, 7213.50, 7214.10, 7214.20, 7214.30, 7214.40, 7214.50, 7214.60, 7215.10, 7215.20. 7215.30, 7215.40, 7215.90, 7216. 10, 7216.21, 7216.22, 7216.31, 7216.32, 7216.33, 7216.40, 7216.50, 7216.60, 7216.90, 7217. 11, 7217.12, 7217.13, 7217.19, 7217.21, 7217.22, 7217.23, 7217.29, 7217.31, 7217.32, 7217.33, 7217.39, 7218.10 and 7218.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 7219.11, 7219.12, 7219.13, 7219.14, 7219.21, 7219.22, 7219.23, 7219.24, 7219.31, 7219.32, 7219.33, 7219.34, 7219.35, 7219.90, 7220.11, 7220.12, 7220.20 and 7220.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 7221.00, 7222.10, 7222.20, 7222.30, 7222.40, 7223.00, 7224.10, 7224.90, 7225.10, 7225.20, 7225.30, 7225.40, 7225.50, 7225.90, 7226.10, 7226.20, 7226.91, 7226.92, 7226.99, 7227.10, 7227.20, 7227.90, 7228.10, 7228.20, 7228.30, 7228.40, 7228.50, 7228.60, 7228.70, 7228.80, 7229.10, 7229.20 and 7229.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(63) in Chapter 73, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7311.00 and 7316.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(64) in Chapter 74, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(65) in Chapter 75, in sub-heading No. 7505.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(66) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7601.10, 7601.20 and 7602.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(67) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(68) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(69) in Chapter 82, in sub-heading Nos. 8201.50, 8210.00, 8211.10, 8211.91, 8211.92, 8211.93, 8211.94, 8212.10, 8212.20, 8212.90, 8213.00, 8214.10, 8214.20, 8214.90, 8215.10, 8215.20, 8215.91 and 8215.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(70) in Chapter 83, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 8311.10, 8311.20, 8311.30 and 8311.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(71) in Chapter 84,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 8403.10, 8403.90, 8404.10, 8404.90, 8407.10, 8407.21, 8407.29, 8407.31, 8407.32, 8407.33, 8407.34, 8407.90, 8408.10, 8408.20, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8409.91, 8409.99, 8412.80, 8413.11, 8413.19, 8413.20, 8413.30,

8413.91, 8414.30, 8414.51, 8414.59, 8414.60, 8414.80, 8414.90, 8415.10, 8415.81, 8415.82, 8415.83, 8415.90, 8418.10, 8418.21, 8418.22, 8418.29, 8418.30, 8418.40, 8418.50, 8418.61, 8418.69, 8418.91, 8418.99, 8419.11, 8419.19, 8419.50, 8419.60, 8419.81, 8419.89, 8421.23, 8421.29, 8421.31, 8421.39, 8421.99, 8422.11, 8422.19, 8422.20, 8422.30, 8422.40, 8423.10, 8423.20, 8423.30, 8423.81, 8423.82, 8423.89, 8424.10, 8424.20, 8426.12, 8426.41, 8427.90, 8431.20, 8432.80, 8435.10, 8438.10, 8438.20, 8438.40, 8438.50, 8438.60, 8438.80, 8441.10, 8441.90, 8447.11, 8447.12, 8447.20, 8447.90, 8448.19, 8450.11, 8450.12, 8450.19, 8450.20, 8451.10, 8451.21, 8451.29, 8451.30, 8451.40, 8451.80, 8452.10 and 8452.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 8456.10, 8456.20, 8456.30, 8456.90, 8457.10, 8457.20, 8457.30, 8458.11, 8458.19, 8458.91, 8458.99, 8459.10, 8459.21, 8459.29, 8459.31, 8459.39, 8459.40, 8459.51, 8459.59, 8459.61, 8459.69, 8459.70, 8460.11, 8460.19, 8460.21, 8460.29, 8460.31, 8460.39, 8460.40, 8460.90, 8461.10, 8461.20, 8461.30, 8461.40, 8461.50, 8461.90, 8462.10, 8462.21, 8462.29, 8462.31, 8462.39, 8462.41, 8462.49, 8462.91, 8462.99, 8463.10, 8463.20, 8463.30, 8463.90, 8464.10, 8464.20, 8464.90, 8465.10, 8465.91, 8465.92, 8465.93, 8465.94, 8465.95, 8465.96 and 8465.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "110%" shall be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 8468.10, 8468.20, 8468.80, 8469.10, 8469.21, 8469.29, 8469.31, 8469.39, 8470.10, 8470.21, 8470.29, 8470.30, 8470.40, 8470.50, 8470.90, 8471.10, 8471.20, 8471.91, 8471.92, 8471.93, 8471.99, 8472.10, 8472.20, 8472.30, 8472.90, 8473.10, 8473.21, 8473.29, 8473.30, 8473.40, 8476.11, 8476.19, 8479.81, 8479.82, 8479.89, 8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50, 8482.80, 8482.91, 8482.99, 8483.20, 8483.30 and 8483.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(72) in Chapter 85, in sub-heading Nos. 8501.10, 8501.20, 8501.31, 8501.32, 8501.40, 8501.51, 8501.52, 8503.00, 8504.10, 8504.21, 8504.31, 8504.32, 8504.50, 8504.90, 8505.11, 8505.19, 8506.11, 8506.12, 8506.13, 8506.19, 8506.20, 8506.90, 8507.10, 8507.20, 8507.30, 8507.40, 8507.80, 8507.90, 8508.10, 8508.20, 8508.80, 8509.10, 8509.20, 8509.30, 8509.40, 8509.80, 8510.10, 8510.20, 8511.10, 8511.20, 8511.30, 8511.40, 8511.50, 8511.80, 8511.90, 8512.10, 8512.20, 8512.30, 8512.40, 8512.90, 8513.10, 8513.90, 8515.11, 8515.19, 8516.10, 8516.21, 8516.29, 8516.31, 8516.32, 8516.33, 8516.40, 8516.50, 8516.60, 8516.71, 8516.72, 8516.79, 8516.80, 8517.10, 8517.20, 8517.30, 8517.40, 8517.81, 8517.82, 8517.90, 8518.10, 8518.21, 8518.22, 8518.29, 8518.30, 8518.40, 8518.50, 8518.90, 8519.10, 8519.21, 8519.29, 8519.31, 8519.39, 8519.40, 8519.91, 8519.99, 8520.10, 8520.20, 8520.31, 8520.39, 8520.90, 8521.10, 8521.90, 8522.10, 8522.90, 8523.11, 8523.12, 8523.13, 8523.20, 8523.90, 8524.10, 8524.21, 8524.22, 8524.23, 8524.90, 8525.10, 8525.20, 8525.30, 8526.10, 8526.91, 8526.92, 8527.11, 8527.19, 8527.21, 8527.29, 8527.31, 8527.32, 8527.39, 8527.90, 8528.10, 8528.20, 8529.10, 8529.90, 8530.10, 8530.80, 8530.90, 8531.10, 8531.20, 8531.80, 8531.90, 8532.10, 8532.21, 8532.22, 8532.23, 8532.24, 8532.25, 8532.29, 8532.30, 8532.90, 8533.10, 8533.21, 8533.29, 8533.31, 8533.39, 8533.40, 8533.90, 8534.00, 8536.10, 8536.20, 8536.30, 8536.41, 8536.49, 8536.50, 8536.61, 8536.69, 8536.90, 8537.10, 8538.10, 8538.90, 8539.10, 8539.21, 8539.22, 8539.29, 8539.31, 8539.39, 8539.40, 8539.90, 8540.11, 8540.12, 8540.20, 8540.30, 8540.41, 8540.42, 8540.49, 8540.81, 8540.89, 8540.91, 8540.99, 8541.10, 8541.21, 8541.29, 8541.30, 8541.40, 8541.50, 8541.60, 8541.90, 8542.11, 8542.19, 8542.20, 8542.80, 8542.90, 8543.10, 8543.20, 8543.30, 8543.80, 8543.90, 8544.11, 8544.19, 8544.20, 8544.30, 8544.41, 8544.49, 8544.51, 8544.59, 8544.60, 8544.70, 8545.19, 8545.20, 8545.90, 8546.10, 8546.20, 8546.90, 8547.10, 8547.20, 8547.90 and 8548.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(73) in Chapter 87, in sub-heading Nos. 8703.10, 8703.21, 8703.22, 8703.23, 8703.24, 8703.31, 8703.32, 8703.33, 8703.90, 8706.00, 8707.10, 8707.90, 8708.10, 8708.21, 8708.29, 8708.31, 8708.39, 8708.40, 8708.50, 8708.60, 8708.70, 8708.80, 8708.91, 8708.92, 8708.93, 8708.94, 8708.99, 8711.10, 8711.20, 8711.30, 8711.40, 8711.50, 8711.90, 8712.00, 8714.11, 8714.19, 8714.91, 8714.92, 8714.93, 8714.94, 8714.95, 8714.96, 8714.99, 8715.00, 8716.10, 8716.20, 8716.31, 8716.39, 8716.40, 8716.80 and 8716.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(74) in Chapter 90, in sub-heading Nos. 9001.10, 9002.11, 9003.11, 9003.19, 9003.90, 9004.10, 9004.90,9006.10, 9006.20, 9006.30, 9006.40, 9006.51, 9006.52, 9006.53, 9006.59, 9006.61, 9006.62, 9006.69, 9006.91, 9006.99, 9007.21, 9007.29, 9007.92, 9008.10, 9008.20, 9008.30, 9008.40, 9008.90, 9009.11,9009.12, 9009.21, 9009.22, 9009.30, 9009.90, 9010.10, 9010.20, 9010.30, 9010.90, 9013.10, 9013.20, 9013.80, 9013.90, 9014.90, 9015.90, 9017.90, 9018.49, 9024.90, 9025.90, 9026.90, 9027.40, 9027.90, 9028.90, 9029.90, 9030.90, 9031.90, 9032.90 and 9033.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(75) in Chapter 91, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(76) in Chapter 92, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(77) in Chapter 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(78) in Chapter 94, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(79) in Chapter 95, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(80) in Chapter 96, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(81) in Chapter 97, in sub-heading Nos. 9701.10, 9701.90, 9702.00, 9703.00 and 9706.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(82) in Chapter 98, in sub-heading Nos. 9802.00, 9804.90 and 9805.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Description of articles	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) for heading No.11 and the entries relating thereto, the following heading No. and entries shall be substituted, namely: —

"11.	Iron ore, all sorts	10% *plus* Rs. 50 per tonne";

(ii) after heading No.25 and the entries relating thereto, the following heading No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"26.	Granite (including black granite), porphyry and basalt, all sorts	15%".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 117)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 18, in sub-heading Nos.1801.00, 1802.00, 1803.00 and 1804.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 21, in sub-heading Nos. 2107.91 and 2107.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading Nos. 2201.11, 2201.12, 2202.11, 2202.12, 2202.13 and 2202.14, in column (3), the word "glass" shall be omitted;

(4) in Chapter 24, in sub-heading Nos. 2403.11, 2403.12, 2403.21 and 2403.22, in column (4) occurring against all the sub-headings, for the word and figures "Rs. 500", the word and figures "Rs. 600" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 25, in heading No. 25.01, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"SALT (INCLUDING TABLE SALT AND DENATURED SALT) AND PURE SODIUM CHLORIDE, WHETHER OR NOT IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION OR CONTAINING ADDED ANTI-CAKING OR FREE FLOWING AGENTS";

(6) in Chapter 26, in heading No. 26.20, in column (3), for the words "METALLIC COMPOUNDS", the words "METAL COMPOUNDS" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading Nos. 2710.60, 2710.70, 2710.80 and 2710.95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 28,—

(a) in NOTE 2, in clause *(e)*, for the words "metallic derivatives", the words "metal derivatives" shall be substituted;

(b) in NOTE 4, for the words "a metallic acid", the words "a metal acid" shall be substituted;

(c) in NOTE 5, for the word "metallic", the word "metal" shall be substituted;

(d) in NOTE 6, in clause *(d)*, for the figures and words "0.002 micro-curie per gram", the figures and letters "74Bq/g (0.002 μ ci/g);" shall be substituted;

(e) in heading No. 28.18, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY DEFINED; ALUMINIUM OXIDE; ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE";

(f) in heading No. 28.50, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"HYDRIDES, NITRIDES, AZIDES, SILICIDES AND BORIDES, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY DEFINED, OTHER THAN COMPOUNDS WHICH ARE ALSO CARBIDES OF HEADING NO. 28.49";

(9) in Chapter 29, in NOTE 7, for the words "and imides of polybasic acids", the words "or imides of polybasic acids" shall be substituted;

(10) in Chapter 32, in NOTE 2, for the words "colouring matters", the words "colouring matter" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 34,—

(a) in NOTE 5, in clause *(ii)*, for the word "coloured", the words "refined or coloured" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 3403.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 3,500 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 39, in NOTE 10, for the words "when so cut,", the words "when so cut" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 40,—

(a) in sub-heading No. 4011.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,800 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading No. 4012.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 24 per flap" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 44,—

(a) in NOTE 5, for the words "glued together", the words "glued or otherwise joined together" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 4408.10, 4408.20, 4408.30 and 4408.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs. 10 per mm thickness per square metre" shall be substituted;

(15) in Section XI, in NOTE 5, in clause *(c)*, for the words "fabrics, the", the words "fabrics the" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 52, in sub-heading No. 5203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs.15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 56,—

(a) in NOTE 3, in clause *(c)*, for the word "strips", the word "strip" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 56.07, in column (3), for the word "ROPE", the word "ROPES" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 58, in NOTE 3, for the word "purpose", the word "purposes" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 59, in NOTE 7, in clause *(a)*, in sub-clause *(iv)*, for the word "fabric", the word "fabrics" shall be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 71,—

(a) in NOTE 1,—

(i) in clause *(c)*, for the words "Articles of", the words "Goods of" shall be substituted;

(ii) for clause *(m)*, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(m)* Articles classified in Chapter 96 by virtue of NOTE 4 to that Chapter.";

(b) in NOTE 8, for the words "and hairpins", the words "or hairpins" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 72,—

(a) in NOTE 1, in clause *(k)*, in the last paragraph, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7201.00, 7203.00 and 7204.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7204.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7204.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7205.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 7205.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 7205.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 7206.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(i) in sub-heading No. 7206.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading Nos. 7207.10, 7207.90, 7208.11, 7208.19, 7208.21, 7208.29, 7208.31, 7208.39, 7208.40, 7208.91, 7208.99, 7209.10, 7209.20, 7209.30, 7209.90, 7210.11, 7210.19, 7210.20, 7210.30, 7211.11, 7211.19, 7211.21, 7211.29, 7211.30, 7211.41, 7211.42, 7211.49, 7211.51, 7211.52, 7211.59, 7211.60, 7211.91, 7211.92, 7211.99, 7212.11, 7212.19, 7212.20 and 7212.30, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading Nos. 7213.10 and 7213.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(l) in sub-heading No. 7214.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(m) in sub-heading Nos. 7214.20, 7214.90, 7215.10 and 7215.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(n) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.30 and 7215.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(o) in sub-heading Nos. 7215.90, 7216.10 and 7216.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(p) in sub-heading Nos. 7216.30 and 7216.40, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(q) in sub-heading No. 7216.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(r) in sub-heading Nos. 7216.90 and 7217.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(s) in sub-heading Nos. 7218.00, 7219.10, 7219.20, 7219.90, 7220.10, 7220.20, 7220.90, 7221.00, 7222.10, 7222.20, 7222.30, 7222.40 , 7223.00, 7224.00, 7225.10, 7225.20, 7225.30, 7225.40, 7225.90, 7226.10, 7226.20, 7226.91, 7226.92, 7226.99, 7228.40, 7228.79 and 7228.82, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(t) in sub-heading No. 7228.89, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 1,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(u) in sub-heading No. 7230.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 73,—

(a) in sub-heading Nos. 7301.10, 7301.20, 7302.10 and 7302.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7303.00 and 7304.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading No. 7304.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading No. 7305.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(e) in sub-heading No. 7305.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(f) in sub-heading No. 7306.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(g) in sub-heading No. 7306.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(h) in sub-heading No. 7308.40, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"-Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping";

(i) in sub-heading No. 7325.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 600 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(j) in sub-heading Nos. 7325.20, 7325.30 and 7325.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(k) in sub-heading No. 7327.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 74,—

(a) in NOTE 1, in clause *(g)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7401.10, 7401.20, 7402.00, 7403.11, 7403.12, 7403.13, 7403.19, 7403.21, 7403.22, 7403.23 7403.29, 7404.00 and 7405.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-heading Nos. 7407.11 and 7407.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(d) in sub-heading Nos. 7407.29, 7408.11, 7408.21, 7409.10, 7409.20, 7409.30, 7409.40, 7409.90, 7410.11, 7410.12 7410.21 and 7410.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(24) in Chapter 75, in the NOTE, in clause *(d)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 76, in the NOTE, in clause *(d)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 78,—

(a) in the NOTE, in clause *(d)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7801.10, 7801.90, 7802.00, 7803.10, 7803.29, 7803.30 and 7804.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 79,—

(a) in the NOTE, in clause *(d)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7901.10, 7901.20, 7902.00, 7904.10, 7904.29, 7904.30, 7905.10 and 7905.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 80, in the NOTE, in clause *(d)*, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(29) in Chapter 84,—

(a) in heading No. 84.26, in column (3), for the word "DERRICKS", the words "SHIPS' DERRICKS" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 84.70, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"CALCULATING MACHINES; ACCOUNTING MACHINES, POSTAGE FRANKING MACHINES, TICKET-ISSUING MACHINES AND SIMILAR MACHINES, INCORPORATING A CALCULATING DEVICE; CASH REGISTERS";

(c) in sub-heading No. 8479.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 85,—

(a) in NOTE 5, in clause *(b)*, in sub-clause *(iii)*, for the words "and passive", the words "and passive," shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 85.21, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"VIDEO RECORDING OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS, WHETHER OR NOT INCORPORATING A VIDEO TUNER";

(c) in heading No. 85.28, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"TELEVISION RECEIVERS (INCLUDING VIDEO MONITORS AND VIDEO PROJECTORS), WHETHER OR NOT INCORPORATING RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVERS OR SOUND OR VIDEO RECORDING OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS";

(31) in Chapter 87,—

(a) NOTE 3 shall be omitted;

(b) the existing NOTES 4, 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 3, 4 and 5 respectively;

(c) in heading No. 87.02, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"MOTOR VEHICLES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TEN OR MORE PERSONS, INCLUDING THE DRIVER";

(32) in Chapter 89, in heading No. 89.07, in column (3), for the words "LANDING STAGES", the word "LANDING-STAGES" shall be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 90,—

(a) in NOTE 1, clauses *(b)* to *(k)* shall be renumbered as clauses *(c)* to *(l)* respectively and before clause *(c)* as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"*(b)* supporting belts or other support articles of textile material, whose intended effect on the organ to be supported or held derives solely from their elasticity (for example, maternity belts, thoracic support bandages, abdominal support bandages, supports for joints or muscles) (Section XI); ";

(b) in heading No. 90.11, in column (3), for the words "MICROPHOTOGRAPHY, MICROCINEMATOGRAPHY", the words "PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, CINEPHOTOMICROGRAPHY" shall be substituted;

(c) in heading No. 90.29, in column (3), for the figures "90.15", the figures and word "90.14 OR 90.15" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 92, in NOTE 1,—

(i) for clauses *(c)* and *(d)*, the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

" *(c)* Toy instruments or apparatus (heading No. 95.03); or

(d) Brushes for cleaning musical instruments (heading No. 96.03).";

(ii) clause *(e)* shall be omitted;

(35) in Chapter 95,—

(a) in NOTE 1, in clause *(h)*, for the words "Walking sticks", the word "Walking-sticks" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No.95.06, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"ARTICLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR GENERAL PHYSICAL EXERCISE, GYMNASTICS, ATHLETICS, OTHER SPORTS (INCLUDING TABLE-TENNIS) OR OUT-DOOR GAMES, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CHAPTER";

(36) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading No. 9617.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, in Chapter 25, for sub-heading No. 2502.20 and the entries relating thereto, the following sub-heading Nos. and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

		"- Portland cement:	
	2502.21	-- White cement, whether or not artificially coloured and whether or not with rapid hardening properties	40% *plus* Rs. 250 per tonne
	2502.29	-- Other	40% *plus* Rs. 250 per tonne".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1992-93. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

NEW DELHI; MANMOHAN SINGH.

The 29th February, 1992.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F.3(1)-B(D)/92, dated the 29th February, 1992 from Shri Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.]

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under clause (1) of article 117, read with clause (1) of article 274, of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1992 to the Lok Sabha.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the presentation of the Budget on the 29th February, 1992.

Income-tax

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to prescribe the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge thereon) is to be levied on income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1992-93. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1992-93 from income subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated and charged in special cases for the financial year 1992-93.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1992-93

Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1992-93. These rates are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991, for the purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1991-92.

As provided by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall in the case of every person having income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees be increased,—

(i) in the case of every person, being a resident, not being an Indian company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent., for purposes of the Union,

(ii) in the case of an Indian company, by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of 15 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1992-93 from income other than "Salaries"

Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1992-93 from incomes other than "Salaries". These rates are the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991 for the purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1991-92. The amount of tax so deducted at source shall be increased,—

(i) in the case where the payment is made to a person, other than a company, resident in India, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent., for purposes of the Union,

(ii) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 15 per cent. of such income-tax.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1992-93

Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax is to be deducted at source from "Salaries" and also the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1992-93.

Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or every association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A or any other Paragraph of Part III applies. In such cases, the income-tax exemption limit has been increased to Rs. 28,000 from Rs. 22,000. Further, the rates of income-tax on income above Rs. 28,000 will be as under :—

Rs. 28, 001 to Rs. 50,000	20 per cent.;
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent.;
Above Rs. 1,00,000	40 per cent.

Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every Hindu undivided family which any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, exceeds Rs. 28,000. In such cases, the income-tax exemption limit has been increased to Rs. 18,000 from Rs. 12,000. Further, the rates of income-tax on income above Rs. 18,000 will be as under :—

Rs. 18,001 to Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent.;
Above Rs. 1,00,000	40 per cent.

Paragraph B of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of every co-operative society. In such cases, both the exemption limit and the rates of tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessment year 1992-93.

Paragraph C of this Part specifies the rate of income-tax in the case of every firm. In such cases, income-tax will be levied at the rate of 40 per cent. on the whole of the total income. The distinction between firms whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income and other firms is being removed.

Paragraph D of this Part specifies the rate of income-tax in the case of every local authority. In such cases, income-tax will be levied at the rate of 30 per cent., instead of at the rate of 50 per cent. as at present, on the whole of the total income.

Paragraph E of this Part specifies the rates of income-tax in the case of a company. In such cases, the rates of income-tax will continue to be the same as those prescribed for assessment year 1992-93.

In the case of every person being an individual, Hindu undivided family, association of persons or body of individuals, being resident in India, firm, co-operative society and local authority, whose total income exceeds one hundred thousand rupees and where income-tax is to be deducted at source or "advance tax" is payable in accordance with the provisions of this Part, such amount of income-tax shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax. In the case of domestic companies having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax. However, in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and certain association of persons or bodies of individuals, entitled to tax rebate under sections 88 and 88B, the surcharge will be calculated on the amount of income-tax as reduced by the amount of such rebate.

Clause 3 seeks to amend section 2 of the Income-tax Act relating to definitions.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new sub-clause (ad) in clause (18) of that section.

Under the proposed sub-clause, a company wherein certain shares carrying not less than fifty per cent. of the voting power have

been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and were throughout the relevant previous year beneficially held by, one or more co-operative societies shall be treated as a "company in which the public are substantially interested" for the purposes of the Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert sub-clause (ve) in clause (24) of the said section so as to include interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration received by a partner from the firm within the definition of income.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (37A) relating to definition of the expression "rate or rates in force".

Under substituted sub-clause (iii) of clause (37A) of section 2, deduction of tax at source from payments made to non-residents will be at the rate or rates of income-tax specified in an agreement entered into by the Central Government under section 90 or the rate or rates of income-tax specified in the annual Finance Act, whichever is applicable.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Sub-clauses (d) and (e) seek to omit the definitions of "registered firm" and "unregistered firm", consequent upon the new provisions regarding taxation of firms whereby firms are no longer to be assessed as registered or unregistered firms.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1992-93 and earlier years.

Clause 4 seeks to amend section10 of the Act relating to incomes not included in total income.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (2A) to clarify that a partner of a firm will be exempt from tax on his share in the firm's income. Explanation to this clause clarifies that for purposes of this clause share of a partner in a firm shall be computed by dividing the taxable profits of the firm in the same proportion as the profit sharing ratio mentioned in the partnership deed.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (3) of section 10 relating to non-inclusion of casual and non-recurring receipts up to five thousand rupees in the total income. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the said benefit will be restricted in respect of winnings from races including horse races to the extent of such receipts as do not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees in the aggregate.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend sub-clause (viia) of clause (6) of section 10 so as to omit the condition of approval by the Central Government of the contract of service of a foreign technician or extension of his employment after a period of twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend clause (6A) of section 10.

Under the existing provisions of clause (6A), the amount of tax paid by the Government or an Indian concern on behalf of a foreign company in respect of royalty or fees for technical services is not to be included in computing the total income of the foreign company, if such royalty or fees for technical services is paid under agreement approved by the Central Government.

It is now proposed that the condition relating to the approval of the aforesaid agreement by the Central Government will not apply where such agreement relates to a subject-matter which is included in the industrial policy of the Government, if the said agreement is in accordance with the industrial policy of the Government of India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Sub-clause (e) seeks to insert a new clause (10BB) in section 10.

It is proposed to exempt any payment made to a person under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 and any scheme framed thereunder. However, payments made to any assessee in connection with the Bhopal gas leak disaster to the extent he has been allowed a deduction under the Act on account of any loss or damage caused to him by such disaster will not be exempted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1992-93 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (f) seeks to substitute clause (10C) of section 10.

Under the existing provisions of clause (10C), any payment received by any employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of the public sector company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf, is exmpt from income-tax. The proposed amendment seeks to extend the scope of the aforesaid concession to the employees of other companies in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement. The schemes of the said companies governing the payment of such amount are to be framed in accordance with such guidelines as may be prescribed for the public sector companies or for other companies and such guidelines may, *inter alia*, include criteria of economic viability and such schemes in relation to companies (other than public sector companies) are approved by the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, Director-General in this behalf.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (g) seeks to amend item (d) of sub-clause (iv) of clause (15) of section 10 so as to provide that interest on moneys borrowed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India from sources outside India will not form part of the total income of the lender to the extent it does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Sub-clauses (h), (i) and (j) seek to provide that in case of a scientific research association notified under section 10(21) or in case of an association or institution established for the control, supervision, etc., of games or sports notified under section 10(23) or in the case of a fund or institution established for charitable purposes or a trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes or wholly for public religious and charitable purposes where such trust or institution is notified under section 10(23C) (iv) and (v), the requirement of investment of funds in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11 will not be insisted upon in certain cases. These cases which are enumerated in sub-clauses (h), (i) and (j) provide that (a) assets held by the association, institution, fund or trust forming part of its corpus as on 1st June, 1973 and any accretion thereto by way of bonus shares, and (b) debentures acquired by it before 1st March, 1983, are not to be disinvested.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1990.

Item (2) of sub-clauses (i) and (j) provides that where any funds, other than an investment or deposit mentioned in sub-section (5) of section 11, are held by an association, institution, fund or trust, which can be disinvested by 30th day of March, 1992, these can now be disinvested by 30th day of March, 1993.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Sub-clause (k) seeks to amend clause (23D) of section 10 which exempts the income of such Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a public financial institution as the Central Government may specify.

The amendment seeks to enlarge the scope of clause (23D) by including therein the Mutual Funds authorised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (l) seeks to insert a new clause (27) in section 10 so as to provide that any income of a co-operative society formed for promoting the interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes will be exempted from being included in the total income of the society. However, the membership of the said co-operative society shall consist of only other co-operative societies formed for similar purposes and the finances of the society shall be provided by the Government and such other societies.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989.

Sub-clause (m) seeks to insert a new clause (32) in section 10 so as to provide that in case the income of an individual includes the income of his minor child in terms of sub-section (1A) of section 64, proposed to be inserted by clause 35, such individual shall be entitled to exemption of one thousand five hundred rupees in respect of each minor child if the income of such minor as includible under the proposed sub-section (1A) exceeds that amount. However, where the income of any minor so includible is less than one thousand five hundred rupees, the aforesaid exemption shall be restricted to the income so included in the total income of the individual.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 5 seeks to amend section 13 of the Income-tax Act relating to certain cases in which the exemption under section 11 is not admissible.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to amend clause (i) in the proviso to clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 to provide that the provisions of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 shall not apply in relation to assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973, irrespective of the fact that whether such assets are held originally by the trust or institution or they are acquired by conversion or exchange of the original assets or purchased out of the sale proceeds on transfer of the original assets, as the case may be.

Sub-clause (ii) seeks to insert a new clause (ia) in the proviso to clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Act to provide that the provisions of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 shall not apply in relation to any accretion to the assets, being shares of a company, forming part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on 1st day of June, 1973 where such accretion arises by way of allotment of bonus shares.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983.

Sub-clause (iii) seeks to amend clause (iia) in the proviso to clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 13 so as to provide that where an asset, other than an investment or deposit mentioned in sub-section (5) of section 11, is held by the trust or institution, and can be disinvested by 31st day of March, 1992, it can now be disinvested by 31st day of March, 1993.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 6 seeks to amend section 15 of the Income-tax Act to clarify that any salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received by, a partner of a firm from the firm shall not be regarded as "salary" for the purposes of section 15.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 7 seeks to amend clause (i) of section 16 of the Income-tax Act so as to provide for a higher standard deduction of fifteen thousand rupees from salary income of a working woman whose total income before making any deduction under the said clause does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend clause (2) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act relating to the definition of "perquisite".

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that all payments made by the employer directly to a hospital which is approved by the Chief Commissioner having regard to the prescribed guidelines in connection with the medical treatment of the employee or any member of his family shall not be included in the value of perquisite. This concession will be admissible for treatment of prescribed diseases or ailments. It is also proposed that the existing restrictions in so far as it relates to admissibility of expenditure on travel abroad for medical treatment only in the case of employees whose gross total income does not exceed one lakh rupees should be relaxed so as to cover employees whose gross total income does not exceed two lakh rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 9 seeks to amend clause (d) of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Income-tax Act so as to discontinue the deduction of three thousand six hundred rupees in the case of buildings completed after the 31st day of March, 1992.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 10 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing clauses (i) and (viii) of the said sub-section (1), deductions are allowed in respect of repair for house property at the rate of one-sixth of the annual value and for collection of rent up to six per cent. of the annual value.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide a composite standard deduction of a sum equal to one-fifth of the annual value for repairs and collection charges together.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 11 seeks to amend section 28 of the Act relating to income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession". The proposed amendment provides that any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, received by a partner from the firm will be taxed under this head.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 12 seeks to amend section 33AC of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of creation of reserves for shipping business.

Under the existing provisions of section 33AC, a deduction is allowed subject to certain restrictions for creation of reserves to be utilised for acquisition of a new ship by a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of operation of ships.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that such a deduction shall also be available to a Government company carrying on the business of operation of ships.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 13 seeks to insert a new section 34A in the Income-tax Act relating to restriction on unabsorbed depreciation allowance and unabsorbed investment allowance for only one year in case of certain domestic companies.

Under the existing provisions, unabsorbed depreciation allowance and unabsorbed investment allowance are allowed as deduction in the computation of income under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that only sixty-six and two-third per cent. of unabsorbed depreciation allowance or unabsorbed investment allowance or the aggregate of such allowances carried forward from the earlier years shall be allowed by way of deduction against the business income and the balance amount shall be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of section 32(2) or section 32A(3), as the case may be, and where the unabsorbed one-third portion could not be absorbed, the same shall be allowed to be carried forward.

It is also being provided that the provisions of sections 234B and 234C relating to interest for default in payment of advance tax or deferment thereof will not apply where shortfall in payment is on account of restricting the said allowances under new section 34A.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992 and will apply only in relation to the assessment year 1992-93.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 36 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36, deduction is available, subject to certain restriction, in respect of a special reserve created by a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development. The "financial corporation" has been defined in the *Explanation* to the aforesaid clause so as to include a public company. The proposed amendment seeks to amend the definition of "financial corporation" so as to include a Government company within its ambit. A Government company has been defined in terms of section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1987.

Clause 15 seeks to amend section 37 of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of section 37, certain percentage of the amount of entertainment expenditure is being allowed by way of deduction. The proposed amendment seeks to substitute a new sub-section (2) for the existing sub-sections (2) and (2A) so as to provide that deduction on account of entertainment expenditure shall be limited to the amount of ten thousand rupees plus fifty per cent. of the amount exceeding ten thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 40(b) of the Income-tax Act relating to certain expenses which are not allowable deductions or which are allowed only subject to certain monetary ceiling. It provides that in case of firms interest paid to partners at the maximum rate of eighteen per cent. simple interest will be allowable as a deduction. It provides that in case of working partners payments of salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called as given hereunder will be allowed as a deduction subject to the following limits.

In case of a firm carrying on a profession referred to in section 44AA or which is notified for the purposes of that section,—

(a) up to income of Rs. 1,00,000	up to 90%
(b) next Rs. 1,00,000	up to 60%
(c) on balance amount	up to 40%.

(2) In the case of any other firm,—

(a) up to income of Rs. 75,000	up to 90%
(b) next Rs.75,000	up to 60%
(c) on balance amount	up to 40%.

It is also provided that payment of salary, etc., to working partners or interest to partners will be allowed as a deduction, which is authorised by and is in accordance with the terms of partnership deed. It is further provided that the terms of the partnership deed will not have retrospective effect in this respect.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 40A of the Income-tax Act.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (12) of section 40A, deduction is limited to ten thousand rupees in respect of expenditure incurred for services in connection with any proceeding, etc., before the income-tax authorities.

The proposed amendment seeks to omit sub-section (12) of section 40A so as to remove the limit for deduction in respect of such expenditure and allow such expenditure to be deducted as business expenditure under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 18 seeks to amend section 41 of the Income-tax Act.

The existing sub-section (1) relating to the profits chargeable to tax provides for charging tax on profits made by an assessee to whom the trading liability may have been allowed in the previous year.

The proposed amendment seeks to substitute sub-section (1) so as to provide that where the assessee to whom the trading liability may bave been allowed is succeeded in his business either because of amalgamation of two companies or on account of the constitution of new firm or the business is continued by some other person when the assessee ceases to carry on the business, then the person succeeding will be chargeable to tax on any amount received in relation to which deduction or allowance has been made.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 19 seeks to amend section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, relating to maintenance of accounts by certain persons carrying on profession or business.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that the monetary limits of income and total sales, etc., specified in sub-section (2) of section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, shall be revised from twenty-five thousand rupees to forty thousand rupees and from two hundred and fifty thousand rupees to five hundred thousand rupees, respectively.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 44AB of the Income-tax Act relating to compulsory audit of accounts of certain persons carrying on business or profession.

The proposed amendment seeks to make the provisions of section 44AB inapplicable in the case of a person who derives

income of the nature referred to in section 44AC or section 44B or section 44BB or section 44BBA or section 44BBB and is taxed on presumptive basis.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1985 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1985-86 and subsequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to omit section 44AC of the Income-tax Act.

The said section provides for the levy of tax on presumptive basis in computing profits and gains of persons engaged in the trading of country liquor, timber obtained under forest lease, timber obtained by any other mode other than under a forest lease and any other forest produce not being timber. The proposed amendment seeks to ensure that in such cases the assessment is done in accordance with the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94.

Clause 22 seeks to amend section 45 of the Income-tax Act so as to omit reference to section 53 which is proposed to be omitted *vide* clause 26.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 23 seeks to amend section 47 of the Income-tax Act relating to transactions not regarded as transfer.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause (via) which provides that any transfer of shares of an Indian company by a foreign company to another foreign company in pursuance of a scheme of amalgamation between the two foreign companies will not be regarded as 'transfer' for the purpose of levying tax on capital gains. This provision will apply only if at least twenty-five per cent. of the shareholders of the amalgamating foreign company continue to remain shareholders of the amalgamated foreign company and such transfer does not attract tax on capital gains in the country, in which the amalgamating company is incorporated.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new clause (viia) so as to provide that no capital gain or loss will be computed with reference to the transfer of a capital asset by a non-resident of such foreign currency convertible bonds or shares as are referred to in sub-section (1) of section 115AC held by him to another non-resident where the transfer is made outside India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to provide that any transfer by way of conversion of bonds into shares of that company will not be treated as transfer.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1962.

Clause 24 seeks to substitute the existing provisions of section 48 of the Income-tax Act by new provisions.

Under the existing provisions, deduction was allowed from the capital gain in respect of long-term capital assets. Under the revised provisions of the proposed section 48, the cost of acquisition and the cost of any improvement will be computed with reference to an index to be notified by the Central Government having regard to seventy-five per cent. of average rise in the Conusmer Price Index for urban non-manual employees for each year. The sale price as reduced by the indexed cost of acquisition, indexed cost of improvement and expenses related to sale shall be the long-term capital gains.

Under the existing provisions, non-resident Indians were getting protection from fluctuation in the value of rupee in terms of foreign currency in which original investment in shares or debentures was made. They were getting further deduction by way of long-term capital gains. Under the proposed amendment, all non-residents will be eligible for protection against such fluctuation of rupee value against foreign currency. However, the provisions relating to indexed cost of acquisiton and indexed cost of improvement will not apply for long-term capital gains in case of such non-residents.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 25 seeks to amend section 49 of the Income-tax Act relating to cost with reference to certain modes of acquisition. This amendment seeks to provide that in a case where amalgamated foreign company comes to hold shares in an Indian company in view of the transfer from the amalgamating foreign company, the cost of capital asset shall be deemed to be the cost for which the amalgamating company acquired it.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 26 seeks to omit section 53 of the Income-tax Act. Under the existing provisions, in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, long-term capital gain arising from sale of a residential house is fully exempt if the full value of consideration does not exceed 2,00,000 rupees or a proportionate amount if full value of the consideration exceeds 2,00,000 rupees. The proposed amendment will have the effect of withdrawing this concession.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 27 seeks to omit the *Explanation* to sub-section (2) of section 54 of the Income-tax Act. The existing Explanation disallows initial deduction of fifteen thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of section 48 while charging tax on capital gains in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 54. The Explanation also states that the provisions of section 53 shall not apply to such capital gain.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 28 seeks to omit the *Explanation* to sub-section (2) of section 54B of the Income-tax Act. The existing Explanation disallows initial deduction of fifteen thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of section 48 while charging capital gains in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 54B.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 29 seeks to omit the *Explanation* to sub-section (2) of section 54D of the Income-tax Act. The existing Explanation disallows initial deduction of fifteen thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of section 48 while charging capital gains in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 54D.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 30 seeks to amend section 54E of the Income-tax Act. This amendment seeks to restrict exemption from capital gains tax under that section to the long-term capital assets transferred up to 31st March, 1992. This restricts extension of reckoning the period of six months available for making investments in specified assets in the case of delayed receipts of compensation for compulsory acquisition of the original asset up to 30th September, 1992.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 31 seeks to omit the *Explanation* to sub-section (4) of section 54F of the Income tax Act. The existing *Explanation* disallows initial deduction of fifteen thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of section 48 while charging capital gains in terms of section 54F.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 32 seeks to omit the *Explanation* to sub-section (2) of section 54G of the Income-tax Act. The existing *Explanation* disallows initial deduction of fifteen thousand rupees under sub-section (2) of section 48 while charging capital gains in terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 54G.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 33 seeks to omit reference to section 54E in the provisions of section 54H. This is consequential to amendments made in section 54E *vide* clause 30.

This amendment takes effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 34 seeks to amend section 55 of the Income-tax Act relating to meaning of "cost of improvement" and "cost of acquisition".

Under the existing provisions, the cost of long-term capital assets acquired before the 1st day of April, 1974 is taken to be the cost of acquisition to the assessee or the fair market value of the asset on that date, at the option of the assessee. The cost of improvement is also taken into account after the assessee had acquired the asset on or after the 1st day of April, 1974.

The proposed amendment will advance the aforesaid cut-off date to 1st day of April, 1981. Where the long-term capital asset has been acquired before the 1st day of April, 1981, then the cost of acquisition will be taken to be the value of the asset as on the 1st day of April, 1981. Similarly, in such cases the cost of improvement will be taken to be the cost of improvement after this date.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 35 seeks to amend section 64 of the Income-tax Act relating to inclusion of income of spouse, minor child, etc., in the income of the individual.

In the existing provisions of clause (i) of sub-section (1), the share income of the spouse from the firm is to be clubbed with the income of the other spouse. The provisions of this clause have become unnecessary in view of the new proposals for taxation of firms (see sections 182 -189) whereby the shares of partners in the income of the firm are not to be included in the partner's total income.

Sub-clause (a) (i), therefore, seeks to omit the said clause (i).

Under the existing provisions of clause (ii) of the said sub-section, the income derived by the spouse by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration from a concern in which the other spouse has substantial interest is clubbed with the income of the spouse. A proviso to this clause, however, provides that the clause will not apply where the spouse possesses technical or professional qualifications and the income is attributable to the application of his or her technical or professional knowledge or experience.

Sub-clause (a) (ii) substitutes a new proviso for the existing proviso to clause (ii) to provide that the provisions of the said clause will not apply only if the income arises to the spouse from a firm carrying on a profession as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 44AA and the spouse possesses any technical or professional qualifications in the nature of a degree or diploma of a university within the meaning of clause (c) of the *Explanation* below sub-section (2B) of section 32A.

Under the existing provisions of clause (iii) of sub-section (1), the income of a minor is clubbed in the income of the parent when such income arises to the minor from his being admitted as a member in a partnership firm or when property is transferred directly or indirectly by the parent either to the minor or to any other person so as to provide income to the minor.

Sub-clause (a) (iii) seeks to omit the said clause (iii) and clause (v) of sub-section (1) in view of the insertion of new sub-section (1A) *vide* sub-clause (b).

Sub-clauses (a) (iv) to (vii) seek to make consequential amendments, in view of the omission of clause (i) of sub-section (1) and insertion of new sub-section (1A), in clauses (iv), (vi), (vii) and (viii) of sub-section (1).

Sub-clause (a) (viii) seeks to substitute a new *Explanation* for the existing *Explanations* 1 and 1A in sub-section (1). The amendments in the new *Explanation* 1 are only of consequential nature in view of the omission of clauses (i) and (iii) of sub-section (1).

Sub-clause (a) (ix) seeks to omit *Explanation* 2A in view of the omission of clause (iii) of sub-section (1).

Sub-clause (a) (x) seeks to substitute a new *Explanation* for *Explanation* 3 and excludes the clubbing of the income received from the firm, where the transferred assets are invested by way of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm or for being admitted to the partnership of any firm. However, the interest received from the firm on such capital contribution is to be clubbed with the income of the transferor.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) in section 64. The proposed amendment seeks to provide that all income which arises or accrues to the minor is to be included in the income of his parent. However, the income derived by the minor from manual work or from any activity involving his specialised knowledge or experience will not be included in the income of his parent. In the proposed sub-section (1A), it is also being provided that the income of minor will be included in the income of that parent whose total income (excluding the income includible under that sub-section) is greater and where the marriage of the parents does not subsist, the income of minor will be includible in the income of that parent who maintains the minor child in the relevant previous year. Consequential amendments in sub-section (2) of section 64 are also proposed to be made.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 36 seeks to omit existing section 67 of the Income-tax Act dealing with the method of computing a partner's share in the income of the firm.

Since according to the new proposals for taxation of firms, a partner's share in the income of the firm is not to be included in his total income, the provisions of the existing section are no longer necessary and the existing section is being deleted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 71 of the Income-tax Act relating to set off of loss from one head against income from another.

The proposed new sub-section (4) provides that where the net result of computation, in relation to let-out property, under the head "Income from house property" is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under any other head of income, he shall not be entitled to have such loss set off against income under the other head.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 38 seeks to insert a new section 71A in the Income-tax Act.

The proposed new section seeks to provide that where there is loss under the head "Income from house property" on account of interest on borrowed capital referred to in clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 24, such loss can be carried forward by the assessee to the following assessment year or years against the income under that head.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 39 seeks to omit sections 75, 76 and 77 of the Income-tax Act dealing with carry forward of losses of registered firms, unregistered firms treated as registered firms or unregistered firms or their partners, consequent upon the new provisions of taxation of firms being introduced whereby firms are no longer to be assessed

as registered or unregistered and shares of the partners in the firms are also not to be assessed in their hands.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 40 seeks to substitute a new sub-section for the existing sub-section (1) of section 78 of the Income-tax Act relating to carry forward of losses in the case of a change in the constitution of a firm.

Under the existing provisions of the sub-section, where a change has occurred in the constitution of the firm, the share of loss of the retiring or deceased partner is not allowed to be carried forward to be set off against the income of the firm after the change. This sub-section also prohibits any partner from taking the benefit of any portion of the said loss which is not apportionable to him under section 67 (now proposed to be repealed).

The new sub-section provides that where a change has occurred in the constitution of the firm, the share of loss of the out-going partners shall not be carried forward to be set off against the income of the new firm. It does not contain the latter part of the original sub-section relating to partners, as the same becomes redundant in view of the new proposals for taxation of firms whereby the share of a partner in firm's income is not to be taxed in his hands.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 41 seeks to amend section 80A of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions, mentioned in various sections of Chapter VIA, to be made from the gross total income in computing the total income of an assessee.

Sub-section (3) of the section lays down that where deductions under certain sections are allowed in the cases of the firm, association of persons or body of individuals, the same deductions will not be allowed in the assessments of the partners or members in respect of shares from such firms, association of persons or body of individuals. These provisions will no longer be necessary in the case of a firm and its partners in view of the new proposals for taxation of firms, whereby the shares of partners in the firm's income are not to be taxed in their hands. Therefore, under the proposed amendment of the sub-section, references to a firm and its partners are to be omitted so that the sub-section applies only to the association of persons and body of individuals and their members.

This amendment will take effect with effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 42 seeks to amend section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of deposits made under savings schemes or payment to a deferred annuity plan.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to provide that no deductions under sub-section (1) shall be allowed, on or after the 1st April, 1992, in relation to any amount deposited or paid under clauses (i) and (ii) of that sub-section.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to provide that no tax will be levied on any amount received by the assessee on account of the surrender of the policy in accordance with the terms of the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation, where the assessee elects to surrender the said annuity plan before the 1st day of October, 1992 in respect of which he had paid any amount under clause (ii) of sub-section (1) before the 1st day of April, 1992.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 43 seeks to amend section 80CCB of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of investment made under Equity Linked Savings Schemes.

The amendment seeks to provide that no deduction shall be allowed in relation to any amount invested under the said section on or after the 1st April, 1992.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 44 seeks to amend section 80D of the Income-tax Act so as to enhance the deduction allowed under that section in respect of any sum paid by an assessee to effect or keep in force an insurance on his health or on the health of his family (including dependant parents) from three thousand rupees to six thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 45 seeks to amend section 80DD of the Income-tax Act so as to enhance the deduction in respect of medical treatment of handicapped dependants from the present amount of six thousand rupees to twelve thousand rupees and also to remove the existing restriction on the allowability of the deduction only to a person whose total income does not exceed one lakh rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 46 seeks to amend section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of profits retained for export business.

It is proposed to modify the formula for computation of export profits to the effect that where the assessee, being an Export House or a Trading House issues a disclaimer certificate in favour of a supporting manufacturer, the amount of deduction in the case of such assessee shall be reduced by such amount which bears to the total profits derived by the assessee from the export of trading goods the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee in respect of such trading goods.

It is also proposed that trading goods will mean goods which are neither manufactured by the assessee nor processed by him.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 47 seeks to amend the definition of "small-scale industrial undertaking" given in sub-section (12) of section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act. After the amendment the said expression will cover only those small-scale industrial undertakings which are regarded as such undertakings under section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 48 seeks to omit section 80L of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions in respect of the interest on certain securities, dividends, etc.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 49 seeks to substitute a new section for the existing section 86 of the Income-tax Act.

The existing section 86 consists of two clauses (iii) and (v) only. Clause (iii) provides for rebate on the share income of the partner of an unregistered firm in his own assessment, while clause (v) provides for a similar rebate in the case of a member of an association or body. Consequent to the new proposals regarding taxation of firms, the firms are no longer to be assessed as registered or unregistered firms and partners' shares in the income of the firm are not to be included in their total income. Accordingly the existing clause (iii) is being omitted.

The new section, therefore, deals only with the shares of members of an association of persons or body of individuals in the income of the association or body, and provides that income-tax shall not be payable in respect of such share, although it shall form part of total income of the member.

Proviso to the section lays down that where the association or body is taxed at the maximum marginal rate or any higher rate, the share of the member shall not be included in his total income at all. It

is further provided that where no income-tax is chargeable on the total income of the association or body, the share of a member therein shall be chargeable to tax as part of his total income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st day of April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 50 seeks to amend section 87 of the Income-tax Act to incorporate a reference to new section 88B being inserted *vide* clause 52 to allow further deduction of ten per cent. in the case of an individual resident in India who has attained the age of sixty-five years during the previous year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 51 seeks to provide for a higher tax rebate for individuals whose income, derived from the exercise of their profession as authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors or sportsmen (including athletes), is twenty-five per cent. or more of their total income. The higher rebate is both in terms of rate and in terms of the ceiling amount. These persons will be provided tax rebate under section 88 at the enhanced rate of twenty-five per cent. and the rebate will be allowed up to a limit of seventeen thousand five hundred rupees. This clause seeks to provide for tax rebate also in respect of contribution to pension funds set up by a Mutual Fund or by the National Housing Bank as well as in respect of subscription to the schemes presently covered under sections 80CCA and 80CCB.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 52 seeks to insert a new section 88B in the Income-tax Act so as to provide an additional rebate of ten per cent. of the net tax payable to individuals resident in India who are of the age of sixty-five years or more at any time during the relevant previous year and have a gross total income not exceeding fifty thousand rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 53 seeks to insert a new section 112 in Chapter XII of the Income-tax Act.

The new section provides for taxation of long-term capital gains at a flat rate of twenty per cent. in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, at the rate of forty per cent. in the case of companies, firms, association of persons and bodies of individuals and at the rate of thirty per cent. in case of others. In respect of income other than long-term capital gains income-tax will be levied as per the normal provisions of the Act. The assessee will not get any deduction under Chapter VI-A or tax rebate under section 88 on the income-tax in respect of long-term capital gains.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 54 seeks to amend section 115A of the Income-tax Act relating to tax on royalty and technical service fees in the case of foreign companies.

Under the existing provisions of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, is charged to income-tax at the rate of thirty per cent. thereof if such agreement is approved by the Central Government.

It is now proposed that the condition relating to the approval of the aforesaid agreement by the Central Government will not apply where such agreement relates to a subject-matter which is included in the industrial policy of the Government, if the said agreement is in accordance with the industrial policy of the Government of India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 55 seeks to amend section 115AB of the Income-tax Act.

The amendment is consequential to the recasting of the provisions of section 48 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment shall take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 56 seeks to insert a new section 115AC in the Income-tax Act relating to tax on income from bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.

Sub-section (1) of the new section seeks to provide that in the case of a non-resident, the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of (i) ten per cent. of the income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds issued by or, as the case may be, shares in an Indian company purchased in foreign currency in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, if any, (ii) ten per cent. in case of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of the aforesaid bonds or shares, if any, and (iii) the amount of income-tax on the total income as reduced by the income from the said bonds or shares.

Sub-section (2) of the new section seeks to provide that in the case of the aforesaid non-resident, no deduction shall be allowed under sections 28 to 44C or clause (i) or clause (iii) of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A where the gross total income consists only of income from bonds or shares. However, where the gross total income includes income from shares or bonds, the reduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income does not include the income from units.

Sub-section (3) of the new section provides that the first and second provisos of sub-section (1) of section 48 relating to the computation of capital gains will not apply in case of transfer of bonds or shares of Indian company purchased by the non-resident in foreign currency.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 57 seeks to amend section 115D of the Income-tax Act. The change is consequential to the recasting of the provisions of section 48 of the Income-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 58 seeks to insert a new Chapter XII-C in the Income-tax Act in order to provide a simplified scheme of taxation for individuals and Hindu undivided families engaged in the business of retail trade of any goods or merchandise and who have no chargeable income from any other source.

The scheme will be applicable for the assessment years 1993-94 and 1994-95. This scheme can be availed of by any individual or Hindu undivided family who has not so far been assessed to tax if his annual turnover from the business of retail trade does not exceed five lakh rupees and he does not have any income chargeable to tax. This scheme is optional and persons opting for this scheme are not required to furnish any return of income. The persons opting for this scheme will be required to pay, on or before the 15th March of the relevant previous year, income-tax on a total income, which shall be deemed to be seven per cent.of five lakh rupees, along with the statement prescribed in this behalf. The deductions under Chapter VI-A or rebate under Chapter VIII will not be allowed under this scheme. The statement to be submitted shall contain the name, address, nature of business and a declaration that his annual turnover from the retail trade does not exceed five lakh rupees and shall be verified in the prescribed manner.

No proceeding under any other Chapter of this Act will be initiated against any such person in respect of his income from retail trade, for the assessment year for which the statement under this Chapter has been submitted, unless the Deputy Commissioner has, on the basis of evidence available with him, reason to believe that the statement furnished by such person is untrue.

This Chapter will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will apply in relation to the assessment years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Clause 59 seeks to amend section 132 of the Income-tax Act relating to search and seizure. The new sub-section (2A) seeks to provide that any person who is found in the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, which is being searched, shall personally attend during such search. However, the authorised officer may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, permit any such person to leave subject to such conditions as he may deem fit. In case the authorised officer does not allow the person concerned to leave, such officer shall record reasons therefor and communicate the same to such person.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 60 seeks to amend section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to return of income.

The proposed amendment seeks to omit sub-section (1A) of section139 of the Income-tax Act which provides that furnishing of voluntary return of income is not necessary in certain cases.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 61 seeks to amend sub-section (1A) of section 143 of the Income-tax Act relating to assessment, so as to provide for enhancing or reducing the additional income-tax levied under that sub-section in the case of any change made during regular assessment under sub-section (3) of section 143.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent years.

Clause 62 seeks to amend sub-section (2) of section 154 of the Income-tax Act relating to rectification of mistake.

Under the proposed amendment the Assessing Officer will have to make an amendment for rectifying any mistake, which has been brought to his notice by the assessee with reference to an intimation sent to the assessee under sub-section (1) of section 143, within a period of three months from the end of the month in which it is so brought to the notice of the Assessing Officer. Where no such amendment is made within the said period, the assessee will have a right of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or, as the case may be, Commissioner (Appeals) against such intimation and the provisions of sections 246 and 249 will apply in this case as if the said intimation were an order for the purposes of those sections.

This amendment will take effect on the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 63 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Income-tax Act, dealing with rectification of a partner's share in the firm's income to withdraw its provisions after the assessment year 1992-93, as the provisions of the sub-section would become redundant consequent upon the new provisions of taxation of firms.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 64 seeks to amend section 158 of the Income-tax Act dealing with intimation of assessment of firm and apportionment of its income among the partners, by withdrawing the provisions of the section after the assessment year 1992-93, as the provisions of the section would become redundant in view of the proposed scheme for taxation of firms, whereby partners' shares in the income of the firm are not to be assessed in their hands.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 65 seeks to make a consequential amendment in the sub-heading "DD" of Chapter XV and insert a new section 167A so as to provide that in the case of a firm, tax shall be charged at the maximum marginal rate.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Clause 66 seeks to omit sections 182 and 183 of the Income-tax Act relating to assessment of registered firms and assessment of unregistered firms.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 67 seeks to omit the sub-hading "B-Registration of firms" and substitute two new sections for the existing sections 184, 185 and 186 of the Income-tax Act, dealing with application for registration, procedure for registration and cancellation of registration respectively.

The new section 184 deals with the circumstances under which a firm shall be assessed as such. Sub-sections (1) to (3) provide that the partnership should be evidenced by an instrument of partnership wherein the individual shares of the partners are specified and a copy of the same, certified in writing by all the partners, should be filed along with the first return of the firm which should also be signed by all the partners. Sub-sections (4) and (5) provide that where a firm is assessed in any assessment year, it shall continue to be assessed as such for subsequent years unless a change in the constitution of the firm takes place, in which case the firm shall furnish a certified copy of the revised instrument of partnership along with the return of income of the assessment year in which the change in the constitution has taken place. Sub-section (6) provides that where in the case of a firm a best judgment assessment is made under section 144, the Assessing Officer shall not assess the firm as such and thereupon it shall be assessed as an association of persons.

The new section 185 provides that if a firm does not comply with the provisions of section 184 for any assessment year, it shall be assessed as an association of persons for that assessment year.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 68 seeks to amend section 187 of the Income-tax Act relating to change in constitution of a firm, by omitting the proviso to sub-section (1) of the section.

The existing proviso to the said sub-section provides, in the case of change in the constitution of the firm, for apportionment of the income of the firm amongst the partners and for recovery of tax assessed upon a partner from the new firm, if it cannot be recovered from the partner. These provisions have become unnecessary in view of the new system of taxation of firms whereby a partner's share in the income of the firm is not to be included in his total income.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 69 seeks to amend section 189 of the Income-tax Act relating to assessment of a dissolved firm or a discontinued business, by omitting *Explanation* to sub-section (3), as the provisions of this *Explanation* have become unnecessary in view of the omission of section 182.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 70 seeks to insert a new section 189A in Chapter XVI of the Income-tax Act to provide that in respect of assessment of any firm and of its partners for the assessment year 1992-93 or earlier years, the provisions of Chapter XVI, as they will have stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1993 shall continue to apply.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 71 seeks to amend section 193 of the Income-tax Act relating to interest on securities.

The amendment seeks to omit the first proviso to section 193. Under that proviso, the Central Government can specify a lower rate at which deduction of income-tax is to be made in respect of a scheduled bank. This proviso will become redundant on account of the amendment proposed in section 197 of the Income-tax Act, *vide* clause 78.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 72 seeks to amend section 194A of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax at source from interest (other than "Interest on securities").

Sub-clauses (a) and (b) seek to omit the proviso to sub-section (1), and sub-section (2), of section 194A relating to an affidavit or a statement in writing to be furnished by a person (not being a company or a registered firm) for non-deduction of income-tax at source.

Sub-clause (c) (i) seeks to omit clause (iv) of sub-section (3). Under the existing provisions of clause (iv), tax is not to be deducted at source from any income credited or paid by a firm to a partner of the firm. Since tax is now required to be deducted from payments by way of interest, salary, etc., made by the firm to its partners (as per the provisions of new section 194DD being inserted), the said clause (iv) has become redundant.

Sub-clause (c) (ii) proposes to substitute a new clause (vii) for the existing clauses (vii) and (viia) of sub-section (3) so as to restore the position as obtaining before 1st October, 1991 in relation to deduction of income-tax at source in the case of income credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank).

Sub-clause (d) seeks to omit the *Explanation* to section 194A.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 73 seeks to amend section 194C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax at source from payments to contractors and sub-contractors.

The amendment seeks to apply the provisions of the said section to the following categories of persons who are required to deduct income-tax at source from payments made by them to contractors:

(i) any authority constituted in India by or under any law, engaged either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both;

(ii) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India;

(iii) any trust;

(iv) any University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and an institution declared to be a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to payments made on or after 1st June, 1992.

Clause 74 seeks to insert a new section 194DD in the Income-tax Act to provide for deduction of tax at source from interest, salary, etc., paid by a firm to the partners.

The provision of tax deduction in the new section are on the same lines as in section 192 relating to deduction of tax at source from salaries. The new section consists of sub-sections (1) to (4) which are analogous to existing sub-sections (1) to (3) of section 192.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 75 seeks to amend section 194G of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction of income-tax at source from commission, etc., on sale of lottery tickets.

The amendment seeks to provide that where the Assessing Officer is satisfied that the total income of the person who is or has been stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of tax, as the case may be, the Assessing Officer shall, on an application made by such person in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate. It also seeks to provide that where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the income by way of commission, remuneration or prize (by whatever name called) on lottery tickets shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Assessing Officer, deduct income-tax at the rate specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 76 seeks to amend section 194H of the Income-tax Act providing for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of commission or brokerage.

Under the proposed amendment, the deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of commission or brokerage will not be required to be made on or after 1st June, 1992.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 77 seeks to amend the Income-tax Act to insert a new section 196C relating to deduction of tax at source from income by way of interest or dividends from bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency.

The proposed amendment seeks to provide that any person responsible for paying any income payable in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC of the Act to a non-resident shall deduct tax at the rate of ten per cent. of such income. The deduction is required to be made either at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or at the time of issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 78 seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax A relating to certificate for deduction of income-tax at lower rate.

The proposed amendment seeks to apply the provisions c section 197 also to companies and to omit clause (b) of sub-sectio (1) of that section which has become redundant on account of th amendment made in section 194 relating to deduction of income tax at source from dividends, by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 79 seeks to amend section 197A of the Income-tax Ac relating to non-deduction of tax in certain cases.

The proposed amendment seeks to apply the provisions of sub section (1) of section 197A to the persons (not being companies c firms) entitled to receive income by way of interest other tha interest on securities referred to in section 194A. To achieve th said purpose, a new sub-section (1A) is proposed to be inserted i section 197A. Amendments of a consequential nature are als proposed in sub-section (2) of that section.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 80 seeks to amend sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A an 205 of the Income-tax Act relating to provisions in respect of ta deduction at source.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a reference to new section 194D in the said sections to provide for deduction of tax at source fron interest, salary, etc., paid by a firm to the partners.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a reference to new section 196C i the said sections relating to deduction of tax at source from incom by way of interest or dividends from bonds or shares purchased i foreign currency.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 81 seeks to amend section 206C of the Income-tax Ac relating to collection of tax at source.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute the existing provisions of sub section (1) to provide that every person, being a seller, shall, at th time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer to the account o the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the buyer collect from him a sum equal to fifteen per cent. of such amount or purchase of alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other thar Indian-made foreign liquor), timber obtained under a forest leas and any other forest produce not being timber and a sum equal t five per cent. of such amount on purchase of timber obtained by an mode other than under a forest lease. The buyer of the aforesai goods, being an assessee, will be assessed, as in the case of othe assessees, in accordance with the existing provisions of the Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert the definitions of the expression "buyer" and "seller" at the end of sub-section (8). Under th proposed definitions, "buyer" will mean a person who obtains in an sale, by way of auction, tender or any other mode, goods of th nature specified in the Table in sub-section (1) of section 206C o the right to receive any such goods but will not include a publi sector company and a buyer in the further sale of such good obtained in pursuance of such sale. The "seller" will mean th Central Government, a State Government or any local authority o corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State o Provincial Act or any company or firm or co-operative society.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 82 seeks to amend section 211 of the Income-tax Ac relating to instalments of advance tax and due dates.

The amendment seeks to provide that the advance tax payabl in a financial year,-

(a) on or before the 15th day of September, shall not be less thar thirty per cent., and

(b) on or before the 15th day of December, shall not be less thar sixty per cent. of such advance tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Clause 83 seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 234C o the Income-tax Act relating to interest for deferment of advanc tax.

Sub-clauses (a) and (b) seek to provide that the shortfall for the purpose of charging interest for deferment of advance tax shall be the difference between,—

(i) thirty per cent. of the tax due on the returned income and advance tax paid by the assessee on or before 15th day of September, and

(ii) sixty per cent. of the tax due on the returned income and advance tax paid by the assessee on or before 15th day of December.

The aforesaid amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to make an amendment of clarificatory nature in the *Explanation* to sub-section (1) of section 234C to make it clear that "tax due on the returned income" will mean the tax chargeable on the total income declared in the return of income furnished by the assessee for the assessment year which immediately follows the previous year in which the advance tax is paid or payable.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989.

Clause 84 seeks to amend clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 239 of the Income-tax Act relating to form of claim for refund and limitation, so as to reduce the period during which an assessee can claim refund. The existing period of two years from the end of the relevant assessment year is proposed to be reduced to one year from the end of the relevant assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 85 seeks to amend clauses (g) and (h) of sub-section (1) of section 246 of the Income tax Act so as to restrict the appeals which can be filed under the old provisions of section 185 and section 186 in relation to registration of firms, to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1992-93 and earlier years.

Clause 86 seeks to omit section 247 of the Income tax Act dealing with appeal by partners consequent upon change in procedure for assessment of firm and partners.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 87 seeks to amend section 253 of the Income-tax Act prescribing the fee to be paid for filing appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (6), an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal shall be in prescribed form and shall be accompanied by a fee of two hundred rupees.

The proposed amendment seeks to enhance the fee to two hundred and fifty rupees for cases where the total income computed by the Assessing Officer is up to one lakh rupees and one thousand five hundred rupees in a case where the total income as so computed is more than one lakh rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 88 seeks to substitute a new section for the existing section 267 of the Income-tax Act in order to provide that where as a result of an appeal under section 246 or section 253, any change is made in the assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons or a new assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons is ordered to be made, the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, shall pass an order authorising the Assessing Officer either to amend the assessment made on any member of the body or association or make a fresh assessment on any member of the body or association.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 89 seeks to amend the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act so as to insert a new rule 68B.

Under the existing provisions of the Second Schedule, no time limit has been prescribed for sale of attached immovable properties.

The proposed rule 68B seeks to provide a time limit of three years from the end of the financial year in which the order, giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has become conclusive under the provisions of section 245-I or has become final in terms of the provisions of Chapter XX of the Income-tax Act.

It has also been provided under this rule to extend the period of three years by one year in certain cases where the sale falls through. Further, it has also been provided to exclude certain period during which the order is stayed by any court.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 90 seeks to make amendments of a consequential nature in the Income-tax Act.

Sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) seek to make changes in sections 32, 139 and 143 of the Act in view of the changes in the scheme of making the share of a partner in the firm not taxable and instead taxing such income in the hands of the firm.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to amend section 204 of the Act to insert a reference to new section 194DD relating to deduction of tax at source, being inserted *vide* clause 74.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Wealth-tax

Clause 91 seeks to amend section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to the definitions.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to provide that the definition of "assets" given in clause (e), applicable in relation to the assessment year commencing from the 1st day of April, 1970, shall have effect only up to the assessment years commencing before the 1st day of April, 1993.

Sub-clause (b) of the clause inserts a new sub-clause (ea) which defines the term "asset" in relation to the assessment years 1993-94 onwards. The term "asset" includes guest houses and residential houses including a farm house situated within twenty-Five kilometres from the local limits of any municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board. It has been clarified that this will not include a house which has been allotted by a company to an employee, or an officer, or a director who is in whole-time employment, having a gross annual salary of less than two lakh rupees. It would not also include a house for residential purposes which forms part of stock-in-trade. Further, it would include motor cars, other than those used in the business of running them on hire, jewellery and bullion (other than those used as stock-in-trade), yachts and boats and aircrafts (other than those used by the assessee for commercial purposes), cash in hand in excess of Rs.50,000 of individuals or Hindu undivided families and in case of other persons any amount not recorded in the books of account. Lastly, "urban land" has also been included in the term "asset" and has been defined in clause (b) of the *Explanation*.

Sub-clause (c) defines "net wealth" as the aggregate value of all the assets as computed under the Wealth-tax Act in excess of the aggregate value of all the debts owed by the assessee on the valuation date. Clause (m), as now amended, provides that such deductions would be allowed only in respect of debts which are secured on, or which have been incurred in relation, to the said assets.

Clause 92 seeks to amend section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act and provides that the wealth-tax will be charged in respect of the net wealth on the corresponding valuation date of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company at the rate of one per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds fifteen lakh rupees.

Clause 93 seeks to amend section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to aggregation of assets.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to ensure by omitting the words 'to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration,' from sub-clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 4 that all wealth of a minor will be clubbed with that of his parent. The clause provides that in such cases the net wealth will be clubbed with the wealth of that parent whose net wealth (excluding the assets of the minor) is greater. In case the marriage does not subsist, it will be added to the wealth of that parent who maintains the minor. It is further provided that once these assets are included in the wealth of either of the parents, they will not be included in the wealth of the other parent unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied after giving the parent an opportunity of being heard that it is necessary so to do.

In sub-clause (iii), the words 'or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both' are omitted. This will imply that if a minor has been married, the assets held by her shall be clubbed with the wealth of either of her parents in the manner given above. In case of partnership also, this proviso applies for determining the interest of such minor in the firm and thereafter, it would be clubbed in the wealth of the parent in the manner prescribed above.

Clause 94 seeks to insert sub-section (5) in section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act which states that nothing contained in the section relating to exemption of assets mentioned therein shall apply to and in relation to any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or any subsequent year.

Clause 95 seeks to omit the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act. This is because in respect of a residential house, no basic exemption is sought to be allowed.

Clause 96 seeks to amend section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act by inserting a new sub-section (6) which provides that nothing contained in this section relating to assessment when assets are held by court of wards, administrator-general, etc., shall apply to and in relation to any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or any subsequent year.

Clause 97 seeks to amend section 21A of the Wealth-tax Act. This amendment becomes necessary because of the omission of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, references to which had been made in this section. Further, because a flat rate of one per cent. is sought to be prescribed, references to "maximum marginal rate" have been omitted.

Clause 98 seeks to amend section 21AA of the Wealth-tax Act dealing with assessment when assets are held by certain associations of persons.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to omit the reference to maximum marginal rate in sub-section (1) in view of the proposed flat rate of one per cent. to be levied on the net wealth exceeding fifteen lakh rupees.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to omit the existing *Explanation* as it has become redundant.

Clause 99 seeks to amend section 35 of the Wealth-tax Act.

The amendment seeks to provide that since cases prior to assessment year 1993-94 would also be coming up for rectification, the Assessing Officer is empowered to carry out rectification in respect of such matters, taking into consideration the provisions of section 2(m) (iii) as they stood prior to assessment year 1993-94.

Clause 100 seeks to insert a new section 35HA in the Wealth-tax Act relating to offences by companies. As companies have also been brought within the purview of the Act, this section lays down that where an offence has been committed by a company, every person who was incharge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company would be liable to be prosecuted under the said section. This section also defines the expressions "company" and "director" for the purposes of the section.

Clause 101 seeks to amend section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act relating to search and seizure on the lines of similar amendment made in section 132 of the Income-tax Act *vide* clause 59. Certain amendments of a consequential nature are also proposed in section 37A.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 102 seeks to amend section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act so as to restrict the exemption from wealth-tax only to co-operative societies, political parties, social clubs and Mutual Funds. The said amendment becomes necessary since companies are now included as assessees for the purposes of levy of wealth-tax.

Clause 103 seeks to amend Schedule I of the Wealth-tax Act. The amendment becomes necessary as a flat rate of tax is now being levied which is provided for in section 3(2) of the Act. Part I of the Schedule shall apply in cases which are governed under the law as it existed prior to the 1st day of April, 1993. Part II of Schedule I relating to the rate of tax in case of companies has been omitted because now the companies are also to be taxed at a flat rate mentioned in new sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act. Rules 1, 3, 4 and 5 occurring after Schedule I have also been omitted.

Clause 104 seeks to omit Scheudle II of the Wealth-tax Act. the said Schedule relates to the description of articles or things which are mentioned in section 5. The effect of the said section is proposed to be limited *vide* clause 94.

Clause 105 seeks to omit Part C of Schedule III of the Wealth-tax Act relating to the rules for determining the value of shares and debentures in companies as they do not fall within the new definition of "assets".

The amendments proposed *vide* clauses 91 to 105 (except clause 101) will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Interest-tax

Clause 106 seeks to amend section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974 relating to definitions.

The proposed amendment seeks to exempt all cooperative societies engaged in carrying on the business of banking from the interest-tax leviable under the Act by excluding such societies from the definition of "credit institution" given in clause (5A) of section 2. The said amendment also seeks to include residuary non-banking companies [other than financial companies as already defined in clause (5B)] which receive deposits under any scheme or arrangement, by whatever name called, in one lump-sum or in instalments by way of contributions or subscriptions or by sale of units or certificates or other instruments or in any other manner within the definition of "financial company".

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 107 seeks to amend section 5 of the Interest-tax Act to provide that interest on loans and advances made by a credit institution to a co-operative society shall not be treated as chargeable interest for the purposes of the Act.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st October, 1991.

Expenditure-tax

Clause 108 seeks to amend section 3 of the Expenditure-tax Act so as to make the provisions of the Act applicable to hotels wherein room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are twelve hundred rupees or more per day per individual as against the existing charges of four hundred rupees.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 109 seeks to amend clause (b) of section 4 of the Expenditure-tax Act so as to withdraw the expenditure-tax leviable on expenditure incurred in air-conditioned hotels with effect from 1st June, 1992.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 110 seeks to amend sub-clause (i) of clause (1) of section 5 of the Expenditure-tax Act so as to withdraw the exemption in respect of expenditure incurred in a hotel for which payment is made in foreign exchange.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Clause 111 seeks to make a consequential amendment in sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Expenditure-tax Act.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

Customs

Clause 112 seeks to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to amend clause (8) of section 2 relating to definition of Collector of Customs, so as to provide that for the purposes of Chapter XV, the expression "Collector of Customs" will not include Additional Collector of Customs within its meaning.

Sub-clause (2) seeks to amend section 28 so as to provide that the notice for recovery of duties of customs not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded, by invoking the extended period of five years, can now be issued by the proper officer of Customs instead of by the Collector of Customs.

Sub-clause (3) seeks to amend section 122 so as to enhance the monetary limit from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 up to which adjudication of a case can be done by an Assistant Collector of Customs.

These amendments will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 113 seeks to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to introduce a new section 8A in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to provide for an emergency power to the Central Government for enhancing the tariff rates of import duties on the items covered under the First Schedule of the said Customs Tariff Act.

This amendment will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Sub-clause (2) read with the Second Schedule seeks to amend the First and the Second Schedules to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to --

(a) reduce the basic customs duty in respect of articles falling under Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 (except for alcoholic beverages), 24, 25, 26, 27 (except for sub-heading Nos.2709.00 and 2710.00), 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 (except for heading No.63.10), 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84 (except for sub-heading No.8479.10), 85, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 and 98 (except for baggage) of the First Schedule and attracting a duty incidence of 70% and above;

(b) increase the basic customs duty in respect of wheat or meslin flour, groats and meals of cereals and articles falling under heading No.63.10;

(c) change the description and increase the tariff rate of export duty on iron ore; and

(d) add a new item under the Second Schedule namely, "Granite (including black granite), porphyry and basalt, all sorts".

Clause 114 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1993, auxiliary duties of customs on all imported goods at the rate of 50% of their value.

Clause 115 seeks to clarify that notwithstanding the amendment made in the definition of the expression "Collector of Customs" in the Customs Act, the provisions of Chapter XV shall continue to apply in so far as they relate to any decision or order passed by an Additional Collector of Customs immediately before the date on which the Finance Bill, 1992 receives the assent of the President.

This clause will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Excise

Clause 116 seeks to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

Sub-clause (1) seeks to amend section 6 to provide *inter alia* for registration of certain persons engaged in the production or manufacture of excisable goods instead of the present requirement of a licence.

Sub-clauses (2) and (3) seek to omit section 7 as well as to amend the relevant portion of section 9 as a consequence of the amendment proposed in section 6.

Sub-clause (4) seeks to amend section 11A so as to provide that the notice for recovery of duties of excise not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded, by invoking the extended period of five years, can now be issued by the proper officer of Central Excise instead of by the Collector of Central Excise.

Sub-clause (5) seeks to amend the relevant portions of section 37 as a consequence of the amendment proposed in section 6.

These amendments will take effect from the date on which this Bill receives the assent of the President.

Clause 117 read with the Third Schedule seeks to amend the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, to -

(a) amend the Schedule to the said Tariff Act, so as to incorporate some amendments of editorial and textual nature already made in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act *vide* the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 to the extent it is relevant to the Central Excise Tariff Act;

(b) raise the statutory rates of basic excise duty on -

(1) cocoa and cocoa preparations;

(2) miscellaneous edible preparations;

(3) lubricating oil , hydro-carbon oil, lubricating greases and base mineral oils;

(4) cigarettes and cigarillos;

(5) organic surface-active agents and lubricating preparations;

(6) rubber tyres of a kind used in buses, lorries, station wagons, etc.;

(7) tyre flaps of rubber used in motor vehicles, other than two or three-wheelers;

(8) plywood, veneered panels and similar laminated wood;

(9) cotton yarn not containing any synthetic staple fibres;

(10) iron and steel and articles of iron or steel;

(11) copper and articles thereof ;

(12) lead and articles thereof;

(13) zinc and articles thereof;

(14) machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions;

(15) vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels;

(c) omit the word "glass" in respect of the tariff description relating to natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters;

(d) change NOTE 5 of Chapter 44 so as to modify the expression, "glued together" as "glued or otherwise joined together";

(e) change the tariff description and restructure the duty rates in respect of cement.

Clause 118 seeks to levy up to the 31st March, 1993,special duties of excise on all excisable goods at the rate of 15 per cent. of the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 read with the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

Miscellaneous

Clause 119 seeks to omit section 13 of the Finance Act, 1960 which provided that there would be no levy of wealth-tax in case of companies. As it is not proposed to bring companies once again within the purview of wealth-tax, this section is sought to be omitted.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

Clause 120 seeks to omit section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983. The said section relates to the levy of wealth-tax in the cases of closely held companies. As the proposed change seeks to tax all companies at a flat rate, the omission of section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983 becomes necessary.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (f) of clause 4 of the Bill seeks to substitute clause (10C) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to exemption of amount received by a person, in respect of deposits made in accordance with any scheme or schemes, on his voluntary retirement. The substituted clause (10C) empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe guidelines so that a scheme or schemes are framed in accordance with such guidelines.

Sub-clauses (h), (i) and (j) of clause 4 seek to empower the Board to notify the articles where such articles are received in the form of voluntary contributions in the case of scientific research association or an association or institution having as its object, the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement of games or sports, etc., or any fund, institution or trust which are notified under clause (23C), as the case may be, so as to provide that the requirement relating to investment or deposits will not apply in their case.

Sub-clause (k) of clause 4 seeks to amend clause (23DD) of section 10 so as to allow the benefit of this provision to the mutual funds specified in that clause. The proposed amendment seeks to cover the mutual funds authorised by the Security Exchange Board of India so that they can be specified under that clause.

Clause 8 of the Bill seeks to amend the proviso to section 17 of the Income-tax Act. The proposed amendment seeks to empower the Central Board of Direct Taxes to approve the hospitals so as to provide that the expenditure incurred by an employee in such hospitals will not be treated as his perquisite within the meaning of salary under the Income-tax Act. It also empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe diseases or ailments and also to prescribe the guidelines subject to which the Chief Commissioner may approve any hospital. The expenditure incurred on treatment of employee or member of his family in such hospital will not be taxed as perquisite of the employee.

Clause 24 of the Bill seeks to substitute the existing section 48 of the Income-tax Act relating to the computation of capital gains. Clause (ii) of the *Explanation* to the new section 48 empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe the rate of exchange where the Indian currency is to be converted into foreign currency and *vice-versa* for the purposes of section 48. Clause (v) of the *Explanation* provides that the consumer price index notified by the Central Government shall form part of the basis for determining the cost of acquisition or cost of improvement of any assets.

Clause 51 of the Bill seeks to amend section 88 of the Income-tax Act relating to rebate on life insurance premium contribution to provident fund, etc. It seeks to amend clause (ix) of sub-section (2) of that section so as to empower the Central Government to notify deposit scheme under that clause. The proposed amendment also seeks to insert clauses (xiiia) to (xiiic) in sub-section (2) of that section. The new clause (xiiia) seeks to empower the Central Government to notify the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation. Clause (xiiib) empowers the Central Government to formulate schemes in accordance with which the mutual funds are to be notified by the Unit Trust of India. Clause (xiiic) empowers the Central Government to notify the mutual funds which will enable such mutual fund to set up pension fund, the investment wherein will enable the assessee to claim the benefit of section 88. The amended clause (xiv) empowers the Central Government to notify the pension fund to be set up by the National Housing Bank.

Clause 56 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 115AC of the Income-tax Act relating to tax on bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency. Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 115AC empowers the Central Government to formulate scheme which will enable the Indian companies to float bonds in foreign currency.

Clause 58 of the Bill seeks to insert a new Chapter XII-C consisting of sections 115K to 115N making special provisions relating to retail trade in certain cases. Sub-section (3) of new section 115K empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe form in which the statement is to be furnished by a retail trader and the manner of verification of such statement.

Clause 74 seeks to insert a new section 194DD in the Income-tax Act. Sub-section (2) of new section 194DD empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe form for furnishing particulars, in accordance with which the tax is to be deducted under the said section. Sub-section (3) of the aforesaid section empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe form so that a person who claims that the tax is not to be deducted under the section in his case may receive income from the firm in which such person is partner without deduction of tax at source under this section.

Clause 79 of the Bill seeks to amend section 197A of the Income-tax Act. Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new sub-section (1A) which empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe form so that a person (other than a company or firm) who claims that no deduction of tax in his case is to be made may receive income without deduction of tax at source.

Clause 81 seeks to amend section 206C of the Income-tax Act. Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute sub-section (1) of that section. The proviso to sub-section (1) empowers the Central Board of Direct Taxes to prescribe form so that the Assessing Officer may issue certificate to the assessee whereby the provisions of this section will not apply in that case.

Clause 91 seeks to amend section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act. Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert a new clause (ea) containing definition of "assets". Clause (ii) of the *Explanation* to the said clause empowers the Central Government to specify any area within a distance of eight kilometres from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board as a result of which any land situated in that area will be treated as "urban land".

Clause 113 of the Bill seeks to insert a new section 8A in the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to provide for an emergency power to the Central Government for enhancing, by notification, the tariff rates of import duties on the items covered under the First Schedule of the said Act. The said notification is to be laid before the House of the People for approval.

Clause 116 of the Bill seeks to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. Sub-clause (1) of that clause seeks to amend section 6 to provide *inter alia* for registration of certain persons engaged in the production or manufacture of excisable goods instead of the present requirement of a licence. The Central Government is being empowered to prescribe the persons who will require such registration and the manner of such registration. Sub-clause (4) seeks to amend section 11A to empower the proper officer of Central Excise to issue notices for recovery of duties of excise, not levied, short-levied or erroneously refunded within the extended period of five years mentioned in that section.

The matters in respect of which notifications may be issued or rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself.

The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1992-93.

(Shri Manmohan Singh,
Minister of Finance.)

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Memorandum explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill 1992

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FINANCE BILL, 1992

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1992, in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters:

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1992-93; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during the financial year 1992-93 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries paid to employees, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-race, insurance commission and other categories of income liable to deduction of tax at source under the Income-tax Act; rates for computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1992-93.

(ii) The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, provided that in the case of any income chargeable to tax under the head "Salaries" or in respect of which advance tax is to be paid, where the total income in such cases exceeds seventy-five thousand rupees, the amount of income-tax deducted or the advance tax paid, was to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 12 per cent. of such income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers and 15 per cent. in the case of companies. Further, in respect of any payment by way of interest, dividends, winnings from lotteries or crossword puzzles, winnings from horse-races or payments to contractors and sub-contractors, the amount of tax deducted at source had to be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 15 per cent of the tax deducted in the case of companies and at the rate of 12 per cent., in other cases. However, surcharge was not to be paid or deducted at source in respect of any income or any payment made to a non-resident or a foreign company.

The provision for levy of surcharge has, therefore, been incorporated in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

(iii) It is proposed to continue the levy of surcharge -

(a) in the case of a company, at the rate of 15 per cent. of the tax;

(b) in the case of other taxpayers, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the tax,

for the purpose of deduction of tax at source, computation of advance tax and charging of tax on current income in certain cases during 1992-93. However, in the case of non-corporate persons, surcharge is proposed to be levied only where the total income exceeds one lakh rupees. No surcharge will be levied on incomes in respect of which payment is made to a non-resident or a foreign company, or incomes on which advance tax is payable by the non-resident or the foreign company.

(iv) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with a view to restructuring the tax system, promoting welfare, widening the tax base, rationalisation of certain provisions and on account of certain other matters.

(v) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with a view to restricting the applicability of the provisions only to certain defined non-productive "assets" and to include all companies within its ambit.

(vi) Amendment of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987, with a view to excluding air-conditioned restaurants from its scope, raising the limit of its applicability to hotels having room rent of Rs.1200 or more and withdrawing the exemption to expenditure incurred in foreign exchange.

(vii) Amendment of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, with a view to modifying the scope of the term "credit institution" in order to include residuary non-banking companies and to exclude co-operative societies engaged in the business of banking.

2. Subject to certain exceptions, which have been indicated while dealing with the relevant provisions, the Bill follows the principle that changes in the rates of tax, as also in the provisions of the tax laws, should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to income of past years. The provisions relating to deduction of tax at source have been generally made applicable with effect from 1st June, 1992. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME-TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1992-93

In respect of incomes of all categories of taxpayers (corporate as well as non-corporate) liable to tax for the assessment year 1992-93, the rates of income-tax (including surcharge thereon) have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill and are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, for the purposes of computation of "advance tax", deduction of tax at source from salaries and charging of tax payable in certain cases during the financial year 1991-92.

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year from income other than "Salaries"

The rates for deduction of income-tax at source during the financial year 1992-93 from incomes other than "Salaries" have been specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates apply to income by way of interest on securities, interest other than 'interest on securities', dividends, insurance commission, winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles and horse-races and income of non-residents (including non-resident Indians) other than salary income. These rates are basically the same as those specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, for purposes of deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1991-92.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries", computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1992-93

The rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1992-93 and also for the computation of "advance tax" payable during that year in the case of all categories of taxpayers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are also applicable for charging income-tax during the financial year 1992-93 on current incomes in cases where accelerated assessments have to be made, e.g., provisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving India for good during the financial year 1992-93, assessment of persons who are likely to transfer property to avoid tax or where an order has to be passed in a case of search and seizure for calculating the amount of tax on the estimated undisclosed income, etc. The salient features of the rates prescribed in the said Part III are indicated in the following paragraphs.

IV. Individuals, Hindu undivided families, etc.

Raising of exemption limit:-The exemption limit in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those with one or more members having independent income exceeding the exemption limit), association of persons, etc., is proposed to be raised from Rs.22,000 to Rs.28,000.

Modification in the rates of income-tax:-It is proposed to re-structure (a) the rate schedule applicable in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families(other than those having at least one member with independent total income exceeding the exemption limit), associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons; and (b) the rate schedule applicable in the case of Hindu undivided families with one or more members having independent income exceeding the exemption limit. Table 1 and Table 2 below give the rates of income-tax applicable to the aforesaid categories of taxpayers (a) as specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill, i.e., the existing rates; and (b) as specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill, i.e., the proposed rates.

TABLE 1

Slabs of income with rates in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families (other than those covered by Table 2), associations of persons, bodies of individuals, etc.

Income slab	Rates as specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill (i.e., existing rates)	Income slab	Rates as specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill (i.e., proposed rates)
Upto Rs.22,000	Nil	Upto Rs.28,000	Nil
Rs.22,001-Rs.30,000	20%	Rs.28,001-Rs.50,000	20%
Rs.30,001-Rs.50,000	30%	Rs.50,001-Rs.1,00,000	30%
Rs.50,001-Rs.1,00,000	40%	Above Rs.1,00,000	40%
Above Rs.1,00,000	50%		

TABLE 2

Slabs of income with rates in the cases of Hindu undivided families having one or more members with independent income exceeding the exemption limit.

Income slab	Rates as specified in Part 1 of the First Schedule to the Bill (i.e., existing rates)	Income slab	Rates as specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill (i.e., proposed rates)
Upto Rs.12,000	Nil	Upto Rs.18,000	Nil
Rs.12,001-Rs.20,000	25%	Rs.18,001-Rs.1,00,000	30%
Rs.20,001-Rs.40,000	30%	Above Rs.1,00,000	40%
Rs.40,001-Rs.60,000	40%		
Rs.60,001-Rs.1,00,000	50%		
Above Rs.1,00,000	55%		

V. Co-operative Societies

In the case of co-operative societies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph B of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

VI. Firms

In the case of firms, rate of income-tax has been specified in Paragraph C of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. Income-tax will be levied in the case of every firm at the rate of forty per cent. on the whole of the total income. The distinction for income-tax rate purposes between firms deriving income mainly from profession and other firms is proposed to be deleted.

VII. Local Authorities

In the case of local authorities, the rate of income-tax has been specified in Paragraph D of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. In such cases, income-tax will be levied at the rate of thirty per cent., instead of at the rate of fifty per cent. as at present, on the whole of the total income.

VIII. Companies

In the case of companies, the rates of income-tax have been specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates are the same as those specified in the corresponding Paragraph of Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

IX. Surcharge

Surcharge on income-tax for purposes of the Union is currently levied at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of all the categories of resident non-corporate taxpayers having total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees. Surcharge at the aforesaid rate, for purposes of the Union, is now proposed to be levied on income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees in these cases. In the case of domestic companies, surcharge will, however, continue to be levied at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the amount of income-tax where the income exceeds seventy-five thousand rupees.

X. Partially integrated taxation of non-agricultural income with income derived from agriculture

As in the past, the Finance Bill provides that in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, associations of persons, etc., the net agricultural income will be taken into account for the computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax. The net agricultural income will be computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule. These provisions are broadly on the same lines as those in earlier years.

[Clause 2]

WELFARE MEASURES

Relief in respect of medical treatment of handicapped dependants

Under the provisions of section 80 DD of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of rupees six thousand is allowed in respect of expenditure incurred by a resident assessee being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, on the medical treatment, training and rehabilitation etc., of handicapped dependants. The deduction is not allowed to a person whose total income exceeds one lakh rupees.

With a view to compensating for the increased cost of the aforesaid treatment and rehabilitation, as also to help the guardians provide better facilities to their handicapped dependants, it is proposed to amend section 80 DD in order to provide for a higher deduction of twelve thousand rupees as against six thousand rupees allowed at present. Further, since treatment and rehabilitation of such persons is a heavy burden on all parents, no matter what the level of income be, it is proposed to remove the income ceiling of one lakh rupees for being eligible for this deduction.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 45]*

Tax incentive to working women

In computing the income under the head "Salaries", a standard deduction of a sum equal to 33-1/3 per cent. of the salary or twelve thousand rupees, whichever is less, is allowed under section 16 of the Income-tax Act.

With a view to giving an incentive to women and to improve their socio-economic conditions, the Bill seeks to provide for an enhanced standard deduction of fifteen thousand rupees in respect of working women whose total income before making the standard deduction does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 7]*

Special relief for senior citizens

With a view to helping senior citizens meet the increased expenses in their old age, the Bill seeks to insert a new section 88B in the Income-tax Act to provide for a special tax relief in the form of an additional rebate of ten per cent. from the tax payable by persons who have attained the age of 65 years and have a gross total income not exceeding fifty thousand rupees.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clauses 50 and 52]*

Modification of the provisions relating to exemption in respect of payments under voluntary retirement schemes

Section l0(l0C) of the Income-tax Act exempts from income-tax any payment received by an employee of a public sector company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme which the Central Government may, having regard to the economic viability of such company and other relevant circumstances, approve in this behalf. This exemption is available to any employee, whether a workman or an executive.

With a view to improving their productivity and efficiency and to make themselves economically viable, a number of companies in the private sector have formulated schemes for payment of lumpsum compensation and some other terminal benefits to the workmen and the executives on voluntary retirement. It has been represented that the monetary benefit of the compensation received gets diluted as the compensation is subjected to income-tax.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section l0(l0C) of the Income-tax Act to provide income-tax exemption to any amount received by an employee of a public sector company or of any other company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement. The schemes of the said companies are to be in accordance with the guidelines to be prescribed which may include the criteria of economic viability. In the case of companies other than public sector companies, the schemes are to be approved by the Chief Commissioner or Director-General.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,l993 and, accordingly, will apply in relation to assessment year l993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 4]*

Enhanced incentive for savings by artists, authors, sportsmen, actors etc.

Under the provisions of section 88 of the Income-tax Act, a rebate, at the rate of 20 per cent. of the amount paid by way of life insurance premia, contribution to provident fund or subscription to certain notified schemes, etc., is allowed to an individual from the tax payable. This is subject to a limit of fourteen thousand rupees in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen and of ten thousand rupees in all other cases.

The earning life of an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman from his respective profession is substantially shorter than in most other cases. His earnings depend substantially on popularity, current trends and form. He, therefore, requires an incentive for higher than normal savings during the short but active and remunerative period of his career. With this end in view, the Bill seeks to provide for a higher tax rebate for authors, playwrights, artists, musicians, actors and sportsmen, at the rate of 25 per cent. of the contribution to life insurance premia, provident fund or subscription to certain notified schemes, etc., as against 20 per cent. allowed normally. It is also proposed to raise the ceiling of the maximum rebate in their case from fourteen thousand rupees to seventeen thousand five hundred rupees. With a view to allowing this concession only to a person who has a significant portion of his income from the aforesaid profession, it is proposed that the enhanced rebate will be allowed only to such persons in whose case the income from his profession as author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman is at least 25 per cent. of his total income.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 51]*

Exemption of perquisite in the form of medical benefits provided by employer in private hospitals

For the purpose of computing income under the head "Salaries", the taxable salary includes the value of any benefit or amenity granted free of charge or at concessional rate by the employer. The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 amended section 17 of the Income-tax Act with a view to providing, in the law itself, exemption from tax in respect of perquisite in the form of medical facilities provided by the employer. Exemption from tax is available, *inter alia,* in respect of reimbursement, by the employer, of expenditure incurred by the employee in hospitals, dispensaries etc. maintained by the Government, local authority, or in a hospital approved by the Government for the purposes of medical treatment of its employees.

The restriction that, for claiming exemption, medical treatment should be in a hospital approved by the Government, leaves out all cases where the treatment has been undergone in a hospital not so approved. With a view to mitigating this hardship, the Bill seeks to liberalise the provisions relating to medical benefit provided by the employer in case of hospitalisation. It is, accordingly, proposed that exemption will be extended to expenses incurred by the employer on medical treatment of the employee or his family in hospitals other than those approved by the Government for the medical treatment of its employees. However, to prevent misuse of the provision, it is proposed to

provide that this concession will be allowed only where the payment in respect of the expenditure is made directly by the employer to the hospital and in respect of specified diseases or ailments to be prescribed in the Income-tax Rules. The tax concession will be extended to expenditure incurred in such hospitals and nursing homes as are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed.

Under the existing provisions of section 17 of the Income-tax Act, there is a restriction that the expenditure on travel abroad for medical treatment would be exempt only in the case of employees whose gross total income is below Rs.100,000. With a view to extending the scope of the exemption to a larger number of employees, the Bill proposes to amend section 17 to secure that the restriction does not apply to employees whose gross total income is below Rs.2,00,000.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 8]*

Increase in the tax relief in respect of medical insurance premia

Under the provisions of section 80D of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of Rs.3,000 is allowed in respect of any sum paid by an assessee to effect an insurance on his health and that of members of his family (including dependant parents).

Since self-employed persons do not have the support of any employer for their medical treatment, it is necessary to provide adequate incentives to them for effecting medical insurance for themselves and for members of their families in order to cover unforeseen expenses on account of medical treatment. It is also desirable to encourage salaried persons who are not provided adequate medical facilities by their employers to take up medical insurance. In view of this, the Bill seeks to amend section 80D with a view to raising the monetary limit of deduction from Rs.3,000 at present to Rs.6,000.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 44]*

Exemption of compensation received by victims of Bhopal gas leak disaster

Pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court, victims of Bhopal gas leak disaster, are to be paid compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster(Processing of Claims)Act, 1985. With a view to providing relief to these persons, it is proposed to insert a new clause (10BB) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act providing for exemption from income-tax on such compensation. However, compensation received by an assessee in respect of an expenditure which has been incurred and allowed as a deduction from taxable income, will not be exempt from income-tax.

The proposed amendment will come into effect from 1st April, 1992 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1992-93 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 4]*

Income-tax exemption to co-operative societies promoting the interests of the members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes

Section 10(26B) of the Income-tax Act provides for income-tax exemption in respect of income derived by any body, institution or association wholly financed by the Central or any State Government where such body, institution or association has been set up for promoting the interests of the members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Certain co-operative societies which are so set up, however, do not get this concession as these are not wholly financed by the Government. In order to provide income-tax exemption to the income of such co-operative societies, the Bill seeks to insert a new clause (27) in section l0 of the Income-tax Act to provide that any income of a co-operative society whose membership consists only of other co-operative socieities, and such society is financed by the members thereof and the Government, will be exempt from income-tax.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from lst April, l989, and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 4]*

MEASURES AGAINST TAX AVOIDANCE

Clubbing of minors' income

Section 64 of the Income-tax Act provides that in computing the total income of any individual, there shall be included all such income as arises directly or indirectly to a minor child of such individual from,-

(i) the admission of the minor to the benefits of partnership in a firm,

(ii) assets transferred directly or indirectly to the minor child by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration, and

(iii) assets transferred directly or indirectly by such individual to any person or association of persons otherwise than for adequate consideration, to the extent to which income from such assets is for the immediate or deferred benefit of such individual's minor child.

In reality as well as in law, the minor children cannot administer their property nor can they take decisions on the disposal of income arising therefrom. These responsibilities fall on the parents, who, for all practical purposes treat and use this income as part of their own income. Exclusion of minor children's income from the income of their parents also leads to tax avoidance. The existing provisions of section 64 with regard to clubbing of minors' income have also led to litigation between Income-tax Department and the assessees.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section 64 of the Income-tax Act to provide that all income of a minor is to be included in the income of his parent. However, the income derived by the minor from manual work or from any activity involving his specialised knowledge or experience will not be included in the income of his parent. It is also being provided that the income of the minor will be included in the income of that parent whose total income is greater. Where the marriage of the parents does not subsist,the income of the minor will be includible in the income of that parent who maintains the minor child in the relevant previous year.

The Bill also seeks to insert a new clause (32) in section 10 of the Income-tax Act so as to provide that in case the income of an individual includes the income of his minor child in terms of section 64 of the Act, such individual shall be entitled to exemption of one thousand five hundred rupees in respect of each minor child if the income of such minor, as includible under section 64, exceeds that amount. However, where the income of any minor so includible is less than one thousand five hundred rupees, the aforesaid exemption shall be restricted to the income so included in the total income of the individual. This provision is proposed to provide relief to the individual in whose total income the income of the minor child is to be included.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clauses 4 and 35]*

Provision for taxation of benefit by way of remission or cessation of trading liability in the hands of recipient

Under the existing provisions of sub-section (1) of section 41 of the Income-tax Act, where an assessee who has been allowed

deduction in respect of any loss, expenditure or trading liability in any year obtains any amount in respect of such loss or expenditure or any benefit in respect of trading liability by way of remission or cessation thereof, the amount obtained by him or the value of benefit accruing to him is deemed to be profits and gains of business or profession. However, it has been held by Courts that such an amount or benefit can be charged to tax only if the assessee who receives the amount or benefit is the same person who was allowed the deduction earlier.

With a view to ensuring that there is no loss of revenue and undue enrichment, it is proposed to amend this provision so as to tax the amount or benefit, as the case may be, even if the recipient is a person other than the person who was allowed the deduction earlier under certain circumstances.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 18]*

MODIFICATION OF TAX CONCESSIONS RELATING TO SAVINGS

Under the provisions of section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, full deduction is allowed from the gross total income of a taxpayer in respect of deposits made under National Savings Scheme or payment to a specfied annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation, subject to a limit of Rs.40,000. When any amount standing to the credit of the taxpayer under the aforesaid schemes in respect of which a deduction has been allowed, together with interest accrued thereon, is withdrawn, it is deemed to be the income in the year of withdrawal. Similarly, any amount received on surrender of a policy or as annuity or bonus in accordance with the specified annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation is also deemed to be the income of the taxpayer in the year of receipt.

Likewise, the provisions of section 80CCB stipulate full deduction in relation to investment made in the units of any plan, framed in accordance with the Equity Linked Savings Scheme of specified Mutual Funds or of the Unit Trust of India, subject to a limit of Rs.10,000. When an amount, in respect of which deduction has been allowed, is returned to the taxpayer, the same is deemed to be the income of the taxpayer in the year of its receipt.

Under the existing provisions of section 80L of the Income-tax Act, deduction in respect of income from interest on certain securities, deposits, debentures as well as income from dividends and from units of the Unit Trust of India is allowed upto Rs.13,000.

As part of a package which includes raising of the exemption limit and reduction in the rates of personal taxation, the Bill seeks to withdraw the deduction under sections 80CCA and 80CCB in respect of payments made under the aforesaid schemes after 31st March, 1992. It is also proposed to withdraw the exemption available under section 80L in respect of unearned incomes like dividend, bank interest, etc.

These withdrawals are coupled with an enlargement of the scope of tax rebate under section 88. It is proposed to include for the purposes of tax rebate under section 88, schemes which are, at present, included for concession under sections 80CCA and 80CCB as well as contributions to pension funds set up by National Housing Bank and approved Mutual Funds. Thus, a person who has effected a contract for annuity plan will, if he continues with the annuity plan, henceforth be eligible for the tax rebate under section 88. However, in order to mitigate the hardship of any person who desires to opt out of the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation before 1st October, 1992, as a result of the withdrawal of the tax concession under section 80CCA, the amount received on surrender of such annuity plan will not be deemed to be his income in the year of receipt.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clauses 42, 43 and 48]*

MEASURES TO WIDEN THE TAX BASE

Special provisions for persons engaged in retail trade

For a country with a population above 800 millions, the total number of taxpayers is very small —less than one per cent. of the population. With a view to building an atmosphere of trust and confidence and also to widen the tax base by encouraging small retail traders to pay their taxes, the Bill seeks to introduce a new, simplified procedure for taxation. The salient features of the simplified procedure are as follows:-

(a) the scheme is optional;

(b) it is open to individuals and HUFs, not assessed to tax earlier, who have income from the business of retail trade having an annual turnover upto five lakh rupees;

(c) persons opting for the simplified procedure should not have any income chargeable to tax from any source other than retail trade;

(d) such persons will not be required to file any income tax return. Chapter XIV relating to "Procedure for assessment" will not apply in their case. Instead, a simple prescribed statement containing the name, address, nature of business, and a declaration that the person's turnover does not exceed five lakh rupees has to be furnished along with a verification;

(e) the person opting for the simplified procedure will be deemed to have a turnover of five lakh rupees and his total income will be deemed to be 7 per cent. of this turnover. No deduction under Chapter VI-A or rebate under Chapter VIII will be made. Thus, in effect, his total income will be presumed to be Rs.35,000, on which the tax works out to Rs.1,400;

(f) the tax of Rs.1,400 is required to be paid along with the prescribed statement by the 15th March of the financial year in which the income is earned;

(g) there will be no enquiry nor assessment;

(h) no proceeding under any other provision of the Income-tax Act will be initiated against a person opting for the scheme, in respect of his income from retail trade for the assessment year for which the statement under the scheme has been filed, unless the Department has evidence in its possession that the statement furnished by the person is untrue;

(i) the scheme will be in force initially for two assessment years, viz. assessment years 1993-94 and 1994-95.

Thus, in effect, a retail trader opting for the scheme has only to file the simplified statement, pay the tax of Rs.1,400 and be done with it. The proposed amendment will apply in relation to assessment years 1993-94 and 1994-95. *[Clause 58]*

Modifications relating to house property income

Under the provisions of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of Rs.3600 is allowed from the annual value of a house property, in respect of new residential units. The deduction is allowed for a period of five years from the date of completion of such unit.

With the reduction in the rate of personal taxation, there is need for withdrawing many of the tax concessions and rationalising the provisions relating to house property income. The Bill, accordingly, seeks to amend section 23 in order to provide that no deduction will be allowed for new residential units completed after 31st March, 1992.

Under the provisions of section 24 of the Income-tax Act, deduction is allowed at the rate of 1/6th of the "annual value" towards repair of the house property. This is allowed irrespective of whether or not any expenditure is incurred on repairs. Another item under section 24 relates to deduction in respect of collection charges. This deduction is based on actuals subject to a maximum of 6% of the "annual value" of the property. In practice, however, many taxpayers claim deduction of the entire 6% of the "annual value" as collection charges, irrespective of the actual expenditure incurred.This leads to avoidable disputes and administrative work, without any significant revenue implication.

With a view to rationalising and simplifying the aforesaid deductions, the Bill seeks to provide that an amount equal to 1/5th of the "annual value" of the property will be allowed as a composite standard deduction both for repair of the house property and for collection of rent.

Section 24 of the Income-tax Act also provides for a deduction in respect of the current interest liability on money borrowed for the acquisition, construction, repair or renewal of the property. It has been noticed that in many cases, taxpayers show negative income from house property, largely because of the deduction allowed in respect of interest on money borrowed. This negative income is then set off against income from other sources such as salaries, business or professional income, etc. There is no justification in allowing negative income from house property to be set off against income from other heads.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to carry forward and set off, with a view to providing that the loss from house property will not be allowed to set off against income under any other head of income. Further, the carry forward of loss of any year from house property will be allowed to be set off only against income from house property of subsequent years.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. [Clause 9,10,37 and 38]

MEASURES FOR SIMPLIFICATION AND RATIONALISATION

Enlarging the scope of definition of the expression "company in which the public are substantially interested"

The definition of the expression "company in which the public are substantially interested" is provided in clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act. The company fulfilling the requirements of any one of sub-clauses of clause (18) of section 2 is treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested and is taxed at a rate lower than the rate applicable to other companies. Under the existing provision, a company formed by cooperative societies cannot be treated as a company in which the public are substantially interested.

The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new sub-clause(ad) in clause 18 of section 2 of the Income-tax Act to provide that a company where shares carrying not less than fifty per cent of the voting power have been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and are throughout the relevant previous year held by one or more co-operative societies, shall be treated as a "company in which the public are substantially interested".

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. [Clause 3]

Modification of the provisions regarding "rates in force"

Under the existing scheme of deduction of tax at source, even in cases where a lower rate of tax is provided with regard to an item of income in a tax treaty entered into by the Central Government with the Government of a country outside India, tax has to be deducted at the rate prescribed in the Income-tax Act or the relevant Finance Act. As a result, in many cases, the amount of tax deducted from sums remitted to the residents of tax treaty -partner countries is larger than the final tax liability, thus requiring filing of claims for refund.

With a view to correcting this position, the Bill seeks to amend section 2(37A) of the Income-tax Act to secure that deduction of tax at source from payments made to non-residents will be at the rate or rates of tax specified in an agreement entered into by the Central Government under section 90 of the Income-tax Act or the rate or rates of tax specified in the annual Finance Act, whichever is applicable.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992. [Clause 3]

Modification of the provisions of section 10(6)(viia), 10(6A) and 115A of the Income-tax Act

Section 10(6)(viia) of the Income-tax Act provides for exemption from income-tax to the tax paid by the employer on behalf of the foreign technicians for a maximum period of 48 months from the date of his arrival in India, subject to certain conditions. One of the conditions is that the contract of service of the technician in India is approved by the Central Government.

Section 10(6A) of the Income-tax Act provides that where in the case of a foreign company deriving income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from the Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1976 and approved by the Central Government, the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of such agreement, by Government or the Indian concern, the tax so paid is not to be included in the total income of the foreign company.

Section 115A of the Income-tax Act provides that where the total income of a foreign company includes any income by way of royalty or fees of technical services received from the Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1976 and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government, the income-tax payable on income by way of royalty or fees for technical services is to be thirty per cent thereof.

The Government tabled a Statement on Industrial Policy in both the Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991. The statement has substantially liberalised the provisions and simplified the procedures regarding foreign technology agreements. No approval of the Government is henceforth necessary for hiring of foreign technicians. The powers of the Government have been delegated to the Reserve Bank of India for foreign testing of indigenous raw materials and products and indigenously developed technology.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend,-

(i) section 10(6)(viia) of the Income-tax Act, so as to omit the condition of approval by the Central Government of the contract of service of a foreign technician or extension of his employment after a period of 24 months commencing from the date of his arrival in India,

(ii) section 10(6A) of the Income-tax Act to provide that the agreement, under which royalty or fees for technical services received by a foreign company, should either be approved by the Central Government or where the agreement relates to a matter included in the Industrial Policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, such agreement is in accordance with that policy, and

(iii) section 115A of the Income-tax Act to provide that the agreement, under which royalty or fees for technical services are received by a foreign company from an Indian concern, should be either approved by the Central Government or where the agreement relates to a matter included in the Industrial Policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, such agreement is in accordance with that policy.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992. *[Clauses 4 and 54]*

Extension of benefit of section 33AC to Government shipping companies

Under the existing provisions of section 33AC of the Income-tax Act, a deduction of an amount credited to a reserve account for the purpose of utilisation in a specified manner is allowed, subject to certain conditions, in case of a public company formed and registered in India with the main object of carrying on the business of operation of ships.

The proposed amendment seeks to extend the benefit of deduction available under the provisions of section 33AC to a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 12]*

Deferment of unabsorbed carried forward depreciation and investment allowance

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, unabsorbed depreciation allowance and unabsorbed investment allowance are allowed as deductions in the computation of income from business or profession.

The Bill proposes to introduce a new section 34A in the Income-tax Act to provide that in the case of domestic companies, only sixty-six and two-third per cent. of unabsorbed depreciation allowance or unabsorbed investment allowance or the aggregate of such allowances carried forward from earlier years shall be allowed to be deducted from the business income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 and the balance shall be carried forward and allowed in the subsequent years until the same is absorbed. However, to ensure that marginal cases are not affected, it is proposed to restrict the operation of this amendment only to cases where such brought forward allowance is Rs. 1,00,000 or more.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April,1992 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1992-93 only. *[Clause13]*

Enlarging the meaning of "financial corporation" to include "Government company"

Under the existing provisions of clause (viii) of sub-section(1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act, a deduction in respect of a special reserve of an amount not exceeding 40 per cent. of the total income, as stipulated therein, carried to such reserve account is allowed, within specified limits, *inter alia*, to a financial corporation engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial or agricultural development.

The term "financial corporation" has been defined in the Explanation to the aforesaid clause to include a public company. It has been provided in clause(b) of the Explanation that public company shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956. As the expression "public company" does not include "Government company", it is proposed to amend the definition of "financial corporation" so as to include "Government company" as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 to become eligible for deduction under clause(viii) of sub-section(1) of section 36.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1987 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1987-88 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause14]*

Increasing the limit of allowable business expenses

Under section 37 of the Income-tax Act, there are restrictions on the quantum of expenses allowable as entertainment expenditure. Similarly, there are restrictions under sub-section (12) of section 40A of the Income-tax Act on the admissible expenditure for services in connection with any proceeding under the Income-tax Act.

The Bill proposes to liberalise the allowable deductions as under:-

(a) In respect of entertainment expenditure, actual expenditure upto Rs 10,000 and 50 per cent. of the balance;

(b) In respect of expenditure for services in connection with any proceeding under the Income-tax Act, the actual expenses.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April,1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years. *[Clauses 15 and 17)*

Exclusion of persons assessed on presumptive basis from requirement of compulsory audit

Under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, every person carrying on business or profession is required to get his accounts audited, if his total sales in business or gross receipts of profession exceed Rs.40 lakhs or Rs.10 lakhs respectively.

The purpose of compulsory audit under the provisions of section 44AB is to ensure that the true income is reflected in the return of income through the books of account duly audited. However, under sections 44AC, 44B, 44BB, 44BBA and 44BBB, income chargeable to tax is determined on presumptive basis and the provisions of sections 28 to 43C do not apply. Accordingly, it is proposed to exclude these assessees from the purview of compulsory audit.

The proposed amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1985 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1985-86 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 20]*

Withdrawal of presumptive tax in respect of certain trades

Under section 44AC of the Income-tax Act, for computing profits and gains of persons engaged in trading in country liquor, timber obtained under forest lease, timber obtained by any other mode other than under a forest lease and any other forest produce not being timber, a prescribed percentage of the purchase price is deemed to be the profit in respect of trading in such specified goods.

Having regard to the controversy on the interpretation of the provisions of section 44AC and the administrative difficulties in the implementation of this provision, it is proposed to delete the section.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

However, section 206C providing for collection of tax at source in respect of these cases shall continue to remain in force with certain amendments consequential to the deletion of section 44AC of the Income-tax Act. The amended section takes effect from 1st April, 1992. *[Clauses 21 and 81]*

Rationalisation of provisions relating to tax concession for export profits

Under the provisions of section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act, exporters are allowed, in the computation of their total income, a deduction of the entire profits derived from export. The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 amended section 80HHC in order to provide for a dual system of computation of export profits. In case where the export is of goods manufactured by the taxpayer, the export profit is computed in the ratio of export turnover to total turnover. Where the export is of goods purchased from third party, i.e. "trading goods", the export profit is calculated by deducting from the export turnover, the direct and indirect costs attributable to such export. "Trading goods" have been

defined to mean goods not manufactured by the assessee. Thus, even where goods are processed they are treated as trading goods. To remove this anomaly, it is proposed to define trading goods as "goods not manufactured or processed by the assessee".

Another point relates to the disclaimer of the tax concession under section 80HHC by a recognised Export or Trading House in favour of supporting manufacturers. When an Export or Trading House disclaims the concession, the deduction in the case of the Export or Trading House is reduced by the amount which bears to the total export profits of the assessee the same proportion as the disclaimed export turnover bears to the total export turnover. With the adoption of the dual system for computing export profit, the computation of the disclaimed export turnover also requires modification. The Bill, accordingly, seeks to amend section 80HHC in order to provide that, where the Export or Trading House disclaims the concession in favour of the supporting manufacturer, the deduction to the Export or Trading House will be reduced by the amount which bears to the total export profits of trading goods the same proportion as the disclaimed export turnover bears to the total export turnover of trading goods.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992, the date from which the dual system of computation of export profits comes into effect. *[Clause 46]*

Rationalisation of the definition of "small scale industrial undertaking" in the provisions relating to concessions for new industrial undertakings

Section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act provides for a deduction of 25 to 30 per cent. of the profits earned by a new industrial undertaking or a hotel or a ship, for a period of ten years. In the case of a hotel set up in a remote area, this deduction is allowed at the rate of 50 per cent. of the profits earned. The deduction is for an increased period of twelve years in the case of co-operative societies deriving income from a new industrial undertaking. However, no deduction is allowed if the industrial undertaking manufactures or produces any article listed in the Eleventh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. This condition, however, does not apply in the case of a small scale industrial undertaking.

The Bill seeks to amend section 80-IA with a view to bringing the definition of "small scale industrial undertaking" in the Income-tax Act in line with the industrial policy of the Government.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 47]*

Modification of the provisions relating to search and seizure

Section 132 of the Income-tax Act, provides, *inter alia*, powers relating to search and seizure to the authorised officer. However,this provision does not provide for the continued presence of the person whose premises are being searched or of some person on his behalf, till the search is completed. The continued presence of the person whose premises are being searched is necessary for conducting the search and seizure operation smoothly and also to ensure that incriminating evidence of his concealed income or wealth is not tampered with.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section 132 of the Income-tax Act, in order to provide that any person who is found in the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft which is being searched, shall personally attend during such search. However, the authorised officer may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do, permit any such person to leave, subject to such conditions as he may deem fit. In case, the authorised officer does not allow the person concerned to leave, such officer shall record reasons therefor and communicate the same to such person.

Similar amendment is proposed to the corresponding provisions in section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act.

These amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992. *[Clauses 59 and 101]*

Provision for income-tax exemption limit on winnings from horse races

The income-tax exemption available to income by way of winnings from races including horse races, to the extent such income does not exceed five thousand rupees, was withdrawn with effect from 1st October,1991. It has been represented that it is difficult for the recipients of the aforesaid income to keep a record of small amounts received. Therefore, the Bill seeks to amend clause (3) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, to provide that winnings from races including horse races will not be included in the total income of a person, to the extent such receipts do not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees in the aggregate in a previous year.

This amendment will take effect from Ist April,1992. *[Clause 4]*

Raising of monetary ceiling of inome and turnover for the purpose of maintenance of accounts

Under the existing provisions of section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, every person carrying on business or profession other than the profession specified in sub-section (1) thereof (legal, medical, engineering profession etc.) is to keep and maintain such books of account and other documents as may enable the Assessing Officer to compute his total income in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, if,-

(i) his income from business or profession exceeds rupees twenty five thousand or his total sales, turnover or gross receipts exceed rupees two hundred and fifty thousand in any one of the three years immediately preceding the previous year, or

(ii) his income from business or profession, where the business or profession is newly set up in any previous year, is likely to exceed twenty five thousand rupees or his total sales, turnover or gross receipts are likely to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand rupees, during such previous year.

The aforsesaid monetary limits were prescribed in 1976. As a measure of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to amend section 44AA of the Income-tax Act to provide that the monetary limits of income and total sales, etc., specified in sub-section (2) of section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, shall be revised from twenty five thousand rupees to forty thousand rupees and from two hundred and fifty thousand rupees to five hundred thousand rupees respectively.

This amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 19]*

Omission of waiver of requirement of furnishing the return of income in certain cases

Section 139(1A) of the Income-tax Act provides that if the total income of a person consists only of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or income chargeable under that head and also income in the nature of dividends, interest or income from units referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L, it is not necessary for such a person to furnish a voluntary return of income, subject to certain conditions.

As mentioned elsewhere, the Bill seeks to omit the provisions of section 80L of the Income-tax Act. The exemption limit for income-tax is also being increased to Rs 28,000.It is also in order that the persons who pay income-tax are on the registers of the Income-tax Department. The Bill, therefore, seeks to omit sub-section (1A) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act.

The aforesaid amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years *[Clause 60]*

Modifications in the procedure for assessment

Under section 143(1A) of the Income-tax Act, an assessee is required to pay additional income-tax at the rate of 20 per cent. of the tax payable on the excess amount of the income determined over that returned by the assessee. In cases where, in the course of regular assessment proceedings under sub-section (3) of section 143, the additions made while processing a return of income under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 143 are not sustained, the additional income-tax levied under section 143(1A) is to be deleted or modified as the case may be. With a view to making this deletion or modification beyond doubt, an amendment is proposed to be made to sub-section (1A) of section 143 of the Income-tax Act.

The above amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 and will, accordingly, apply to the assessment year 1989-90 and subsequent assessment years.

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, an assessee can file an application for rectifying any mistake in the intimation referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 143. The assessee can go in appeal only against the order passed under section 154 in respect of the application for rectification, no right of appeal being available against such intimation. In order to expedite the disposal of such applications and to provide a right of appeal within a fixed time frame, sub-section (2) of section 154 of the Income-tax Act is proposed to be amended. Under the proposed amendment, the Assessing Officer is required to take action on the application for rectification within a period of 3 months from the end of the month in which the application is filed. Where no order is made within the said period, the assessee will have a right to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or, as the case may be, the Commissioner (Appeals).

This amendment will take effect from the date on which the Bill receives the assent of the President. *[Clauses 61 and 62]*

Reduction in the period for claiming refund

Under the existing provisions of section 239 of the Income-tax Act, a taxpayer claiming refund has to file a claim in the prescribed form within a period of two years from the last day of the assessment year to which the claim for refund relates. Every claim for refund has to be accompanied by a return of income unless the claimant has already filed such return. However, under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 139, a return of income can be filed only within a period of one year from the last date of the relevant assessment year or before the completion of the assessment, whichever is earlier.

With a view to bringing the provisions of section 239 in conformity with those of section 139, the Bill seeks to reduce the period during which a taxpayer can claim refund from the present two years from the end of the assessment year concerned to one year from the end of that assessment year.

This amendment will take effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. *(Clause 84)*

PROVISIONS RELATING TO CHARITABLE TRUSTS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Under the existing provisions of section 13(1)(d) of the Income-tax Act, exemption from income-tax provided to a charitable or religious trust or institution will be forfeited if any funds of the trust or institution are invested or deposited after 28th February, 1983, otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in section 11(5) of the Act. The specified forms or modes of investment, generally, are Government securities, units of the Unit Trust of India, bonds issued by certain financial corporations, deposits in Post Office Savings Bank or in any scheduled bank or in other than plant or machinery. However, the proviso to section 13(1)(d) provides that the aforesaid provisions will not apply to,-

(i) any assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973 and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by it by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset, and

(ii) any debentures of a company or a corporation acquired before 1st March, 1983.

So far as the assets not conforming to the provisions of section 11(5) are concerned, the proviso to section 13(1)(d) also provides that holding such assets will not make the trust or institution lose the tax exemption if such assets are disposed of or converted into the permissible investments within one year from the end of the financial year in which such assets are received or 31st March, 1992, whichever is later.

Certain anomalies and hardships arising out of the requirements of the aforesaid investment pattern have been brought to the notice of the Government. With a view to removing these, the Bill seeks to,-

(i) amend clause(i) in the proviso to section 13(1)(d), to provide that the provisions of section 13(1)(d) shall not apply in relation to assets held by the trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973, irrespective of the fact whether such assets are held originally by the trust or institution or they are acquired by conversion or exchange of the original assets or purchased out of the sale proceeds on transfer of the original assets, as the case may be,

(ii) to insert a new clause (ia) in the proviso to section 13(1)(d), to provide that the provisions of section 13(1)(d) shall not apply in relation to any accretion to the assets, being shares of a company forming part of the corpus of the trust or institution as on 1st June, 1973, where such accretion arises by way of allotment of bonus shares, and

(iii) to amend clause (iia) in the proviso to section 13(1)(d), to provide that where an asset, other than an investment or deposit mentioned in section 11(5), is held by the trust or institution, and can be disinvested by 31st day of March, 1992, it can now be disinvested by 31st day of March, 1993.

The amendments at (i) and (ii) above will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1983 and the amendment at (iii) will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

Under the existing provisions of section 10(21), section 10(23), clauses (iv) and (v) of section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, the notified scientific research associations, the notified sports associations or institutions, the notified charitable funds or institutions and the notified wholly public religious and charitable trusts or institutions are required to invest or deposit their funds in any one or more of the forms and modes specified in section 11(5) of the Income-tax Act. If the aforesaid requirement is not complied with, the exemption from income-tax is denied to such associations, institutions, trusts, etc. It is also provided that where the funds are not so invested, such investments are to be converted into permissible investments by 30th March, 1992.

It has been represented that whereas the trusts or institutions which claim exemption under section 11 are allowed to retain the assets forming part of their corpus as on 1st June, 1973 or debentures of a company or corporation acquired before 1st March, 1983, this facility is

not available to the associations, institutions, trusts, etc. referred to in sections 10(21), 10(23) and clauses (iv) and (v) of section 10(23C).

The Bill, therefore, seeks to amend the aforesaid provisions to provide that in case of the associations, institutions, funds or trusts referred to in sections 10(21), 10(23) and clauses (iv) and (v) of section 10(23C), the requirement of investment of funds in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in section 11(5) will not be insisted upon in certain cases. It provides that (i) funds held by these associations, institutions, etc,, and forming part of their corpus as on 1st June, 1973 and any accretion thereto by way of bonus shares, and (ii) debentures acquired by them before 1st March, 1983, are not to be disinvested.

These amendments will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1990.

Further, the period of disinvestment of funds held otherwise than in the forms or modes specified in section 11(5) is proposed to be extended from 30th March, 1992 to 30th March, 1993.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1992. *[Clauses 4 and 5]*

STREAMLINING THE PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE AND RECOVERY OF TAXES

Modification of the provisions regarding deduction of tax at source

Under the existing provisions of section 194A of the Income-tax Act, deduction of income-tax at source is to be made from interest in respect of time deposits with banks, etc., at the rates in force. Similarly, under the provisions of section 194H of the Income-tax Act, deduction of income-tax at source is to be made from income by way of commission (other than insurance commission) or brokerage, at the rate of ten per cent.thereof. These changes came into force from 1st October, 1991.

A large number of representations had been received from members of public, representative bodies and banks pointing out various difficulties which had arisen on account of the operation of these provisions. Keeping in view these difficulties, the Bill seeks to amend,-

(a) section 194A of the Income-tax Act, to restore the position as obtaining before 1st October, 1991, in relation to deduction of income-tax at source in the case of income credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank), and

(b) section 194H of the Income-tax Act, to provide that the deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of commission or brokerage will not be required to be made on or after 1st June, 1992.

Under the existing provisions of section 194C of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is deductible at source from income comprised in payments made by the persons stipulated therein to resident contractors engaged for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) at the rate of two per cent., of such payments. Statutory authorities set up for the purpose of development or improvement of cities, etc., registered societies, trusts and universities, which award contracts for carrying out works involving substantial consideration are not referred to in section 194C.

The Bill, therefore, proposes to amend section 194C of the Income-tax Act, with a view to including therein the following categories of persons who will be required to deduct income-tax at source from payments made by them to contractors:

(i) any authority constituted in India by or under any law, engaged either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both; or

(ii) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India; or

(iii) any trust; or

(iv) any University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and an institution declared to be a University under section 3 of the University Grants Comission Act, 1956.

Section 194G of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of commission, etc., on sale of lottery tickets, where such income exceeds one thousand rupees, at the rate of ten per cent. thereof.

In order to obviate the hardship in the cases of persons who have no tax liability or who have tax liability at a rate which is below the rate of deduction of tax at source prescribed in section 194G, the Bill seeks to amend section 194G of the Income-tax Act to provide that where the Assessing Officer is satisfied that the total income of a person who is or has been stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of tax, as the case may be, the Assessing Officer, shall, on an application made by such person in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate. It also seeks to provide that where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the income by way of commission, remuneration or prize (by whatever name called) on lottery tickets shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Assessing Officer, deduct income-tax at the rate specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.

Section 197 of the Income-tax Act provides that the Asessing Officer can issue a certificate to a non-corporate person for deduction of income-tax at rates lower than the rates in force or for no deduction of tax at source, if he is satisfied that the income of the recipient so warrants.

Representations have been received to the effect that there is no justification for excluding from the ambit of section 197 the cases of companies which suffer losses or are not likely to have any income or the tax on their income is likely to be inadequate to absorb the full amount of tax deducted. As a measure of rationalisation, the Bill, therefore, seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act with a view to making the provisions thereof applicable to any person, including a company.

As all the persons are proposed to be covered within the ambit of section 197 of the Income-tax Act, the Bill also seeks to amend section 193 of the Income-tax Act relating to interest on securities, with a view to omitting the first proviso to section 193, which enabled the Central Government to specify a lower rate at which deduction of income-tax is to be made in respect of a scheduled bank.

Under the existing provisions of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 194A, relating to deduction of tax at source from income by way of interest other than interest on securities, a person (other than a company or a registered firm) can furnish an affidavit or a statement in writing for non-deduction of income-tax at source in its case. The statement in writing has to be signed in the presence of a gazetted officer,

etc. On the other hand, sub-section (1) of section 197A of the Income-tax Act also provides for furnishing of a declaration by a resident individual deriving income from interest other than interest on securities, for the purpose of non-deduction of tax at source. Therefore, as a measure of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to apply the provisions of sub-section(1) of section 197A to the persons (not being companies or firms) entitled to receive income by way of interest other than interest on securities refered to in section 194A.

The aforesaid amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992. *[Clauses 71, 72 ,73, 75, 76, 78, 79 and 80]*

Modification of the provisions relating to advance payment of tax

Section 211 of the Income-tax Act provides that advance tax on the current income, calculated in the manner laid down in section 209 of the Act, shall be payable by all the assessees who are liable to pay the same in three instalments during each financial year. The due date of, and the amount payable in, each such instalment, are as follows:

Due date of instalment	Amount payable
On or before the 15th September	Not less than 20% of such advance tax.
On or before the 15th December	Not less than 50% of such advance tax, as reduced by the amount, if any, paid in the earlier instalment.
On or before the 15th March	The whole amount of such advance tax as reduced by the amount or amounts, if any, paid in the earlier instalment or instalments.

Thus, in the first instalment of advance tax,an assessee is required to pay minimum of 20 per cent. of advance tax only, even though about six months have passed in the financial year. Similarly, in the second instalment, an assessee is required to pay minimum of 50 per cent. of advance tax only, even though about nine months have passed in the financial year.

Therefore, as a measure of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to amend section 211 of the Income-tax Act to provide that the advance tax payable in a financial year,-

(a) on or before the 15th day of September, shall not be less than thirty per cent., and

(b) on or before the 15th day of December, shall not be less than sixty per cent.

of such advance tax.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1992.

The Bill also seeks to amend sub-section (1) of section 234C of the Income-tax Act relating to interest for deferment of advance tax. It seeks to provide that the shortfall for the purpose of charging interest for deferment of advance tax shall be the difference between,-

(i) thirty per cent. of the tax due on the returned income and advance tax paid by the assessee on or before the 15th day of September, and

(ii) sixty per cent. of the tax due on the returned income and advance tax paid by the assessee on or before the 15th day of December.

The aforesaid amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

The Bill also seeks to make an amendment of a clarificatory nature in the Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 234C to make it clear that interest under that section will be chargeable even in cases where no advance tax is paid.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1989 *[Clauses 82 and 83]*

Provision of limitation for the sale of immovable property attached towards recovery of tax

Section 222 of the Income-tax Act prescribes the modes of recovery of tax from an assessee who is in default in making payment of tax, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act. One of the prescribed modes is attachment and sale of the assessee's immovable property.Part III of the Second Schedule to,the Income-tax Act contains the rules for attachment and sale of immovable property. At present, no limitation of time is provided for sale of the immovable property attached towards recovery of tax.

The recovery provisions without the prescribed time limit for disposal of attached immovable properties have not proved as coercive and deterrent as they should have been.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to insert a new rule, i.e., rule 68B in the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act to provide a time limit of three years from the end of the financial year in which the order, giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has become conclusive under the provisions of section 245-I or has become final, as the case may be, in terms of the provisions of Chapter XX of the Income-tax Act. The period of three years shall stand extended by one year in certain cases where the sale falls through. Further, certain periods during which the order is stayed by any court, are also to be excluded from the aforesaid period of limitation.

This amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992. *[Clause 89]*

RESTRUCTURING THE TAXATION OF FIRMS

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, the tax liability of the firm and partners depends upon whether the firm is granted registration under the Income-tax Act or not. In the case of a registered firm, the firm is assessed to income-tax at special rates and the partners are assessed on their share income from the firm at the normal rates. However, the tax payable by the firm is allowed as a deduction before the apportionment of profits. The unregistered firm is taxed at the rates applicable to individuals, with the share income included in the hands of the partners for rate purposes only. This procedure results in complexities in the assessment of firm and partners, apart from double taxation of the same income.

With a view to avoiding the above criticism, a new scheme of income-tax assessment of firms is proposed. The salient features of the proposed scheme are as under:-

(a) The firm will be taxed as a seperate entity. There will be no distinction between registered and unregistered firms;

(b) The share of the partner in the income of the firm will not be included in computing his total income;

(c) Any salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, which is due to or received by a partner will be allowed as a deduction subject to certain restrictions;

(d) Where a firm pays interest to any partner, the firm can claim deduction of such interest from its total income. However, the maximum rate at which interest can be allowed to a partner will be 18 per cent. per annum; and

(e) The income of the firm will be taxed at a flat rate of 40 per cent. A surcharge at the rate of 12 per cent. will be levied in case the firm' income exceeds Rs.1,00,000.

The above changes are being brought about by amending the provisions of Chapter XVI of the Income-tax Act. Other consequential amendments have also been proposed.

The proposed amendments will come into effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, be applicable for assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clauses 3, 4, 6, 11, 16, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 49, 63 to 70, 74, 85, 86, 88 and 90]*

RESTRUCTURING CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset are computed by deducting from the full value of consideration arising from the transfer,

(a) the cost of acquisition and improvement of the asset; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred in connection with such transfer.

In the case of a non-resident Indian, protection against fluctuation of the rupee value against the foreign currency is provided in the case of transfer of shares or debentures of an Indian company acquired utilising foreign currency. In respect of capital gains arising from transfer of a long-term capital asset, an assessee is allowed an initial deduction of Rs. 15,000 and a further deduction which is a prescribed percentage of the balance amount depending on the nature of the asset and status of the assessee.

With a view to restructuring the provisions relating to the taxation of long-term capital gains, the Bill seeks to amend section 48 of the Income-tax Act and to provide the following procedure for computing such capital gains:-

(a) The cost of acquisition and cost of improvement of the asset will be linked to a Cost Inflation Index which will be notified by the Central Government. Long-term capital gains will be computed by deducting from the full value of the consideration, the expenditure incurred in connection with the transfer, the indexed cost of acquisition and the indexed cost of improvement.

(b) The cut-off date for valuing assets acquired in earlier years is proposed to be changed from 1st April, 1974, as at present, to 1st April, 1981.

(c) Starting with 1981-82 as the base year, the Central Government will notify the Cost Inflation Index for every year having regard to 75 per cent. in consumer price index for urban and non-manual employees. The cost of acquisition will be adjusted with reference to the rate applicable for the relevant year. There will be similar indexation of cost of improvement.

(d) The provisions for protection from fluctuation of rupee value against foreign currency in respect of capital assets being shares, or debentures of Indian companies, so far available to non-resident Indians, will now be extended to all non-residents. However, in such cases, no indexation for cost will be available.

Section 53 of the Income-tax Act provides for total exemption from tax on total capital gains arising out of transfer of a residential house property where the full value of consideration is upto Rs. 2 lakhs and proportionate exemption where the full value of the consideration exceeds Rs. 2 lakhs. As a part of rationalisation, the Bill seeks to withdraw the exemption by omitting section 53.

Under the provisions of section 54E of the Income-tax Act, exemption from tax on capital gains is allowed if the entire consideration is invested in specified assets within six months from the date of transfer. Proportionate exemption is also provided for in cases of partial investment. The Bill seeks to amend section 54E to provide that exemption from capital gains by investing in specified assets will not be available where the capital asset is transferred after 31st March, 1992.

Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, income arising under the head "Capital gains" is included in the gross total income of the assessee and after allowing deductions under Chapter VI-A, the total income is subject to tax and surcharge at the rates in force. Rebate under section 88 is available from the tax computed on the total income in respect of deposits/payments made in approved schemes and instruments.

The Bill seeks to insert a new section 112 of the Income-tax Act to provide that long-term capital gains will be subject to a flat rate of income-tax. The rate of tax will be 20 per cent. in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, 40 per cent. in the case of a company, firm, association of persons and body of individuals and 30 per cent. in the case of other assessees.

Where the liability to tax arises in the case of an individual and a Hindu undivided family only because of the inclusion of long-term capital gains in the total income, tax will be levied at a flat rate of 20 per cent. on the excess over the minimum exemption limit. Surcharge at the appropriate rates in force will however apply, wherever applicable. Deductions under Chapter VI-A and rebate under section 88 will not be available in respect of long-term capital gains. Income other than long-term capital gains will be subject to tax at the rates in force.

The above amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. The amendment relating to section 54E takes effect from 1st April, 1992. However, in respect of transfers effected before 31st March, 1992, the relief under section 54E of the Act will be available till 30th September, 1992.

Under section 47(vi) of the Income-tax Act, transfer of a capital asset, in a scheme of amalgamation, is not regarded as a transfer when the amalgamated company is an Indian company for the purpose of capital gains tax. There have been representations for similar treatment on transfer of shares of Indian companies from one foreign company to another foreign company. Section 47 is proposed to be amended to insert a new clause (via). It provides that transfer of a capital asset, being shares in Indian companies, from one foreign company to another, in a scheme of amalgamation, would not be regarded as a transfer provided that at least 25 per cent. of the share holders of the amalgamating company continue to be the shareholders of the amalgamated company and such transfer is not subject to capital gains tax in the country where the amalgamating company is incorporated.

The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will , accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clauses 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 53, 55 and 57]*

MEASURES TO PROMOTE CAPITAL MARKET

Enlarging the scope of the provision relating to exemption of income of specified Mutual Funds

Section l0(23D) of the Income-tax Act provides for exemption from income-tax to any such Mutual Fund set up by a public sector bank or a financial institution as the Central Government may,by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. The Government has agreed in principle to allow Mutual Funds to be set up in the joint sector and in the private sector. With a view to providing exemption from income-tax to the income of such Mutual Funds, the Bill seeks to enlarge the scope of clause (23D) of section 10 by including therein the Mutual Funds authorised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years. *[Clause 4]*

Tax incentive for investment in bonds or shares of Indian companies issued abroad

Under section 115AB of the Income-tax Act, in the case of off-shore funds, income in respect of units purchased in foreign currency and income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such units are charged to tax at the rate of ten per cent.

The Government has approved, in principle, the scheme of permitting issue abroad of foreign currency convertible bonds/equity by established Indian companies. These bonds are to be denominated in foreign currencies with a view to bringing in foreign exchange. It is, therefore, necessary that the tax regime for the non-resident investors of these bonds/equities is competitive vis-a-vis the tax regimes of other such instruments of investment available in the international market. Accordingly, it is proposed to insert a new section 115AC in the Income-tax Act to provide for special rates of tax applicable to income from such bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency or long-term capital gains arising from their transfer.

The income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds issued by or shares in an Indian company purchased in foreign currency in accordance with the notified scheme of the Central Government in this behalf and income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of such bonds or shares is proposed to be charged to tax at the rate of ten per cent. However, this rate of tax will apply on the gross income of the nature specified above without allowing for any deduction under sections 28 to 44C, 48 and 57 and Chapter VI-A. The provisions for protection from fluctuation of rupee value against foreign currency for computing capital gains in the case of non-residents will not apply to the aforesaid shares. Further, when the said bonds or shares are transferred outside India, by a non-resident to another non-resident, it will not be regarded as a transfer for the purpose of capital gains tax.

These amendments will be made effective from Ist April, I993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year I993-94 and subsequent assessment years.

In order to facilitate easy collection of tax from the non-resident investors of these bonds/equity, it is proposed to insert a new section I96C in the Income-tax Act to provide that any person responsible for paying any income payable by way of interest or dividends in respect of these bonds or shares, shall deduct income-tax at the rate of ten per cent. of such income. The tax is required to be deducted either at the time of payment or credit to the account of the payee, whichever is earlier.

[Clauses 23, 56 and 77]

This amendment will be made effective from Ist June, I992.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Provision for exemption from income-tax on interest payable by SIDBI on monies borrowed by it from sources outside India

Section 10(15)(iv)(d) of the Income-tax Act provides that interest payable by certain financial institutions on monies borrowed by them from sources outside India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment, shall not be included in the total income of the payee. The effect of the aforesaid provision is that the cost of borrowing in the case of the financial institutions specified in the said section is reduced.

The Bill seeks to amend section 10(15)(iv)(d) of the Income-tax Act, with a view to including the Small Industries Development Bank of India among the financial institutions mentioned in the said item.

This amendment will take effect retrospectively from 1st April, 1992 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1992-93 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 4]

Increase in fees for filing appeals before I.T.A.T.

Under the existing provision of sub-section (6) of Section 253 of the Income-tax Act, an assessee has to pay a fee of Rs.200 for filing an appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. The fee of Rs.200 was prescribed in 1981. The filing fees are proposed to be enhanced to Rs.1500 in respect of all appeals where the income computed by the Assessing Officer exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, and Rs.250 in respect of cases where such income does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

[Clause 87]

The amendment will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

WEALTH TAX

With a view to stimulating investment in productive assets, it is proposed to abolish wealth-tax on all assets except certain specified assets. The term "asset" will include guest houses and residential houses including farm houses within twenty-five kilometres from the local limits of any municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board but does not include a house which has been allotted by a company to an employee, or an officer, or a director who is in the whole-time employment, having a gross annual salary of less than two lakh rupees. It will also not include a house for residential purposes which forms part of stock-in-trade. Further, it will include motor cars other than those used in the business of running them on hire; jewellery, bullion (other than those used as stock-in-trade); yachts and boats and aircrafts (other than those used for commercial purposes), cash in hand in excess of Rs.50,000 held by individuals or HUFs and in case of any other person any amount not recorded in the books of account and urban land.

Only those debts which have been secured on, or which have been incurred in, relation to the aforementioned assets will be allowed as a deduction in the computation of net wealth. Further, in order to prevent tax avoidance, it is proposed that wealth of a minor will be clubbed with the wealth of that parent whose net wealth (excluding the assets of the minor) is greater. It is proposed to introduce a new section 35HA in the Wealth-tax Act to provide for the person who would be held responsible in case of any offence by a company.

It is proposed that wealth-tax will be charged in respect of net wealth on the valuation date of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company at the rate of one per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds fifteen lakh rupees.

It is proposed to amend sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 21, 21A, 21AA, 35, 45, Schedule I and Schedule III, omit Schedule II and insert section 35HA in the Wealth-tax Act and omit section 13 of the Finance Act,1960 and section 40 of the Finance Act,1983 respectively.

The proposed amendments will come into effect from Ist April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 91 to 100, 102 to 105, 120 and 121]

INTEREST TAX

Under the provisions of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, which was revived by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991, tax is levied at the rate of 3 per cent. on the gross interest income accruing or arising to a credit institution. "Credit institution" has been defined in clause (5A) of section 2 o

the Act, to include, *inter alia*, a banking company or a co-operative society engaged in the business of banking not being a co-operative society providing credit facilities to farmers or artisans.

With a view to encouraging the growth of the co-operative movement in the country, the Bill seeks to exempt from the levy of interest tax, co-operative societies engaged in the business of banking.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly , apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years.

When the Interest-tax Act was revived last year, the intention was to cover non-banking financial companies. It has, however, been found that there are a number of finance and investment companies which earn substantial income from interest on loans and advances and are yet not covered by the definition given in section 2(5B). These companies receive deposits under schemes or other arrangements, in one lump-sum or in instalments by way of contributions or subscriptions or by sale of units or certificates or other instruments. The Reserve Bank of India has, under Notification No.DFC.55/DG(O)-87, issued on 15th May, 1987, treated such financial companies as residuary non-banking companies.

In view of the fact that the Government's intention is to impose tax on the gross amount of interest earned by all banks, financial institutions and non-banking financial companies, in respect of loans and advances made in India, the Bill seeks to include in the definition of "financial company", all residuary non-banking companies.

The proposed amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1993 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to assessment year 1993-94 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clauses 106 and 107]

EXPENDITURE TAX

Under the provisions of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987, a tax at the rate of 20 per cent. is levied on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charge for any unit of accommodation is Rs.400 or more per day per individual. This tax is charged on expenditure on food or drink, accommodation and other services incurred in a hotel. However, expenditure for which payment is made in foreign exchange or any expenditure incurred by persons within the purview of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963, are exempt from the levy of expenditure tax.

With the room tariff going up substantially in the last few years, hotels with ordinary facilities are now charging tariff of Rs.400 and more. Inflation adjustment has, thus, become imperative in fixing the category of hotels, expenditure in which will be chargeable to tax. In view of this, the Bill seeks to raise the chargeability criterion to expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charge for any unit of accommodation is Rs.1200 or more per day per individual.

While it is necessary, on grounds of reciprocity and international commitments, to maintain the exemption for persons enjoying diplomatic immunities, there is no justification in allowing exemption in respect of payment made in foreign exchange especially after the exchange rate adjustments made last year. In view of this, the Bill seeks to withdraw the exemption granted in respect of payment made in foreign exchange.

By the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, the scope of expenditure tax has been extended to expenditure incurred in air-conditioned restaurants. The tax is levied at the rate of 15 per cent. on the expenditure incurred in, or any payment made to such restaurants for the provision of food and drink.

The expenditure tax on air-conditioned restaurants has attracted adverse reaction from a large cross-section of the public. It has also been represented that it has affected the restaurant business. In view of this, the Bill seeks to withdraw the levy of expenditure tax on air-conditioned restaurants.

The proposed amendments will take effect from 1st June, 1992.

[Clause 108 to 111]

CUSTOMS

(Effective from 1.3.92 unless otherwise stated)

The proposals include the following :-

A. GENERAL

The First and Second Schedules to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 are being amended vide clause 113(2) read with the Second Schedule of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Customs Duties.

		Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*
B.	**Proposals** involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.	
1.	Reduction in statutory and effective rates of import duty (basic+auxiliary) on items presently attracting duty higher than 110% to 110% *ad valorem* except on baggage and alcoholic beverages.	(-) 170000
2.	Rationalisation of auxiliary duties of customs.	(-) 12500
3.	Additional (countervailing) duty of customs due to increase in special excise duty rates.	(+) 7500
4.	Reduction in import duty (basic) on asbestos fibres from 40% to 25% *ad valorem*.	(-) 1800
5.	Increase in import duty (basic) on zinc dross from 20% to 50% *ad valorem*.	(+) 430
6.	Increase in import duty (basic) on calcined petroleum coke from 25% to 35% *ad valorem*.	(+) 470
7.	Increase in import duty (basic+auxiliary) on: (a) specified pesticides from 75% to 110% *ad valorem*; and (b) specified drug intermediates from 95% to 110% *ad valorem*.	(+) 2100
8.	Reduction in import duty (basic+auxiliary) on : (a) butadiene from 55% to 40% *ad valorem*; (b) benzene from 40% to 25% *ad valorem*; (c) ethyl benzene from 90% to 40% *ad valorem*; (d) styrene from 45% + Rs. 1700 per tonne to 40% *ad valorem*; (e) butene -1 and pure octenes from 120% to 40% *ad valorem*; (f) caprolactum from 80% to 50% *ad valorem;* (g) gallic acid and tara powder from 95% to 25% *ad valorem*; (h) L-base from 60% to 25% *ad valorem*; (i) specified technical grade pesticides from 110% to 75% *ad valorem*; (j) specified pesticide intermediates from 120% to 65% *ad valorem*; and (k) specified intermediates for the manufacture of methyl dopa from 95% to 25% *ad valorem* .	(-) 6935
9.	Reduction in the auxiliary duty of customs on colour negatives of cinematographic films unexposed, from 50% to 30% *ad valorem*.	(-) 800
10.	Additional (countervailing) duty due to increase in excise duty on specified bulk plastics.	(+) 7500
11.	Reduction in import duty (basic+ auxiliary) on : (a) polyvinylidene difluoride sheets from 150% to 60% *ad valorem*; and (b) polyols and isocyanates for the manufacture of thermoplastic polyurethane from 150% and 120% respectively to 40% *ad valorem*.	(-) 40
12.	Glazed newsprint fully exempted from import duty of Rs.550 per tonne.	(-) 250
13.	Reduction in import duty (basic+ auxiliary) on raw silk from 55% to 30% *ad valorem*.	(-) 600
14.	Increase in import duty (basic+auxiliary) on synthetic and woollen rags falling under heading No.63.10 of Customs Tariff from 35% to 110% *ad valorem*.	(+) 3000
15.	Additional (countervailing) duty due to increase in excise duty on specified iron and steel items.	(+) 16400
16.	Prescribing concessional import duty (basic+auxiliary) of 80% *ad valorem* on hot rolled stainless steel coils.	(-) 400
17.	Additional (countervailing) duty due to increase in excise duty on copper and products thereof.	(+) 2500
18.	I. Reduction in import duty (basic+auxiliary) on: (a) general machinery from 80% to 60% *ad valorem*; (b) items of machinery attracting duty exceeding 80% but not exceeding 110% *ad valorem* by 10 percentage points; and (c) items of machinery attracting duty exceeding 60% but below 80% to 60% *ad valorem*. II. Rationalisation of import duty (basic+auxiliary) rates on components of motor vehicles at 80% *ad valorem*.	(-) 54000
19.	Prescribing import duty of 40% *ad valorem* (total) on : (a) rice transplanters; and (b) specified items of machinery/equipments required for the manufacture of fly ash/phospho gypsum bricks and building components under specified conditions.	(-) 575
20.	Extension of the existing concession to specified components for the manufacture of wind operated electricity generators to more components and to spares for the maintenance of such generators subject to certain conditions.	(-) 400
21.	Increase in import duty (basic+ auxiliary) on arc tube from 65% to 110% *ad valorem*.	(+) 250

			Estimated net revenue effect in one full year	
22.	Prescribing uniform import duty (basic+ auxiliary) on: (a) certain raw materials/piece parts presently attracting duty of 50% or 70% to 40% *ad valorem* and withdrawal of the existing concession of 50% or 70% *ad valorem* on certain other raw materials/piece parts; and (b) non-electronic parts/components for the manufacture of specified telecom equipments and computer peripherals presently attracting duty of 85% or 70% to 50% *ad valorem*.		(+)	8200
23.	Extension of concessional import duty (total) of 15% *ad valorem* to additional items of capital goods for the manufacture of large scale integrated circuits (LSI)/very large scale integrated circuits (VLSI).		(-)	300
24.	Extension of concessional import duty (basic+auxiliary) of 80% *ad valorem* to specified electronic components.		(-)	500
25.	Extension of full import duty exemption on additional items for the manufacture of laser and laser based instruments.		(-)	50
26.	Reduction in import duty (basic+auxiliary) on specified raw materials and consumables for the manufacture of silicon wafers to 40% *ad valorem*.		(-)	35
27.	Prescribing concessional import duty (basic+auxiliary) of 3% *ad valorem* on helicopters and specified parts of helicopters.			Negligible
28.	Extension of concessional import duty (total) of 25% *ad valorem* on navigational, communication, air traffic control & landing equipments imported by International Airports Authority of India (IAAI); and on spares for the said equipments imported by IAAI and National Airports Authority of India (NAAI) subject to certain conditions.		(-)	400
29.	Reduction in import duty (total) on: (a) coal mining projects and projects for refining crude petroleum from 80% to 30% *ad valorem*; and (b) power projects of capacity 50 MW and below from 40% to 30% *ad valorem*;		(-)	7500
30.	Reduction in import duty on: (a) general projects from 80% to 60% *ad valorem* (total); and (b) project imports, specified capital goods, components for specified goods, specified capital goods for research & development, tools, moulds and dies from 60% to 50% *ad valorem* (basic+auxiliary).		(-)	22800
31.	Prescribing import duty of Rs.450 per ten grams on gold imported as baggage by passengers of Indian origin and Indian passport holders coming from abroad subject to certain conditions.		(+)	15000
32.	Rationalisation of import duty rates in certain specified Chapters of Customs Tariff.			Negligible
33.	Prescribing export duty of : (a) 10% *ad valorem* on finished leather and granite (other than polished); and (b) 5% *ad valorem* on iron ore.		(+)	14200

The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below :

(i) Estimated gain in revenue due to increase in import duties	(+)	77550
(ii) Estimated loss of revenue due to reduction/exemption in import duties	(-)	279885
NET LOSS	(-)	**202335**

(Clauses 113(2) and 114 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Revenue Effect *(Rs. in lakhs)*

Chapter No.	Brief Description	(+)	(-)	(Net)
	Additional duty of customs (countervailing duty)	7500	-	7500
	Auxiliary duty of customs	-	12500	-12500
	Tariff peaks	-	170000	-170000
25	Asbestos	-	1800	-1800
26	Zinc dross	430	-	430
27	Calcined Petroleum coke	470	-	470
29	Organic chemicals	2100	6935	-4835
37	Cinematographic films	-	800	-800
39	Plastics	7500	40	7460
48	Glazed newsprint		250	-250
50	Silk	-	600	-600
63	Synthetic/woollen rags	3000	-	3000
72,73	Iron & Steel	16400	400	16000
74	Copper	2500	-	2500
84,85	Machinery	250	55860	-55610
90	Instruments	-	400	-400
98	Project imports & gold imported as baggage	15000	30300	-15300
	Others	8200	-	8200
	Export duties	14200	-	14200
	TOTAL	**77550**	**279885**	**-202335**

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

ABBREVIATIONS

B	:	Basic + Special excise duty	Adv.	:	Ad valorem
AED	:	Additional duty in lieu of sales tax	BED	:	Basic excise duty
AT&T	:	Additional duty on textiles and textile articles	CE	:	Central Excises
CET	:	Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,1985(5 of 1986)	SED	:	Special excise duty

Unless otherwise indicated, all changes are effective from 1.3.92 and the changes in rates of duty refer only to basic excise duty.

The proposals include the following :-

Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*

A. GENERAL

The Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 is being amended vide clause 117 read with the Third Schedule of the Bill to give effect to the Budget proposals relating to the Union Excise Duties.

B. **Proposals** involving changes in rates of duty, whether by amendment of tariff rates or by notifications.

1. Increase in special excise duty rates on all goods from 10% to 15% of basic excise duty with continuation of existing rates of special excise duty on sugar, coffee, tea, matches, kerosene and vanaspati; two-wheelers and refined diesel oil; other petroleum products, motor cars & similar vehicles and chassis thereof, television sets (including combination sets), TV picture tubes, VCRs and VCPs. — (+) 95000* (SED)

* **Impact of the increase in SED rates has not been included in the estimated revenue effect shown against the following proposals.**

2. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on malt falling under heading No. 11.02 of CET. — (-) 660 (B)
3. Increase in statutory-cum-effective rates of excise duty on cocoa and cocoa based products/preparations falling within Chapter 18 of CET from 15% to 25% adv. — (+) 2400 (B)
4. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on specified soya products falling under sub-heading No. 2107.91 of CET whether or not containing other food ingredients but not containing cocoa. — (-) 10 (B)
5. Prescribing uniform rate of excise duty on aerated waters packed in glass bottles as well as in bottles of other materials. — (-) 5 (B)
6. Increase in the effective duty rates on cigarettes as indicated below:- — (+) 21819 (B); (+) 10681 (AED)

	(BED + AED) Present	Proposed
	(Per thousand cigarettes)	
***Non-filter** cigarettes of length*:		
Exceeding 60 mm but not exceeding 70mm	Rs.200	Rs.230
***Filter** cigarettes of length*:		
Not exceeding 70 mm	Rs.260	Rs.300
Exceeding 70 mm but not exceeding 75 mm	Rs.500	Rs.575
Exceeding 75 mm but not exceeding 85 mm	Rs.675	Rs.775

7. I. Increase in excise duty rate on portland cement: — (+) 38000 (B)
   (a) other than white cement whether or not artificially coloured and whether or not with rapid hardening properties from Rs. 215 to Rs. 290 per tonne.
   (b) other than white cement manufactured in mini cement plants from Rs. 90 to Rs.165 per tonne.
   II. Reduction in excise duty on white cement from 40% to 35% adv. — (-) 400 (B)
8. Withdrawal of the concessional rate of excise duty of Rs.5.25 per sq. mtr. on marble slabs falling under sub-heading No.2504.21 of CET and manufactured with the aid of conventional gangsaws or converted conventional gangsaws. — (+) 60 (B)
9. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on speciality oils falling under sub-heading No. 2710.99 or 3403.00 of CET and increase in excise duty on base mineral oils from Rs.3675 to Rs.4000 per tonne. — (+) 500 (B)
10. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on specified pesticide intermediates. — (-) 210 (B)
11. Increase in excise duty on paints by 5 percentage points. — (+) 3500 (B)
12. Increase in excise duty on organic surface active agents from 25% to 30% adv. — (+) 5000 (B)
13. Prescribing a uniform rate of excise duty of 25% adv. on glues and adhesives of sub-heading No. 3506.00 of CET. — (+) 80 (B)
14. Increase in excise duty on: — (+) 9200 (B)
    (a) specified bulk plastics from 30% to 40% adv.; and
    (b) polyethylene terephthalate from 20% to 30% adv.
15. Prescribing excise duty of 30% adv. on plastic insulated wares. — (+) 700 (B)

No.	Particulars	Proposed duty	Estimated net revenue effect in one full year (Rs. in lakhs)		
16.	Reduction in excise duty on:		(-)	195	(B)
	(a) rigid phenolic foam and articles thereof from 35% to 15% adv.; and				
	(b) cellulose acetate moulding granules (CAMG) from 20% to 10% adv.				
17.	Exemption from whole of the excise duty on plastic doors, windows and their frames threshold for doors; balustrades, fencing, gates and similar barriers.		(-)	50	(B)
18.	I. Reduction in excise duty rate on tyres for mopeds from Rs.30 to Rs.25 per tyre.				
	II. Increase in specific rates of excise duty on other tyres, tubes and flaps.		(+)	4000	(B)
19.	Exemption from whole of the excise duty on panel doors falling under sub-heading No. 4410.10 of CET.		(-)	250	(B)
20.	Rationalisation of the excise duty rates on cotton yarn not containing any synthetic staple fibres as under :		(+)	7040	(B)
			(+)	960	(AT&T)
	Cotton yarn (for supply to co-operative societies etc.)	*Proposed duty*			
	(i) of counts not exceeding 25	Nil			
	(ii) exceeding 25 counts but not exceeding 35 counts	30 paise per kg			
	(iii) exceeding 35 counts but not exceeding 55 counts	90 paise per kg			
	(iv) exceeding 55 counts	Rs. 2.00 per kg			
	Cotton yarn(for others)				
	(i) of counts not exceeding 10	50 paise per kg			
	(ii) exceeding 10 counts but not exceeding 25 counts	Rs. 1.20 per kg			
	(iii) exceeding 25 counts but not exceeding 60 counts	Rs. 2.40 per kg			
	(iv) exceeding 60 counts but not exceeding 90 counts	Rs. 5.00 per kg			
	(v) exceeding 90 counts	Rs. 7.50 per kg			
21.	Rationalisation of the AED structure on processed cotton fabric as under:		(+)	2000	(AED)
	Fabric of value (per square metre)	*Proposed duty*			
	(i) upto Rs.10	Rs. 0.20 per sq. mtr			
	(ii) exceeding Rs.10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	Rs. 0.50 per sq. mtr			
	(iii) exceeding Rs.25 but not exceeding Rs.40	Rs. 0.50 per sq. mtr+ 5%adv.			
	(iv) exceeding Rs.40	Rs. 2.50 per sq. mtr.+ 20% of value exceeding Rs.40/ sq. mtr			
22.	Increase in excise duty on viscose filament yarn(VFY) (below 350 deniers) from Rs.12 to Rs.15 per kg.		(+)	1320	(B)
			(+)	180	(AT&T)
23.	I. Reduction in excise duty on:				
	(a) polyester filament yarn above 750 deniers and of tenacity more than 6.50 gram per denier for industrial uses from Rs. 70 to Rs. 19.25 per kg; and		(-)	22475	(B)
	(b) polyester filament yarn from Rs. 70 to Rs. 62 per kg and on nylon filament yarn from Rs. 63 to Rs. 55 per kg.		(-)	3065	(AT&T)
	II. Rationalisation of excise duty on polypropylene filament yarn by prescribing a uniform rate of Rs.25 per kg.				
24.	Increase in excise duty on:		(+)	5016	(B)
	(a) viscose staple fibre from Rs.10.50 per kg to Rs.12 per kg; and		(+)	684	(AT&T)
	(b) acrylic fibre from Rs.9.24 per kg to Rs.12 per kg.				
25.	Rationalisation of excise duty on:		(+)	5632	(B)
	(a) blended yarns containing polyester so as to prescribe a duty of Rs.6 per kg or Rs.12 per kg depending upon the composition; and		(+)	768	(AT&T)
	(b) cellulosic spun yarn not containing any synthetic staple fibre as under :				
	Cellulosic spun yarn (for supply to co-operative societies etc.)	*Proposed duty*			
	(i) upto 25 counts	Nil			
	(ii) exceeding 25 but not exceeding 35 counts	25 paise per kg			
	(iii) exceeding 35 but not exceeding 45 counts	60 paise per kg			
	(iv)exceeding 45 counts	Rs. 1.20 per kg			
	Cellulosic spun yarn (for others)				
	(i) upto 25 counts	Rs. 0.60 per kg			
	(ii) exceeding 25 but not exceeding 35 counts	Rs. 1.20 per kg			
	(iii) exceeding 35 counts	Rs. 2.00 per kg			
26.	Exemption from whole of the excise duty on:		(-)	115	(B)
	(a) red mud bricks and tiles; and				
	(b) light weight (solid or hollow) concrete building blocks.				
27.	Reduction in excise duty on pre-fabricated buildings from 15% to 5% adv.		(-)	30	(B)
28.	Exemption from whole of the excise duty on candles for water filters.		(-)	15	(B)
29.	Prescribing uniform excise duty of 20% adv. on all varieties of glass yarns & fabrics.		(+)	30	(B)
30.	Reduction in excise duty on specified glassware produced by:		(-)	3000	(B)
	(a) automatic process from 40% to 30% adv.;				
	(b) semi automatic process from 30% to 20% adv.; and				
	(c) mouth blown process from 15% to 10% adv.				

		Estimated net revenue effect in one full year *(Rs. in lakhs)*		
31.	I. Increase in excise duty on: (a) pig iron and products of iron from Rs.300 to Rs.400 per tonne; (b) iron forgings from Rs.600 per tonne to 10% adv.; (c) steel (other than stainless steel), ingots and other primary forms and semi-finished steel (other than forgings) like billets, blooms, etc. from Rs.600 to Rs.800 per tonne; (d) bars and rods, angles, shapes & sections and wires of iron or steel (other than stainless steel) from Rs.600 to Rs.800 per tonne; (e) bars and rods, angles, shapes and sections coated with zinc or with other base metals from Rs.1300 to Rs.1500 per tonne; (f) wires of steel (other than stainless steel) coated with zinc or with other base metals from Rs.800 to Rs.1000 per tonne; and (g) goods and materials obtained by breaking up of ships, boats and other floating structures by Rs.200 per tonne. II. Prescribing excise duty on : (a) sponge iron at Rs.400 per tonne; (b) flat products, steel castings, iron & steel forged products, pipes and tubes of steel at 10% adv.; and (c) iron powder, steel powder (other than stainless steel) and stainless steel powder at Rs.400 per tonne, Rs.800 per tonne and at 10% adv. respectively. III. Exemption from whole of the excise duty on: (a) doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors of iron and steel; and (b) table, kitchen or other household articles and parts thereof of iron or steel. IV. Withdrawal of existing exemption to stainless steel bars, rods and wires etc. made out of duty paid inputs and prescribing excise duty of 10% adv. on all products of stainless steel falling within Chapter 72 of CET.	(+)	17000	(B)
32.	I. Prescribing excise duty of 10% adv. on specified copper products. II. Increase in excise duty on copper sheets and circles produced in rolling mill: (a) from Rs.690 to Rs.900 per tonne if cleared in untrimmed condition; and (b) from Rs.1260 to Rs.1500 per tonne if cleared in trimmed condition.	(+)	3000	(B)
33.	Prescribing excise duty rate of 10% adv. on specified lead and zinc products.	(+)	1300	(B)
34.	Prescribing statutory rate of excise duty of 15% adv. on copper, lead and zinc products presently attracting specific rates of excise duty and of 20% adv. on copper bars & rods.			
35.	Increase in excise duty on wires and cables by 5 percentage points.	(+)	6000	(B)
36.	Increase in excise duty on light commercial vehicles of payload not exceeding 4000 kg from 10% to 15% adv.	(+)	5000	(B)
37.	Prescribing excise duty on two-wheelers of engine capacity : (a) upto 75cc at the rate of 15% adv.; and (b) exceeding 75cc at the rate of 25% adv.	(+)	3000	(B)
38.	Increase in the excise duty on watches from 5% to 10% adv.	(+)	1200	(B)
39.	Prescribing excise duty of 30% adv. on vacuum flasks and increasing the statutory rate for sub-heading No.9617.00 of CET from 10% to 30% adv.	(+)	500	(B)

The net effect of the proposals in a year is as shown below :

(i) Estimated gain in revenue due to increase in excise duties	(+)	251570
(ii) Estimated loss of revenue due to reduction/exemption in excise duties	(-)	30480
NET GAIN	**(+)**	**221090**

(Clauses 117 and 118 of the Finance Bill)

ABSTRACT

Chapter No.	Brief Description	Revenue Effect (Rs. in lakhs) (+)	(-)	(Net)
	Special excise duties	95000	-	95000
11	Malt	-	660	-660
18	Cocoa based products	2400	-	2400
21	Soya Products		10	-10
22	Aerated waters	-	5	-5
24	Cigarettes	32500	-	32500
25	Cement & Marble	38060	400	37660
27	Base mineral oils	500	-	500
29	Organic chemicals	-	210	-210
32	Paints	3500	-	3500
34	Organic surface active agents	5000	-	5000
35	Glues & adhesives	80	-	80
39	Plastics	9900	245	9655
40	Tyres	4000	-	4000
44	Panel doors	-	250	-250
52	Cotton yarn & Fabrics	10000	-	10000
54,55	Man-made fibres & filament yarns and blended yarns	13600	25540	-11940
68	Building materials	-	145	-145
69	Ceramic products	-	15	-15
70	Glass & glassware	30	3000	-2970
72,73	Iron & steel	17000	-	17000
74	Copper	3000	-	3000
78	Lead	300	-	300
79	Zinc	1000	-	1000
85	Wires and cables	6000	-	6000
87	Motor vehicles	8000	-	8000
91	Watches	1200	-	1200
96	Vacuum flasks	500	-	500
TOTAL		**251570**	**30480**	**221090**

SUMMARY

	CENTRE	STATE	TOTAL
Basic including special excise duty(B)	114885	93997	208882
Additional excise duty on textiles and textile articles(AT&T)	- 473		- 473
Additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax(AED)	241	12440	12681
TOTAL	**114653**	**106437**	**221090**

The Finance Act, 1992

290 Fin/93

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/92 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 27] नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, मई 14, 1992/वैशाख 24, 1914
No. 27] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1992 VAISAKHA 24, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 14th May, 1992/Vaisakha 24, 1914 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 14th May 1992, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE ACT, 1992

No. 18 of 1992

[14*th May*, 1992.]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1992-93.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1992. Short title and commencement.

(*2*) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 108, 116 and 117. [except sections 61, 109 sub-section (*1*) of section 116 and sections 112 and 113] shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1992.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

Income-tax.

2. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) shall be increased,— 43 of 1961.

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*2*) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, twelve thousand rupees,

then,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-two thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first twelve thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-two thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of twelve thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the Income-tax Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax in respect of the total income.

(*3*) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (*1*) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B or section 115BB of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) the income-tax computed under section 115B shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax; and

(*b*) the income-tax computed under section 115BB shall be increased,—

(*i*) in the case of a person other than a company, being a resident in India, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax; and

(*ii*) in the case of a domestic company, by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

(*4*) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(*b*) in the cases to which the provisions of sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of that Part apply, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(*5*) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 194C, 194EE, 194F, 194G and 194H of the Income-tax Act, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in those sections and shall be increased

by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such deduction:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(6) In cases in which tax has to be collected under section 206C of the Income-tax Act, the collection shall be made at the rate specified in that section and shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such collection:

Provided that in the case of a buyer, being a domestic company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect, as if for the words "twelve per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." had been substituted.

(7) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (8), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule and such tax as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraph E of that Part applies, by a surcharge,

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein:

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (1A) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be:

Provided further that the amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of section 112 shall be increased by a surcharges for purposes of the Union or surcharge as provided in Paragraph A, B, C, D or E, as the case may be, of Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided also that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B of the Income-tax Act, the "advance tax" computed under the first proviso shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such "advance tax".

(8) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net

agricultural income exceeding six hundred rupees, in addition to total income and the total income exceeds,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, eighteen thousand rupees,

then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

(*a*) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (*b*) [that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after,—

(*i*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, the first twenty-eight thousand rupees, and

(*ii*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, the first eighteen thousand rupees,

of the total income but without being liable to tax], only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and

(*b*) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows:—

(*i*) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;

(*ii*) the net agricultural income shall be increased,—

(*A*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph I applies, by a sum of twenty-eight thousand rupees; and

(*B*) in a case to which the said Sub-Paragraph II applies, by a sum of eighteen thousand rupees,

and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in the said Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, the said Sub-Paragraph II as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*i*) shall be reduced by the amount of income tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (*ii*) and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income:

Provided that the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" so arrived at, as reduced by the rebate of income-tax calculated under Chapter VIII-A of the said Act, shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" and the sum so arrived at shall be the income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income.

(*9*) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company within the meaning of clause (*18*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, and includes a subsidiary of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Act;

(*c*) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance);

(*d*) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule;

(*e*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*f*) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

Amendment of section 2.

3. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*18*), after sub-clause (*ac*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*ad*) if it is a company, wherein shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) carrying not less than fifty

per cent. of the voting power have been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and were throughout the relevant previous year beneficially held by, one or more co-operative societies;";

(*b*) in clause (*24*), after sub-clause (*vd*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*ve*) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (*v*) of section 28;";

(*c*) in clause (*37A*), for sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(*iii*) for the purposes of deduction of tax under section 195, the rate or rates of income-tax specified in this behalf in the Finance Act of the relevant year or the rate or rates of income-tax specified in an agreement entered into by the Central Government under section 90, whichever is applicable by virtue of the provisions of section 90;";

(*d*) clause (*39*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(*e*) clause (*48*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

4. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 10.

(*a*) after clause (*2*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*2A*) in the case of a person being a partner of a firm which is separately assessed as such, his share in the total income of the firm.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the share of a partner in the total income of a firm separately assessed as such shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, be an amount which bears to the total income of the firm the same proportion as the amount of his share in the profits of the firm in accordance with the partnership deed bears to such profits;";

(*b*) in clause (*3*), in the proviso,—

(*i*) for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'Provided that where such receipts relate to winnings from races including horse races, the provisions of this clause shall have effect as if for the words "five thousand rupees", the words "two thousand five hundred rupees" had been substituted:

Provided further that';

(*ii*) in clause (*iii*), the word "or", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(*iii*) clause (*iv*) shall be omitted;

(*c*) in clause (*6*), in sub-clause (*viia*), with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(*A*) for the portion beginning with the words "the following conditions are fulfilled, namely, that—" and ending with the words "six month of such commencement", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the individual was not resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India,";

(*B*) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(*C*) in the second proviso,—

(*i*) the word "further" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for the words, brackets and figure "condition specified in item (*1*) of", the words "condition relating to non-residence in India as specified in" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in clause (*6A*), for the words "and approved by the Central Government, the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of such agreement, by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government, the tax so paid", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"and,—

(*a*) where the agreement relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, such agreement is in accordance with that policy; and

(*b*) in any other case, the agreement is approved by the Central Government,

the tax on such income is payable, under the terms of the agreement, by Government or the Indian concern to the Central Government, the tax so paid";

(*e*) after clause (*10B*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*10BB*) any payments made under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 and any scheme framed thereunder except payment made to any assessee in connection with the Bhopal gas leak disaster to the extent such assessee has been allowed a deduction under this Act on account of any loss or damage caused to him by such disaster;"; 21 of 1985.

(*f*) for clause (*10C*), the following clause shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*10C*) any amount received by an employee of a public sector company or of any other company at the time of his voluntary retirement in accordance with any scheme or schemes of voluntary retirement:

Provided that the schemes of the said companies governing the payment of such amount are framed in accordance with such guidelines as may be prescribed for the public sector companies or for other companies and such guidelines may, *inter alia,* include criteria of economic viability and such schemes in relation to companies) other than public sector companies) are approved by the Chief Commissioner or, as the case may be, Director-General in this behalf;";

(*g*) in clause (*15*), in sub-clause (*iv*), in item (*d*), after the words and figures "National Housing Bank Act, 1987,", the words and figures "or the Small Industries Development Bank of India established under section 3 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989," shall be inserted;

53 of 1987.

39 of 1989.

(*h*) in clause (*21*), for clause (*b*) of the first proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(*b*) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(*i*) any assets held by the scientific research association where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund of the association as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(*ii*) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the scientific research association before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(*iii*) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus of the fund mentioned in sub-clause (*i*), by way of bonus shares allotted to the scientific research association;

(*iv*) voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11:";

(*i*) in clause (*23*),—

(*1*) for clause (*b*) of the third proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(*b*) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(*i*) any assets held by the association or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund of the association or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(*ii*) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the association or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(*iii*) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus of the fund mentioned in sub-clause (*i*), by way of bonus shares allotted to the association or institution;

(*iv*) voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (*5*) of section 11; and";

(*2*) in the fourth proviso, for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be substituted;

(*j*) in clause (*23C*),—

(*1*) for clause (*b*) of the third proviso, the following clause shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1990, namely:—

"(*b*) does not invest or deposit its funds, other than—

(*i*) any assets held by the fund, trust or institution where such assets form part of the corpus of the fund, trust or institution as on the 1st day of June, 1973;

(*ii*) any assets (being debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation), acquired by the fund, trust or institution before the 1st day of March, 1983;

(*iii*) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus mentioned in sub-clause (*i*), by way of bonus shares allotted to the fund, trust or institution;

(*iv*) voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article as the Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify,

for any period during the previous year otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of section 11;";

(*2*) in the fourth proviso, for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be substituted;

(*k*) in clause (*23D*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*i*) after the words "public financial institution", the words "or authorised by the Securities and Exchange Board of India or the Reserve Bank of India" shall be inserted;

(*ii*) in the *Explanation*, after clause (*b*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*c*) the expression "Securities and Exchange Board of India" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992;'; 15 of 1992.

(*l*) after clause (*26B*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989, namely:—

"(*27*) any income of a co-operative society formed for promoting the interests of the members of either the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or both referred to in clause (*26B*):

Provided that the membership of the co-operative society consists of only other co-operative societies formed for similar purposes and the finances of the society are provided by the Government and such other societies;";

(*m*) after clause (*31*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*32*) in the case of an assessee referred to in sub-section (*1A*) of section 64, any income includible in his total income under that sub-section, to the extent such income does not exceed one thousand five hundred rupees in respect of each minor child whose income is so includible.".

Amendment of section 13.

5. In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*d*), in the proviso,—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), the words "and such assets were not purchased by the trust or institution or acquired by it by conversion of, or in exchange for, any other asset" shall be omitted and shall be deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983;

(*ii*) after clause (*i*), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1983, namely:—

"(*ia*) any accretion to the shares, forming part of the corpus mentioned in clause (*i*), by way of bonus shares allotted to the trust or institution;";

(*iii*) in clause (*iia*), for the figures "1992", the figures "1993" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15.

6. In section 15 of the Income-tax Act, the *Explanation* shall be renumbered as *Explanation* 1, and after *Explanation* 1 as so renumbered, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'*Explanation* 2.—Any salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received by, a partner of a firm from the firm shall not be regarded as "salary" for the purposes of this section.'.

Amendment of section 16.

7. In section 16 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*i*), before the *Explanation*, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an assessee, being a woman, whose total income before making any deduction under this clause does not exceed seventy-five thousand rupees, the provisions of this clause

shall have effect as if for the words "twelve thousand rupees", the words "fifteen thousand rupees" had been substituted.'.

Amendment of section 17.

8. In section 17 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*2*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*1*) in the proviso,—

(*a*) for clause (*ii*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*ii*) any sum paid by the employer—

(*a*) in respect of any expenditure actually incurred by the employee on his medical treatment or treatment of any member of his family in any hospital maintained by the Government or any local authority or any other hospital approved by the Government for the purposes of medical treatment of its employees;

(*b*) directly to a hospital, approved by the Chief Commissioner having regard to the prescribed guidelines for the purposes of medical treatment of the prescribed diseases or ailments, on account of such treatment of the employee or any member of his family;";

(*b*) in clause (*vi*), for the words "one lakh rupees", the words "two lakh rupees" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in the *Explanation*, in clause (*i*), after the words "or a clinic", the words "or a nursing home" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 23.

9. In section 23 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*d*) of the second proviso, after the figures, letters and words "31st day of March, 1982", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 24.

10. In section 24 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) for clause (*i*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*i*) in respect of repairs of, and collection of rent from, the property, a sum equal to one-fifth of the annual value;";

(*b*) clause (*viii*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 28.

11. In section 28 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (*iv*), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*v*) any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received by, a partner of a firm from such firm.",

Provided that where any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, or any part thereof has not been allowed to be deducted under clause (*b*) of section 40, the income under this clause shall be adjusted to the extent of the amount not so allowed to be deducted.".

12. In section 33AC of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 33AC.

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "an assessee, being", the words "a Government company or" shall be inserted;

(b) in the *Explanation*, after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(aa) "Government company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;'.

1 of 1956.

13. After section 34 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:— Insertion of new section 34A.

Restriction on unabsorbed depreciation and unabsorbed investment allowance for limited period in case of certain domestic companies.

"34A. (1) In computing the profits and gains of the business of a domestic company in relation to the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, where effect is to be given to the unabsorbed depreciation allowance or unabsorbed investment allowance or both in relation to any previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1991, the deduction shall be restricted to two-third of such allowance or allowances and the balance,—

(a) where it relates to depreciation allowance, be added to the depreciation allowance for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and be deemed to be part of that allowance or if there is no such allowance for that previous year, be deemed to be the allowance for that previous year and so on for the succeeding previous years;

(b) where it relates to investment allowance, be carried forward to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and where the period of eight years has expired before the portion of such balance is adjusted, the said period shall be extended beyond eight years till such time the portion of the said balance is absorbed in the profits and gains of the business of the domestic company.

(2) For the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 32 and sub-section (3) of section 32A shall apply to the extent such provisions are not inconsistent with the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply where the amount of unabsorbed depreciation allowance or of the unabsorbed investment allowance, as the case may be, or the aggregate amount of such allowances in the case of a domestic company is less than one lakh rupees.

(4) Nothing contained in sections 234B and 234C shall apply to any shortfall in the payment of any tax due on the assessed tax or, as the case may be, returned income where such shortfall is on

account of restricting the amount of depreciation allowance or investment allowance under this section and the assessee has paid the amount of shortfall before furnishing the return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139.".

Amendment of section 36.

14. In section 36 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*viii*), for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1987, namely:—

'*Explanation*.—In this case,—

(*a*) "financial corporation" shall include a public company and a Government company;

(*b*) "public company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956; 1 of 1956.

(*c*) "Government company" shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.'. 1 of 1956.

Amendment of section 37.

15. In section 37 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-sections (2) and (*2A*), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), any expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure incurred by any assessee during any previous year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 shall be allowed as follows:—

(*a*) where the amount of such expenditure does not exceed ten thousand rupees, the whole of such amount;

(*b*) in any other case, ten thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to fifty per cent. of such expenditure in excess of ten thousand rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "entertainment expenditure" includes—

(*i*) the amount of any allowance in the nature of entertainment allowance paid by the assessee to any employee or other person;

(*ii*) the amount of any expenditure in the nature of entertainment expenditure [not being expenditure incurred out of an allowance of the nature referred to in clause (*i*)] incurred for the purposes of the business or profession of the assessee by any employee or other person;

(*iii*) expenditure on provision of hospitality of every kind by the assessee to any person, whether by way of provision of food or beverages or in any other manner whatsoever and whether or not such provision is made by reason of any express or

implied contract or custom or usage of trade, but does not include expenditure on food or beverages provided by the assessee to his employees in office, factory or other place of their work.'.

16. In section 40 of the Income-tax Act, for clause (*b*), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 40.

'(*b*) in the case of any firm assessable as such,—

(*i*) any payment of salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called (hereinafter referred to as remuneration) to any partner who is not a working partner; or

(*ii*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, or of interest to any partner, which, in either case, is not authorised by, or is not in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed; or

(*iii*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, or of interest to any partner, which, in either case, is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed, but which relates to any period (falling prior to the date of such partnership deed) for which such payment was not authorised by, or is not in accordance with, any earlier partnership deed, so, however, that the period of authorisation for such payment by any earlier partnership deed does not cover any period prior to the date of such earlier partnership deed; or

(*iv*) any payment of interest to any partner which is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed and relates to any period falling after the date of such partnership deed in so far as such amount exceeds the amount calculated at the rate of eighteen per cent. simple interest per annum; or

(*v*) any payment of remuneration to any partner who is a working partner, which is authorised by, and is in accordance with, the terms of the partnership deed and relates to any period falling after the date of such partnership deed in so far as the amount of such payment to all the partners during the previous year exceeds the aggregate amount computed as hereunder:—

(*1*) in case of a firm carrying on a profession referred to in section 44AA or which is notified for the purpose of that section—

(*a*) on the first Rs, 1,00,000 of the book-profit or in case of a loss	Rs, 50,000 or at the rate of 90 per cent. of the book-profit, whichever is more;
(*b*) on the next Rs, 1,00,000 of the book-profit	at the rate of 60 per cent.;
(*c*) on the balance of the book-profit	at the rate of 40 per cent.;

(2) in the case of any other firm—

(*a*) on the first Rs. 75,000 of the book-profit, or in case of a loss	Rs, 50,000 or at the rate of 90 per cent, of the book -profit, whichever is more;
(*b*) on the next Rs, 75,000 of the book-profit	at the rate of 60 per cent,;
(*c*) on the balance of the book-profit	at the rate of 40 per centt,;

Provided that in relation to any payment under this clause to the partner during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, the terms of the partnership deed may, at any time during the said previous year, provide for such payment.

Explanation 1.—Where an individual is a partner in a firm on behalf, or for the benefit, of any other person (such partner and the other person being hereinafter referred to as "partner in a representative capacity" and "person so represented", respectively),—

(*i*) interest paid by the firm to such individual otherwise than as partner in a representative capacity, shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this clause;

(*ii*) interest paid by the firm to such individual as partner in a representative capacity and interest paid by the firm to the person so represented shall be taken into account for the purposes of this clause.

Explanation 2.—Where an individual is a partner in a firm otherwise than as partner in a representative capacity, interest paid by the firm to such individual shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this clause, if such interest is received by him on behalf, or for the benefit, of any other person.

Explanation 3.—For the purposes of this clause, "book-profit" means the net profit, as shown in the profit and loss account for the relevant previous year, computed in the manner laid down in Chapter IV-D as increased by the aggregate amount of the remuneration paid or payable to all the partners of the firm if such amount has been deducted while computing the net profit.

Explanation 4.—For the purposes of this clause, "working partner" means an individual who is actively engaged in conducting the affairs of the business or profession of the firm of which he is a partner;'.

Amendment of section 40A.

17. In section 40A of the Income-tax Act, sub-section (*12*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 41.

18. In section 41 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*1*) Where an allowance or deduction has been made in the assessment for any year in respect of loss, expenditure or trading liability incurred by the assessee (hereinafter referred to as the first-mentioned person) and subsequently during any previous year,—

(*a*) the first-mentioned person has obtained, whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of such loss or expenditure or some benefit in respect of such trading liability by way of remission or cessation thereof, the amount obtained by such person or the value of benefit accruing to him shall be deemed to be profits and gains of business or

profession and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year, whether the business or profession in respect of which the allowance or deduction has been made is in existence in that year or not; or

(*b*) the successor in business has obtained, whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of which loss or expenditure was incurred by the first-mentioned person or some benefit in respect of the trading liability referred to in clause (*a*) by way of remission or cessation thereof, the amount obtained by the successor in business or the value of benefit accruing to the successor in business shall be deemed to be profits and gains of the business or profession, and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "successor in business" means,—

(*i*) where there has been an amalgamation of a company with another company, the amalgamated company;

(*ii*) where the first-mentioned person is succeeded by any other person in that business or profession, the other person;

(*iii*) where a firm carrying on a business or profession is succeeded by another firm, the other firm.'.

Amendment of section 44AA.

19. In section 44AA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) for the words "twenty-five thousand", at both the places where they occur, the words "forty thousand" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the words "two hundred and fifty thousand", at both the places where they occur, the words "five hundred thousand" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 44AB.

20. In section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso, for the words "Provided that", the following shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1985, namely:—

"Provided that this section shall not apply to the person, who derives income of the nature referred to in section 44AC or section 44B or section 44BB or section 44BBA or section 44BBB, on and from the 1st day of April, 1985 or, as the case may be, the date on which the relevant section came into force, whichever is later:

Provided further that".

Omission of section 44AC.

21. Section 44AC of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 45.

22. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the figures "53," shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 47.

23. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) after clause (*vi*), the following clause shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*via*) any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset being a share or shares held in an Indian company, by the amalgamating foreign company to the amalgamated foreign company, if—

(*a*) at least twenty-five per cent. of the shareholders of the amalgamating foreign company continue to remain shareholders of the amalgamated foreign company, and

(*b*) such transfer does not attract tax on capital gains in the country, in which the amalgamating company is incorporated;";

(*b*) after clause (*vii*), the following clause shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(*viia*) any transfer of a capital asset, being bonds or shares referred to in sub-section (*1*) of section 115AC, made outside India by a non-resident to another non-resident;";

(*c*) in clause (*x*), for the words "conversion of debentures", the words "conversion of bonds or debentures" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962.

Substitution of new section for section 48.

24. For section 48 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Mode of computation.

'48. The income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" shall be computed, by deducting from the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;

(*ii*) the cost of acquisition of the asset and the cost of any improvement thereto:

Provided that in the case of an assessee, who is a non-resident, capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset being shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company shall be computed by converting the cost of acquisition, expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer and the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset into the same foreign currency as was initially utilised in the purchase of the shares or debentures, and the capital gains so computed in such foreign currency shall be reconverted into Indian currency, so, however, that the aforesaid manner of computation of capital gains shall be applicable in respect of capital gains accruing or

arising from every reinvestment thereafter in, and sale of, shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company:

Provided further that where long-term capital gain arises from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, other than capital gain arising to a non-resident from the transfer of shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company referred to in the first proviso, the provisions of clause (*ii*) shall have effect as if for the words "cost of acquisition" and "cost of any improvement", the words "indexed cost of acquisition" and "indexed cost of any improvement" had respectively been substituted.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*i*) "foreign currency" and "Indian currency" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in section 2 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973; 46 of 1973.

(*ii*) the conversion of Indian currency into foreign currency and the reconversion of foreign currency into Indian currency shall be at the rate of exchange prescribed in this behalf;

(*iii*) "indexed cost of acquisition" means an amount which bears to the cost of acquisition the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the asset is transferred bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the first year in which the asset was held by the assessee or for the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1981, whichever is later;

(*iv*) "indexed cost of any improvement" means an amount which bears to the cost of improvement the same proportion as Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the asset is transferred bears to the Cost Inflation Index for the year in which the improvement to the asset took place;

(*v*) "Cost Inflation Index" for any year means such Index as the Central Government may, having regard to seventy-five per cent. of average rise in the Consumer Price Index for urban non-manual employees for that year, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.'.

25. In section 49 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*iii*), in sub-clause (*e*), after word, brackets and figures "clause (*vi*)", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or clause (*via*)" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 49.

26. Section 53 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of section 53.

27. In section 54 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54.

28. In section 54B of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 54B.

Amendment of section 54D.

29. In section 54D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 54E.

30. In section 54E of the Income-tax Act,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) after the words "long-term capital asset", the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of April, 1992" shall be inserted;

(*b*) in the second proviso, the words, figures and letters "or the 31st day of March, 1992, whichever is earlier" shall be inserted at the end;

(*ii*) after sub-section (*1B*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1C*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where the capital gain arises from the transfer of the original asset, made after the 31st day of March, 1992, in respect of which the assessee had received any amount by way of advance on or before the 29th day of February, 1992 and had invested or deposited the whole or any part of such amount in the new asset on or before the later date, then, the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall apply in the case of such investment or deposit as they apply in the case of investment or deposit under that sub-section.".

Amendment of section 54F.

31. In section 54F of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*4*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 54G.

32. In section 54G of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the *Explanation* shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 54H.

33. In section 54H of the Income-tax Act, the figures and letter "54E" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 55.

34. In section 55 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), in sub-clause (*2*), in item (*i*),—

(*i*) for the figures "1974", the figures "1981" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) the words "and the fair market value of the asset on that day is taken as the cost of acquisition at the option of the assessee," shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*), for the figures "1974", wherever they occur, the figures "1981" shall be substituted.

35. In section 64 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 64.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) clause (*i*) shall be omitted;

(*ii*) clauses (*iii*) and (*v*) shall be omitted;

(*iii*) in clause (*iv*), the words, brackets and figure "in a case not falling under clause (*i*) of this sub-section," shall be omitted;

(*iv*) in clause (*vi*), the words "or son's minor child,", wherever they occur, shall be omitted;

(*v*) in clause (*vii*), the words "or minor child or both" shall be omitted;

(*vi*) in clause (*viii*), the words "or son's minor child or both" shall be omitted;

(*vii*) for *Explanations* 1 and 1A, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of clause (*ii*), the individual in computing whose total income the income referred to in that clause is to be included, shall be the husband or wife whose total income (excluding the income referred to in that clause) is greater; and where any such income is once included in the total income of either spouse, any such income arising in any succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other spouse unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that spouse an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(*viii*) *Explanation* 2A shall be omitted;

(*ix*) for *Explanation* 3, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

'*Explanation* 3.—For the purposes of clauses (*iv*) and (*vi*), where the assets transferred directly or indirectly by an individual to his spouse or son's wife (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as "the transferee") are invested by the transferee,—

(*i*) in any business, such investment being not in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm or, as the case may be, for being admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm, that part of the income arising out of the business to the transferee in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the income of the transferee from the business as the value of the assets aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment in the business by the transferee as on the said day;

(*ii*) in the nature of contribution of capital as a partner in a firm, that part of the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm in any previous year.

which bears the same proportion to the interest receivable by the transferee from the firm as the value of investment aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment by way of capital contribution as a partner in the firm as on the said day,

shall be included in the total income of the individual in that previous year.';

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) In computing the total income of any individual, there shall be included all such income as arises or accrues to his minor child:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply in respect of such income as arises or accrues to the minor child on account of any—

(*a*) manual work done by him; or

(*b*) activity involving application of his skill, talent or specialised knowledge and experience.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the income of the minor child shall be included,—

(*a*) where the marriage of his parents subsists, in the income of that parent whose total income (excluding the income includible under this sub-section) is greater; or

(*b*) where the marriage of his parents does not subsist, in the income of that parent who maintains the minor child in the previous year,

and where any such income is once included in the total income of either parent, any such income arising in any succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other parent, unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that parent an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(*c*) in sub-section (*2*), the words "or minor child", wherever they occur, shall be omitted.

Omission of Section 67.

36. Section 67 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of Section 71.

37. In section 71 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'(*4*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), where in respect of any assessment year the net result of the computation in relation to any property [other than the property referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 23], under the head "Income from house property" is a loss and the assessee has income assessable under any other head of income,

the assessee shall not be entitled to have such loss set off against income under the other head.'.

38. After section 71 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new section 71A.

'71A. Where in respect of any assessment year, the net result of the computation under the head "Income from house property" is a loss, the loss in so far as it relates to interest on borrowed capital referred to in clause (*vi*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 24 shall be carried forward by the assessee to the following assessment year or years and set off against the income under that head.'. Carry forward of losses under the head "Income from house property".

39. For sections 75, 76 and 77 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Substitution of new section for sections 75, 76 and 77.

"75. Where the assessee is a firm, any loss in relation to the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992, which could not be set off against any other income of the firm and which had been apportioned to a partner of the firm but could not be set off by such partner prior to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, then, such loss shall be allowed to be set off against the income of the firm subject to the condition that the partner continues in the said firm and to be carried forward for set off under sections 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 74A.". Losses of of firms.

40. In section 78 of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 78.

"(*1*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in this Chapter shall entitle the firm to have carried forward and set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner as exceeds his share of profits, if any, in the firm in respect of the previous year.".

41. In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (*3*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 80A.

"(*3*) Where, in computing the total income of an association of persons or a body of individuals, any deduction is admissible under section 80G or section 80GGA or section 80HH or section 80HHA or section 80HHB or section 80HHC or section 80HHD or section 80-I or section 80-IA or section 80J or section 80JJ, no deduction under the same section shall be made in computing the total income of a member of the association of persons or body of individuals in relation to the share of such member in the income of the association of persons or body of individuals.".

Amendment of section 80CCA.

42. In section 80CCA of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that no deduction under this sub-section shall be allowed in relation to any amount deposited or paid under clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) on or after the 1st day of April, 1992.";

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall apply to any amount received by the assessee on account of the surrender of the policy in accordance with the terms of the annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation where the assessee elects to surrender before the 1st day of October, 1992, the said annuity plan in respect of which he had paid any amount under clause (*ii*) of sub-section (*1*) before the 1st day of April, 1992.".

Amendment of section 80CCB.

43. In section 80CCB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"Provided that no deduction shall be allowed in relation to any amount invested under this sub-section on or after the 1st day of April, 1992.".

Amendment of section 80D.

44. In section 80D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), for the words "three thousand rupees", wherever they occur, the words "six thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 80DD.

45. In section 80DD of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) the brackets and figure "(*1*)" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) for the words "six thousand rupees", the words "twelve thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of Section 80HHC.

46. In section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, for the words "total profits of the export business of the assessee the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee", the words "total profits derived by the assessee from the export of trading goods, the same proportion as the amount of export turnover specified in the said certificate bears to the total export turnover of the assessee in respect of such trading goods" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*3*), for the words "manufactured by the assessee", wherever they occur, the words "manufactured or processed by the assessee" shall be substituted.

47. In section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*12*), for clause (*f*), the following clause shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Amendment of section 80-IA.

'(*f*) "small-scale industrial undertaking" means an industrial undertaking which is, as on the last day of the previous year, regarded as a small-scale industrial undertaking under section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.'. 65 of 1951.

48. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, the first and second provisos to sub-section (*1*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 80L.

49. For section 86 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 86.

"86. Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals (other than a company or a co-operative society or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India), income-tax shall not be payable by the assessee in respect of his share in the income of the association or body computed in the manner provided in section 67A: Share of member of an association of persons or body of individuals in the income of the association or body. 21 of 1860.

Provided that,—

(*a*) where the association or body is chargeable to tax on its total income at the maximum marginal rate or any higher rate under any of the provisions of this Act, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall not be included in his total income;

(*b*) in any other case, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall form part of his total income:

Provided further that where no income-tax is chargeable on the total income of the association or body, the share of a member computed as aforesaid shall be chargeable to tax as part of his total income and nothing contained in this section shall apply to the case.".

50. In section 87 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 87.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), for the words, figures and letter "sections 88 and 88A", the words, figures and letters "sections 88, 88A and 88B" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), after the words, figures and letter "sections 88A", the words, figures and letter "or section 88B" shall be inserted.

51. In section 88 of the Income-tax Act,— Amendment of section 88.

(*i*) in sub-section (*1*), the following proviso shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'Provided that in the case of an individual, whose income, derived from the exercise of his profession as an author, play-

wright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), is twenty-five per cent. or more of his total income, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "twenty per cent.", the words "twenty-five per cent." had been substituted.';

(ii) in sub-section (2),—

(a) in clause (ii), for the words, brackets, figures and letters "not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 80CCA", the words, brackets, figures and letter "not being an annuity plan referred to in clause (xiiia)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(b) in clause (ix), after the words "the Central Government", the words "or any such deposit scheme" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(c) after clause (xiii), the following clauses shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(xiiia) to effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the Life Insurance Corporation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify;

(xiiib) as subscription, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, to any units of any Mutual Fund notified under clause (23D) of section 10 or the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, under any plan formulated in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; 52 of 1963.

(xiiic) as a contribution by an individual to any pension fund set up by any Mutual Fund notified under clause (23D) of section 10, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;";

(d) in clause (xiv), after the words "as subscription to any such deposit scheme of", the words, "or as a contribution to any such pension fund set up by," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(e) in clause (xv), in sub-clause (c), in item (7), after the words "a local authority", the words "or a co-operative society" shall be inserted;

(iii) in sub-section (6), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(a) in clause (i), for the words and brackets '(being an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), fourteen thousand", the words and brackets "whose income, derived from the exercise of his profession as an author, playwright, artist, musician, actor or sportsman (including an athlete), is twenty-five per cent. or more of his total income, seventeen thousand five hundred" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "ten thousand", the words "twelve thousand" shall be substituted.

52. After section 88A of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Insertion of new section 88B.

Rebate of income-tax in case of individuals of sixty-five years and above

'88B. An assessee, being an individual resident in India, who is of the age of sixty-five years or more at any time during the previous year and whose gross total income does not exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be entitled to a deduction from the amount of income-tax (as computed before allowing the deductions under this Chapter) on his total income with which he is chargeable for any assessment year, of an amount equal to ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under Chapter VI-A.'.

53. After section 111 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Insertion of new section 112.

Tax on long-term capital gains.

'112. (*1*) Where the total income of an assessee includes any income, arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, which is chargeable under the head "Capital gains", the tax payable by the assessee on the total income shall be the aggregate of,—

(*a*) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of such long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been his total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of twenty per cent.:

Provided that where the total income as reduced by such long-term capital gains is below the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, then, such long-term capital gains shall be reduced by the amount by which the total income as so reduced falls short of the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax and the tax on the balance of such long-term capital gains shall be computed at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(*b*) in the case of a company,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of such long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been its total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of forty per cent.:

Provided that in relation to long-term capital gains arising to a venture capital company from the transfer of equity shares of venture capital undertakings, the provisions of sub-clause (*ii*) shall have effect as if for the words "forty per cent.", the words "twenty per cent." had been substituted;

(*c*) in any other case,—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been its total income; and

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains at the rate of thirty per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(*a*) "venture capital company" means such company as is engaged in providing finance to venture capital undertakings mainly by way of acquiring equity shares of such undertakings or, if the circumstances so require, by way of advancing loans to such undertakings, and is approved by the Central Government in this behalf;

(*b*) "venture capital undertaking" means such company as the prescribed authority may, having regard to the following factors, approve for the purposes of this sub-section, namely:—

(*1*) the total investment in the company does not exceed ten crore rupees or such other higher amount as may be prescribed;

(*2*) the company does not have adequate financial resources to undertake projects for which it is otherwise professionally or technically equipped; and

(*3*) the company seeks to employ any technology which will result in significant improvement over the existing technology in India in any field and the investment in such technology involves high risk.

(*2*) Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, the gross total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced were the gross total income of the assessee.

(*3*) Where the total income of an assessee includes any income arising from the transfer of a long-term capital asset, the total income shall be reduced by the amount of such income and the rebate under section 88 shall be allowed from the income-tax on the total income as so reduced.'.

Amendment of section 115A.

54. In section 115A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*b*), for the words "such agreement is approved by the Central Government", the words "the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*1A*), for the words "and approved by the Central Government", the words "approved by the Central Government or where the agreement relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 115AB.

55. In section 115AB of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*a*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*i*) the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (2) of section 48" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) after the word, figures and letter "Chapter VI-A", the words, figures, brackets and letter "and nothing contained in the provisions of the second proviso to section 48 shall apply to income referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*)" shall be inserted.

Insertion of new section 115AC.

56. After section 115AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Tax on income from bonds or shares purchased in foreign currency or capital gains arising from their transfer.

"115AC. (*1*) Where the total income of an assessee, being a non-resident, includes—

(*a*) income by way of interest or dividends, on bonds or shares of an Indian company, issued in accordance with such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, and purchased by him in foreign currency; or

(*b*) income by way of long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of bonds or, as the case may be, shares referred to in clause (*a*),

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of interest or dividends, as the case may be, in respect of bonds or shares referred to in clause (*a*), if any, included in the total income, at the rate of ten per cent.;

(*ii*) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of long-term capital gains referred to in clause (*b*), if any, at the rate of ten per cent.; and

(*iii*) the amount of income-tax with which the non-resident would have been chargeable had his total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (*a*) and clause (*b*).

(*2*) Where the gross total income of the non-resident—

(*a*) consists only of income by way of interest or dividends in respect of bonds or, as the case may be, shares referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), no deduction shall be allowed to him under sections 28 to 44C or clause (*i*) or clause (*iii*) of section 57 or under Chapter VI-A;

(*b*) includes any income referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) the gross total income shall be reduced by

the amount of such income and the deduction under Chapter VI-A shall be allowed as if the gross total income as so reduced, were the gross total income of the assessee.

(5) Nothing contained in the first and second provisions to section 48 shall apply for the computation of long-term capital gains arising out of the transfer of long-term capital asset, being bonds or shares referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) It shall not be necessary for a non-resident to furnish under sub-section (*1*) of section 139 a return of his income if—

(*a*) his total income in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the previous year consisted only of income referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*); and

(*b*) the tax deductible at source under the provisions of Chapter XVII-B has been deducted from such income."

Amendment of section 115D.

57. In section 115D of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2) in clause (*a*), for the words, brackets, figures and letter "under sub-section (2) of section 48 or under Chapter VI-A", the words, figures and letter 'under Chapter VI-A and nothing contained in the provisions of the second proviso to section 48 shall apply to income chargeable under the head "Capital gains"' shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Insertion of new Chapter XII-C.

58. After Chapter XII-B of the Income-tax Act, the following Chapter shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

'CHAPTER XII-C

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO RETAIL TRADE, ETC.

Special provision for computation of income in certain cases.

115K. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provision of this Act relating to the computation of income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", in the case of any person, to whom this section applies, carrying on—

(*a*) the business of retail trade in any goods or merchandise and who submits a statement in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*4*), a sum equal to seven per cent. of the amount specified in sub-section (5) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such person from the business of retail trade;

(*b*) the business of running an eating place or engaged in any vocation and who submits a statement in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*4*), a sum of thirty-five thousand rupees shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of such person from such business or vocation.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply to any person, being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, where—

(*a*) such person has not been assessed to income-tax for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992;

(b) in the case of person referred to in—

(i) clause (a) of sub-section (1), his turnover from the business of retail trade during the relevant previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees and his income from such business during that year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees;

(ii) clause (b) of sub-section (1), his income from the business of running the eating place or from the vocation during the relevant previous year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees; and

(c) such person does not have any income, in excess of five thousand rupees in the aggregate, chargeable to tax from any source falling under any head of income other than the income from the business of retail trade or from the business of running the eating place or from the vocation during the relevant previous year.

(3) Any person to whom this section applies shall be liable to pay tax, at the rate specified in the Finance Act of the relevant year for computing advance tax, on the income deemed under sub-section (1) and the other income referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (2)

(4) Every statement referred to in sub-section (1) shall—

(a) be in the prescribed form, contain the name of such person, his address, nature of business or vocation and a declaration by him that,—

(i) where he is carrying on the business of retail trade, his turnover from such trade during the relevant previous year does not exceed five lakh rupees and his income from such trade during that year does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees;

(ii) where he is carrying on the business of running the eating place or is engaged in the vocation, his income during the relevant previous year from such business or vocation does not exceed thirty-five thousand rupees,

and such statement shall also be verified in the prescribed manner;

(b) be submitted on or before the 31st day of March of the relevant previous year along with the proof of payment of the amount of tax referred to in sub-section (3).

(5) In the case of a person who has submitted a statement under clause (a) of sub-section (1), an annual turnover of five lakh rupees from the retail trade carried on by him during the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be the amount referred to in that sub-section.

(6) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 and the 1st day of April, 1994.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "vocation" includes tailoring, hair-cutting, clothes' washing, typing, photo-

copying, repair work of any kind and other services of a similar nature.

Return of income not to be filed in certain cases.

115L. Subject to the provisions of section 115N, a person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K shall not be required to furnish a return of income under sub-section (*1*) of section 139 and the other provisions of Chapter XIV will not apply in his case.

Special provision for disallowance of deductions and rebate of income-tax.

115M. No deduction under Chapter VI-A (except section 80L) or rebate of income-tax under Chapter VIII shall be allowed in the case of a person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K.

Bar of proceedings in certain cases.

115N. No proceeding under any other Chapter of this Act shall be initiated against any person who has submitted a statement under sub-section (*1*) of section 115K in respect of his income from retail trade or eating place or vocation for the relevant assessment year unless the Deputy Commissioner, in consequence of evidence in his possession, has reason to believe that the statement furnished by any person under section 115K is untrue.'.

Amendment of section 139.

59. In section 139 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1A*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of Section 143.

60. In section 143 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1A*), after the words "as a result of an order under", the words, brackets and figure "sub-section (*3*) of this section or" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 154.

61. In section 154 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), in clause (*b*), the following proviso shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"Provided that the Assessing Officer shall make an amendment for rectifying any mistake, which has been brought to his notice by the assessee in relation to an intimation referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*), within a period of three months from the end of the month in which it is so brought to his notice and if no such amendment is made within the said period of three months, the assessee may appeal to the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or, as the case may be, Commissioner (Appeals) against such intimation and the provisions of section 246 and section 249 shall have effect as if the said intimation were an order for the purposes of those sections.".

Amendment of section 155.

62. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the opening paragraph for the words "Where in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a

firm", the words, figures and letters "Where, in respect of any completed assessment of a partner in a firm for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year," shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(1A) Where in respect of any completed assessment of a firm it is found—

(a) on the assessment or reassessment of the firm, or

(b) on any reduction or enhancement made in the income of the firm under this section, section 154, section 250, section 254, section 260, section 262, section 263 or section 264, or

(c) on any order passed under sub-section (4) of section 245D on the application made by the firm,

that any remuneration to any partner is not deductible under clause (b) of section 40, the Assessing Officer may amend the order of assessment of the partner with a view to adjusting the income of the partner to the extent of the amount not so deductible; and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned from the end of the financial year in which the final order was passed in the case of the firm.".

Amendment of section 158.

63. In section 158 of the Income-tax Act, for the words "Whenever a registered firm is assessed", the words, figures and letters "Whenever, in respect of the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year, a registered firm is assessed" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Substitution of sub-heading in Chapter XV.

64. In Chapter XV of the Income-tax Act, for the sub-heading *"DD.—Association of persons and body of individuals"*, the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"DD.—Firms, association of persons and body of individuals

Charge of tax in the case of a firm.

167A. In the case of a firm which is assessable as a firm, tax shall be charged on its total income at the maximum marginal rate.".

Omission of sections 182 and 183.

65. Sections 182 and 183 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Substitution of

66. For the sub-heading *"B.—Registration of firms"* occurring before section 184 and for sections 184, 185 and 186 of the Income-tax Act, the

new sections for Sections 184, 185 and 186.

following sections shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

Assessment as a firm.

"184. (*1*) A firm shall be assessed as a firm for the purposes of this Act, if—

(*i*) the partnership is evidenced by an instrument; and

(*ii*) the individual shares of the partners are specified in that instrument.

(2) A certified copy of the instrument of partnership referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall accompany the return of income of the firm of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993 in respect of which assessment as a firm is first sought.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the copy of the instrument of partnership shall be certified in writing by all the partners (not being minors) or, where the return is made after the dissolution of the firm, by all persons (not being minors) who were partners in the firm immediately before its dissolution and by the legal representative of any such partner who is deceased.

(3) Where a firm is assessed as such for any assessment year, it shall be assessed in the same capacity for every subsequent year if there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners as evidenced by the instrument of partnership on the basis of which the assessment as a firm was first sought.

(4) Where any such change had taken place in the previous year, the firm shall furnish a certified copy of the revised instrument of partnership along with the return of income for the assessment year relevant to such previous year and all the provisions of this section shall apply accordingly.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, where, in respect of any assessment year, there is on the part of a firm any such failure as is mentioned in section 144, the firm shall not be assessed as such for the said assessment year and, thereupon, the firm shall be assessed in the same manner as an association of persons, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Assessment when section 184 not complied with.

185. Where a firm does not comply with the provisions of section 184 for any assessment year, the firm shall be assessed for that assessment year in the same manner as an association of persons, and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.".

Amendment of section 187.

67. In section 187 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

68. In section 189 of the Income-tax Act, the *Explanation* below sub-section (*3*) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 189.

69. In Chapter XVI of the Income-tax Act, after section 189, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new section 189A.

"189A. In relation to the assessment of any firm and its partners for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, or any earlier assessment year, the provisions of this Chapter as they stood immediately before the 1st day of April, 1993, shall continue to apply.". Provisions applicable to past assessments of firms.

70. In section 193 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 193.

(*a*) the first proviso shall be omitted;

(*b*) in the second proviso, the word "further" shall be omitted;

(*c*) in *Explanation* 1, the figure "1" shall be omitted;

(*d*) *Explanation* 2 shall be omitted.

71. In section 194A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 194A.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the proviso shall be omitted;

(*b*) sub-section (*2*) shall be omitted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for clauses (vii) and (viia), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*vii*) to such income credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act), or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);"; 10 of 1949.

(d) the *Explanation* occurring at the end shall be omitted.

72. In section 194C of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 194C.

(*a*) in clause (*e*), for the word "society.", the words "society; or" shall be substituted;

(b) after clause (*e*), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

"(f) any authority, constituted in India by or under any law, engaged either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both; or

(g) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India; or 21 of 1860.

(h) any trust; or

(i) any University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and an institution declared to be a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956,". 3 of 1956.

Amendment of section 194G.

73. Section 194G of the Income-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"(2) Where the Assessing Officer is satisfied that the total income of any person who is or has been stocking, distributing, purchasing or selling lottery tickets justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, the Assessing Officer shall, on an application made by such person in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

(3) Where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the income referred to in sub-section (1) shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Assessing Officer, deduct income-tax at the rates specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.".

Amendment of section 194H.

74. In section 194H of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), after the words, figures and letters "on or after the 1st day of October, 1991", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of June, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992.

Insertion of new section 196C.

75. After section 196B of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

Income from foreign currency bonds or shares of Indian company.

"196C. Where any income by way of interest or dividends is payable in respect of bonds or shares referred to in section 115AC to a non-resident, the person responsible for making the payment shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rate of ten per cent.".

Amendment of section 197.

76. In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the section beginning with the words "where, in the case of any income of any person other than a company" and ending with the words "the Assessing Officer is satisfied", the following shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:—

"where, in the case of any income of any person, income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of credit or, as the case may be, at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194A, 194D, and 195, the Assessing Officer is satisfied".

77. In section 197A of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— Amendment of section 197A.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words, figures and letter "or section 194A", at both the places where they occur, shall be omitted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*1A*) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 194A, no deduction of tax shall be made under that section in the case of a person (not being a company or a firm), if such person furnishes to the person responsible for paying any income of the nature referred to in that section, a declaration in writing in duplicate in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner to the effect that the tax on his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is to be included in computing his total income will be nil.";

(*c*) in sub-section (*2*), after the word, brackets and figure "sub-section (*1*)", at both the places where they occur, the words, brackets, figure and letter "or sub-section (*1A*)" shall be inserted.

78. In sections 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 203A and 205 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, for the words, figures and letter "and section 196B", the words, figures and letters ", section 196B and section 196C" shall be substituted. Amendment of sections 198 to 200, 202 to 203A and 205.

79. In section 206C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1992,— Amendment of section 206C.

(*a*) for sub-section (*1*), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*1*) Every person, being a seller shall, at the time of debiting of the amount payable by the buyer to the account of the buyer or at the time of receipt of such amount from the said buyer in cash or by the issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, collect from the buyer of any goods of the nature specified in column (2) of the Table below, a sum equal to the percentage specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table, of such amount as income-tax.

TABLE

S.No.	Nature of goods	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i)	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption (other than Indian-made foreign liquor)	Fifteen per cent.
(ii)	Timber obtained under a forest lease	Fifteen per cent.
(iii)	Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	Five per cent.
(iv)	Any other forest produce not being timber	Fifteen per cent.

Provided that where the Assessing Officer, on an application made by the buyer, gives a certificate in the prescribed form that to the best of his belief any of the goods referred to in the aforesaid Table are to be utilised for the purposes of manufacturing, processing or producing articles or things and not for trading purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply so long as the certificate is in force.";

(*b*) after sub-section (*8*), the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) "buyer" means a person who obtains in any sale, by way of auction, tender or any other mode, goods of the nature specified in the Table in sub-section (*1*) or the right to receive any such goods but does not include,—

(*i*) a public sector company,

(*ii*) a buyer in the further sale of such goods obtained in pursuance of such sale, or

(*iii*) a buyer where the goods are not obtained by him by way of auction and where the sale price of such goods to be sold by the buyer is fixed by or under any State Act;

(*b*) "seller" means the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority of corporation or authority established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or any company or firm or co-operative society.'.

Amendment of section 211.

80. In section 211 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), in the Table,—

(*a*) for the word "twenty", the word "thirty" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the word "fifty", the word "sixty" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 234C.

81. In section 234C of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*),—

(*a*) for the word "twenty", wherever it occurs, the word "thirty" shall be substituted wilh effect from the 1st day of June, 1992;

(*b*) for the word "fifty" wherever it occurs the word "sixty" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992;

(*c*) in the *Explanation*, after the word "paid", the words "or payable" shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1989.

Amendment of section 239.

82. In section 239 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (c), for the words "two years", the words "one year" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 246.

83. In section 246 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (*1*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in clause (*g*), the following words, figures and letters shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992";

(b) in clause (h), the following words, figures and letters shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

"in respect of any assessment for the assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1992".

84. Section 247 of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Omission of section 247.

85. In section 253 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (6), for the words "a fee of two hundred rupees", the following shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:— Amendment of section 253.

"a fee of,—

(a) where the total income of the assessee as computed by the Assessing Officer in the case to which the appeal relates is one lakh rupees or less, two hundred and fifty rupees;

(b) where the total income of the assessee computed as aforesaid in the case to which the appeal relates is more than one lakh rupees, one thousand and five hundred rupees".

86. For section 267 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Substitution of new section for section 267.

"267. Where as a result of an appeal under section 246 or section 253, any change is made in the assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons or a new assessment of a body of individuals or an association of persons is ordered to be made, the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal, as the case may be, shall pass an order authorising the Assessing Officer either to amend the assessment made on any member of the body or association or make a fresh assessment on any member of the body or association.". Amendment of assessment on appeal.

87. In the Second Schedule to the Income-tax Act, after rule 68A, the following rule shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992, namely:— Amendment of Second Schedule.

"68B. (1) No sale of immovable property shall be made under this Part after the expiry of three years from the end of the financial year in which the order giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum, for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has become conclusive under the provisions of section 245-I or, as the case may be, final in terms of the provisions of Chapter XX: Time-limit for sale of attached immovable property.

Provided that where the immovable property is required to be re-sold due to the amount of highest bid being less than the reserve price or under the circumstances mentioned in rule 57 or rule 58 or where the sale is set aside under rule 61, the aforesaid period of limitation for the sale of the immovable property shall stand extended by one year.

(2) In computing the period of limitation under sub-rule (*1*), the period—

(*i*) during which the levy of the aforesaid tax, interest, fine, penalty or any other sum is stayed by an order or injunction of any court; or

(*ii*) during which the proceedings of attachment or sale of the immovable property are stayed by an order or injunction of any court; or

(*iii*) commencing from the date of the presentation of any appeal against the order passed by the Tax Recovery Officer under this Schedule and ending on the day the appeal is decided,

shall be excluded:

Provided that where immediately after the exclusion of the aforesaid period, the period of limitation for the sale of the immovable property is less than 180 days, such remaining period shall be extended to 180 days and the aforesaid period of limitation shall be deemed to be extended accordingly.

(*3*) Where any immovable property has been attached under this Part before the 1st day of June, 1992, and the order giving rise to a demand of any tax, interest fine, penalty or any other sum, for the recovery of which the immovable property has been attached, has also become conclusive or final before the said date, that date shall be deemed to be the date on which the said order has become conclusive or, as the case may be, final.

(*4*) Where the sale of immovable property is not made in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (*1*), the attachment order in relation to the said property shall be deemed to have been vacated on the expiry of the time of limitation specified under this rule.".

Consequential amendments.

88. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in section 32, in sub-section (2), the brackets and words "(or, if the assessee is a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm, in the assessment of its partners)" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(*b*) in section 139, in sub-section (*1*), in the *Explanation*, in clause (*b*), in sub-clause (*i*), the words "or in the case of a partner of a firm where the accounts of the firm are required to be so audited" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993;

(*c*) in section 143, in sub-section (*1*), in clause (*c*), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*i*) the words "a partner of a firm" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) the word "firm", at both the places where it occurs, shall be omitted.

Wealth-tax

27 of 1957.

89. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 2.

(*a*) in clause (*e*), in sub-clause (*2*), in the opening portion, after the words "subsequent assessment year", the words, figures and letters "but before the 1st day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after clause (*e*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(*ea*) "assets", in relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993, or any subsequent assessment year, means—

(*i*) any guest house and any residential house [including a farm house situated within twenty-five kilometres from the local limits of any municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board], but does not include—

(*1*) a house meant exclusively for residential purposes and which is allotted by a company to an employee or an officer or a director who is in whole-time employment, having a gross annual salary of less than two lakh rupees;

(*2*) any house for residential purposes which forms part of stock-in-trade;

(*ii*) motor cars (other than those used by the assessee in the business of running them on hire or as stock-in-trade);

(*iii*) jewellery, bullion, and furniture, utensils or any other article made wholly or partly of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals:

Provided that where any of the said assets is used by the assessee as stock-in-trade, such asset shall be deemed as excluded from the assets specified in this sub-clause;

(*iv*) yachts, boats and aircrafts (other than those used by the assessee for commercial purposes):

(*v*) urban land;

(*vi*) cash in hand, in excess of fifty thousand rupees, of individuals and Hindu undivided families and in the case of other persons any amount not recorded in the books of account.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause,—

(*a*) "jewellery" includes—

(*i*) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stones, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(*ii*) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensils or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(*b*) "urban land" means land situate—

(*i*) in any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee, or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the valuation date; or

(*ii*) in any area within such distance, not being more than eight kilometres from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (*i*), as the Central Government may, having regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette;';.

but does not include land on which construction of a building is not permissible under any law for the time being in force in the area in which such land is situated or the land occupied by any building which has been constructed with the approval of the appropriate authority or any unused land held by the assessee for industrial purposes for a period of two years from the date of its acquisition by him;';

(*c*) in clause (*m*), for the portion beginning with the words "on the valuation date other than—" and ending with the words, brackets, figures and letter "under sub-section (*1A*) of section 5;", the words "on the valuation date which have been incurred in relation to the said assets; shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3.

90. Section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (*1*) thereof and, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered, after the words and figures "first day of April, 1957", the words and figures "but before the first day of April, 1993" shall be inserted;

(*b*) after sub-section (*1*) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*2*) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, there shall be charged for every assessment year commencing on and from the 1st day of April, 1993, wealth-tax in respect of the net wealth on the corresponding valuation date of every individual, Hindu undivided family and company, at the rate of one per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds fifteen lakh rupees.".

Amendment of section 4.

91. In section 4 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) in clause (*a*),—

(*1*) in sub-clause (*ii*), the words "to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration, shall be omitted;

(*2*) in sub-clause (*iii*), the words "or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both" shall be omitted;

(*3*) in sub-clause (*v*), the words "or the son's minor child," shall be omitted;

(*4*) in sub-clause (*vi*), the words "or the son's minor child" shall be omitted;

(*5*) after the existing proviso, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing contained in sub-clause (*ii*) shall apply in respect of such assets as have been acquired by the minor child out of his income referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 64 of the Income-tax Act and which are held by him on the valuation date:

Provided also that where the assets held by a minor child are to be included in computing the net wealth of an individual, such assets shall be included,—

(*a*) where the marriage of his parents subsists, in the net wealth of that parent whose net wealth (excluding the assets of the minor child so includible under this sub-section) is greater; or

(*b*) where the marriage of his parents does not subsist, in the net wealth of that parent who maintains the minor child in the previous year as defined in section 3 of the Income-tax Act,

and where any such assets are once included in the net wealth of either parent, any such assets shall not be included in the net wealth of the other parent in any succeeding year unless the Assessing Officer is satisfied, after giving that parent an opportunity of being heard, that it is necessary so to do.";

(*ii*) in clause (*b*),—

(*1*) in the opening portion, for the words "interest in the firm", the words "interest in the assets of the firm" shall be substituted;

(*2*) for the proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that where a minor is admitted to the benefits of partnership in a firm, the value of the interest of

such minor in the firm, determined in the manner specified above, shall be included in the net wealth of the parent of the minor, so far as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the third proviso to clause (*a*).";

(*b*) in sub-section (*1A*), in clause (*c*) and the proviso thereunder, the words "or minor child", wherever they occur, shall be omitted;

(*c*) sub-section (*3*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 5.

92. In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) the brackets, figures, words and letter "(*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1A*),", occurring in the opening portion, shall be omitted;

(*ii*) clauses (*xiv*) and (*xxxiii*) shall be renumbered as clauses (*iv*) and (*v*) and the existing clauses (*iv*) to (*xiii*), clauses (*xv*) to (*xxxii*) and clause (*xxxiv*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) sub-sections (*1A*) to (*4*) shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 7.

93. In section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), the proviso shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of section 21.

94. In section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, after sub-section (*5*) and the *Explanation* thereunder, the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:—

"(*6*) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to and in relation to any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or any subsequent assessment year.".

Amendment of section 21A.

95. In section 21A of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) for the words, brackets and figures "Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*i*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5, where any property is held", the words "Where any property is held" shall be substituted;

(*b*) the words, brackets and figures "but without excluding the value of any asset under sub-section (*1*) of section 5, and at the maximum marginal rate" shall be omitted;

(*c*) the second proviso shall be omitted;

(*d*) in the third proviso,—

(*i*) for the words "Provided also that", the words "Provided further that" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in item (*2*), for the words and figures "Part I of Schedule I in the case of an individual", the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (*2*) of section 3" shall be substituted;

(*e*) in the *Explanation*, clause (*aa*) shall be omitted.

96. In section 21AA of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of section 21AA.

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), the words ", and at the maximum marginal rate", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(*b*) the *Explanation* shall be omitted.

97. In section 35 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (*2*), after the words, brackets and letter "clause (*m*) of section 2", the words and figures ", as it existed immediately before its amendment by the Finance Act, 1992," shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993. Amendment of section 35.

98. After section 35H of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993, namely:— Insertion of new section 35HA.

'35HA. (*1*) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly: Offences by companies.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*1*), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) "company" means a body corporate, and includes—

(*i*) a firm; and

(*ii*) an association of persons or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not; and

(*b*) "director", in relation to,—

(*i*) a firm, means a partner in a firm;

(*ii*) any association of persons or a body of individuals, means any member controlling the affairs thereof.'.

99. In section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— Amendment of Section 45.

(*a*) clauses (*a*) to (*e*) shall be omitted;

(*b*) for clause (*h*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(h) any social club;".

Amendment of Schedule I.

100. In Schedule I of the Wealth-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,—

(*a*) for the brackets, words and figure "(*See* section 3)", the brackets, words and figures "[*See* section 3(*1*)]" shall be substituted;

(*b*) Part II shall be omitted;

(*c*) rules 1, 3, 4 and 5 shall be omitted.

Omission of Schedule II.

101. Schedule II of the Wealth-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Amendment of Schedule III.

102. In Schedule III of the Wealth-tax Act, Part C shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Interest-tax

Amendment of section 2.

103. In section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993,— 45 of 1974.

(*i*) in clause (*5A*), in sub-clause (*i*), the words "or a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking not being a co-operative society providing credit facilities to farmers or village artisans" shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in clause (*5B*),—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*v*), the word "or", occurring at the end, shall be omitted;

(*b*) after sub-clause (*v*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*va*) a residuary non-banking company [other than a financial company referred to in sub-clause (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) or (*v*)], that is to say, a company which receives any deposit under any scheme or arrangement, by whatever name called, in one lumpsum or in instalments by way of contributions or subscriptions or by sale of units or certificates or other instruments or in any other manner; or".

Amendment of section 5.

104. In section 5 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, after the words "advances made to other credit institutions", the words "or to any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of October, 1991. 45 of 1974.

Expenditure-tax

Amendment of section 3.

105. In the Expenditure-tax Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred to as the Expenditure-tax Act), in section 3, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992,— 35 of 1987.

(*a*) in clause (*1*), for the words "four hundred rupees", the words "one thousand two hundred rupees" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in clause (*2*), the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of June, 1992" shall be inserted at the end.

106. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 4, in clause (*b*), after the words, letters and figures "the 1st day of October, 1991", the words, figures and letters "but not after the 31st day of May, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992. Amendment of Section 4.

107. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 5, in clause (*1*), in sub-clause (*i*), the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of October, 1992" shall be inserted at the end with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992. Amendment of section 5.

108. In the Expenditure-tax Act, in section 7, in sub-section (*2*), after the word and figure "section 3", the words, figures and letters "before the 1st day of Pune, 1992" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1992. Amendment of section 7.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

Customs

109. In the Customs Act, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Act),— Amendment of Act 52 of 1962.

(*1*) in section 2, for clause (*8*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(*8*) "Collector of Customs", except for the purposes of Chapter XV, includes an Additional Collector of Customs;';

(*2*) in section 28,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, the words 'for the words "proper officer", the words "Collector of Customs", and' shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "Assistant Collector of Customs, or the Collector of Customs, as the case may be", the words "proper officer" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in section 122, in clause (*b*), for the words "twenty-five thousand", the words "fifty thousand" shall be substituted.

110. In the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (hereinafter referred to as the Customs Tariff Act),— Amendment of Act 51 of 1975.

(*a*) after section 8, the folowing section shall be inserted, namely:—

Emergency power of Central Government to increase import duties

"8A. (*1*) Where in respect of any article included in the First Schedule, the Central Government is satisfied that the import duty leviable thereon under section 12 of the Customs Act, 1962 should be increased and that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct an amendment of that Schedule to be made so as to provide for an increase in the import duty leviable on such article to such extent as it thinks necessary: 52 of 1962.

Provided that the Central Government shall not issue any notification under this sub-section for substituting the rate of

import duty in respect of any article as specified by an earlier notification issued under this sub-section by that Government before such earlier notification has been approved with or without modifications under sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) The provisions of sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 7 shall apply to any notification issued under sub-section (*1*) as they apply in relation to any notification increasing duty issued under sub-section (*2*) of section 7.";

(b) the First and Second Schedules shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

Auxiliary duties of customs.

111. (*1*) In the case of goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, or in that Schedule, as amended from time to time, there shall be levied and collected as an auxiliary duty of customs an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act.

(*2*) Sub-section (*1*) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1993, and upon such cesser, section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(*3*) The auxiliary duties of customs referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any duties of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, or any other law for the time being in force.

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the auxiliary duties of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations, as the case may be.

Removal of doubts.

112. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that notwithstanding the amendment made in clause (*8*) of section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962, by this Act, the provisions of Chapter XV shall continue to apply in so far as they relate to any decision or order passed by an Additional Collector of Customs immediately before the date on which the Finance Bill, 1992 receives the assent of the President. 52 of 1962.

Excise

Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.

113. In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act),—

(*1*) for section 6, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Registration of certain persons.

"6. Any prescribed person who is engaged in—

(*a*) the production or manufacture or any process of production or manufacture of any specified goods included in the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, or 5 of 1986.

(*b*) the wholesale purchase or sale (whether on his own account or as a broker or commission agent) or the storage of any specified goods included in the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, 5 of 1986.

shall get himself registered with the proper officer in such manner as may be prescribed.";

(2) section 7 shall be omitted;

(3) in section 9, in sub-section (*1*), for clause (*a*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*a*) contravenes any of the provisions of section 8 or of a rule made under clause (*iii*) or clause (*xxvii*) of sub-section (2) of section 37;";

(4) in section 11A,—

(*a*) in sub-section (*1*), in the proviso, the words 'for the words "the Central Excise Officer", the words "Collector of Central Excise", and' shall be omitted;

(*b*) in sub-section (*2*), for the words "Assistant Collector of Central Excise or, as the case may be, the Collector of Central Excise", the words "Central Excise Officer" shall be substituted;

(5) in section 37,—

(*i*) in sub-section (*2*),—

(*a*) in clause (*iv*), for the word "licensed", the word "registered" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in clause (*ix*), for the words "manufactured under licence", the words "manufactured after registration" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in clause (*xii*), for the word "licences", the words "registration certificates" shall be substituted;

(*d*) after clause (*xxvi*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*xxvii*) specify the persons who shall get themselves registered under section 6 and the manner of their registration.";

(*ii*) in sub-section (4), in clause (*c*), for the word "licence", the words "registration as" shall be substituted.

Amendment of Act 5 of 1986.

114. The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excise Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

Special duties of excise.

115. (*1*) In the case of goods chargeable with a duty of excise under the Central Excises Act, as amended from time to time, read with any notification for the time being in force issued by the Central Government in relation to the duty so chargeable (not being a notification providing for any exemption for giving credit with respect to, or reduction of duty of excise under the said Act on such goods equal to, any duty of excise under the said Act, or the additional duty under section 3 of the Customs Tariff Act, already paid on the raw material or component parts used in the production or manufacture of such goods), there shall be levied and collected a special duty of excise equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount so chargeable on such goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 31st day of March, 1993, and upon such cesser, section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 shall apply as if the said sub-section had been repealed by a Central Act. 10 of 1897.

(3) The special duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the special duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

Omission of section 13 of Act 13 of 1960.

116. Section 13 of the Finance Act, 1960 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

Omission of section 40 of Act 11 of 1983.

117. Section 40 of the Finance Act, 1983 shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1993.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 22,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 22,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,600 *plus* 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 7,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 27,600 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall,—

(*i*) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in section 88 having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under that section, and the income tax as so reduced;

(*ii*) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item (*i*), having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992 exceeds Rs. 22,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total /ncome does not exceed Rs. 12,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 12,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 2,000 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 8,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does notc exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 16,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceed Rs. 60,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 36,000 *plus* 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax :

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs.10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	*Nil;*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15.000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,750 *plus* 10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 6,750 *plus* 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested— 45 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested— 50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income 65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of item I of this Paragraph shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

RATES FOR DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE IN CERTAIN CASES

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194BB, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Rate of income-tax
1. In the case of a person other than a company—	
(*a*) where the person is resident in India—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of interest payable on—	10 per cent.;
(*A*) any security, other than a tax-free security, of the Central or a State Government;	
(*B*) any debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;	
(*C*) any debentures issued by a company where such debentures are listed on a recognised stock exchange in India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and any rules made thereunder;	
(*vi*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	20 per cent.;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—	
(*i*) in the case of a non-resident Indian—	
(*A*) on investment income and long-term capital gains	20 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*E*) on the whole of other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income or income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of

	Rate of income-tax
	Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income,
	whichever is higher;
(*ii*) in the case of any other person—	
(*A*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.;
(*B*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*C*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*D*) on the whole of the other income	income-tax at 30 per cent. of the amount of income
	or
	income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income,
	whichever is higher.
2. In the case of a company—	
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on tax-free security)	21·5 per cent.:
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—	
(*i*) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.;
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	40 per cent.;
(*iii*) on income by way of winnings from horse races	40 per cent.;
(*iv*) on income by way of interest payable by Government or an Indian concern on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by Government or the Indian concern in foreign currency	25 per cent.;
(*v*) on income by way of royalty payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with	30 per cent.;

the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976, where such royalty is in consideration for the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of copyright in any book on a subject referred to in the proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to the Indian concern, or in respect of any computer software referred to in the second proviso to sub-section (*1A*) of section 115A of the Income-tax Act, to a person resident in India

(*vi*) on income by way of royalty [not being royalty of the nature referred to in sub-item (*b*)(*v*)] payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;

(*vii*) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern and where such agreement is with an Indian concern, the agreement is approved by the Central Government or where it relates to a matter included in the industrial policy, for the time being in force, of the Government of India, the agreement is in accordance with that policy—

(*A*) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.;
(*B*) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	30 per cent.;
(*viii*) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.;
(*ix*) on any other income	65 per cent.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Part, "investment income", "long-term capital gains" and "non-resident Indian" shall have the meanings assigned to them in Chapter XII-A of the Income-tax Act.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax deducted in accordance with the provisions of—

(*a*) sub-item (*a*) of item 1 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax, and

(*b*) sub-item (*a*) of item 2 of this Part shall be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART III

RATES FOR CALCULATING OR CHARGING INCOME-TAX IN CERTAIN CASES, DEDUCTING INCOME-TAX FROM INCOME CHARGEABLE UNDER THE HEAD "SALARIES" AND COMPUTING "ADVANCE TAX"

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (*5*) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (*4*) of section 172 or sub-section (*2*) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (*2*) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" [not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or Chapter XII-A or sub-section (*1A*) of section 161 or section 164 or section 164A or section 167B of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section or surcharge on such "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 115B], shall be calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (*31*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 28,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 28,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 4,400 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 19,400 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall,—

(*i*) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family or association of persons or body of individuals referred to in sections 88 and 88B having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under those sections, and the income-tax as so reduced,

(*ii*) in the case of every person, other than those mentioned in item (*i*), having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees,

be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 exceeds Rs. 28,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 18,000	*Nil*;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 18,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 24,600 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be reduced by the amount of rebate of income-tax calculated under section 88 and the income-tax as so reduced be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax:

Provided that no such surcharge shall be payable by a non-resident.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,000 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 3,000 *plus* 35 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every firm,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 40 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every firm having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 30 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified or in section 112 shall, in the case of every person having a total income exceeding one hundred thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of twelve per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of income-tax

I In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested — 45 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested — 50 per cent. of the total income.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from Government or an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Government or the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government — 50 per cent.;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income — 65 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph or section 112 shall, in the case of every domestic company having a total income exceeding seventy-five thousand rupees, be increased by a surcharge, calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

PART IV

[*See* section 2(*9*) (*d*)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (*2*) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*b*) or sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) thereof], 41, 43, 43A, 43B and 43C of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (*1A*) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (*c*) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of the said section 183 and

which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee:

Provided that nothing contained in this rule shall apply for computing the agricultural income of the assessee in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income:

Provided further that nothing contained in this rule shall apply for the computation of the agricultural income of an assessee who is a partner of any firm in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984 or the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April,

1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1984, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985 or the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (*8*) of section 2 of this Act,—

(*i*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1985, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986 or the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*ii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1986, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987 or the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*iii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1987, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988 or the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*iv*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1988, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989 or the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*v*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990 or the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*vi*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1990, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991 or the 1st day of April, 1992,

(*vii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1991, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992, and

(*viii*) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1992,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1993.

(*3*) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (*1*), sub-section (*2*) and sub-section (*3*) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-rule shall apply for computing the agricultural income in relation to the assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1993.

(*4*) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (*1*) or sub-rule (*2*) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Assessing Officer under the provisions of
21 of 1984. these rules or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to
32 of 1985 the Finance Act, 1984, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1985,
23 of 1986 or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1986, or of the First Sche-
11 of 1987 dule to the Finance Act, 1987, or of the First Schedule to the Finance
26 of 1988 Act, 1988, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1989, or of the
13 of 1989 First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1990, or of the First Schedule to the
12 of 1990 Finance (No. 2) Act, 1991, shall be set off under sub-rule (*1*) or, as the
49 of 1991 case may be, sub-rule (*2*).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[*See* section 110(*b*)]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(*1*) in Chapter 1, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*2*) in Chapter 2, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*3*) in Chapter 4, in sub-heading Nos. 0407.00, 0408.11, 0408.19, 0408.91, 0408.99, 0409.00 and 0410.00 for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*4*) in Chapter 5, in sub-heading No. 0507.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 7, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*6*) in Chapter 8,—

(*i*) for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12. 0802.90, 0804.10, 0806.10 and 0806.20), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0802.11, 0802.12 and 0806.20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them. the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading No. 0802.90, for the entries in colum (4) and column (5), the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 20 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 20 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading No. 0804.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." and "55% *plus* Rs. 25 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading No. 0806.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "110%" and "100%" shall respectively be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 9,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 0901.11, 0901.12, 0901.21, 0901.22, 0901.30 and 0901.40, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "65% less 13 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0902.10, 0902.20, 0902.30, 0902.40 and 0903.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "65% less 26 paise per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.11 and 0904.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading Nos. 0904.20 and 0905.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading Nos. 0906.10, 0906.20, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them. the entries ,'65% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." and "57.5% *plus* Rs. 50 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*vi*) in sub-heading No. 0907.00, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65% plus Rs. 75 per Kg." and "57.5% *plus* Rs. 75 per Kg." shall respectively be substituted;

(*vii*) in sub-heading No. 0908.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*viii*) in sub-heading No. 0908.20, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ix*) in sub-heading No. 0908.30, for the entries in column (4), and column (5), the entries "65%" and "57.5%" shall respectively be substituted;

(x) in sub-heading Nos. 0909.10, 0909,20, 0909.30, 0909.40 0909.50 0910.10, 0910·20, 0910.30, 0910.40. 0910.50, 0910.91 and 0910.99, for the entry in column (4) the entry "6511" shall be substituted ;

(8) in Chapter 11, in sub-heading Nos, 1101.00, 1103.11, 1103.12, 1103.13, 1103.14 1103.19, 1103.21, 1103.29, 1104.11, 1104.12, 1104.19 1104.21, 1104.22, 1104.23, 1104.29, 1104.30, 1107.10, and 1107.20 for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(9) in Chapter 12,—

(*i*) in sub-heading No. 1207.10, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 1210.10, 1210.20, 1211.10, 1211.20, 1211.90, 1212.10, 1212.20, 1212.30, 1212.91, 1212.92 and 1212.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in Chapter 15,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 1501.00, 1502.00, 1503.00, 1504.10, 1504.20, 1504.30, 1505.10, 1505.90 and 1506.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 1507.10, 1507.90, 1508.10, 1508.90, 1509.10, 1509.90, 1510.00, 1511.10, 1511.90, 1512.11, 1512.19, 1512.21, 1512.29, 1513.11, 1513.19, 1513.21, 1513.29, 1514.10, 1514.90, 1515.11, 1515.19, 1515.21, 1515.29, 1515.30, 1515.40, 1515.50, 1515.60 and 1515.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(iii) in sub-heading Nos. 1516.10, 1516.20, 1517.10, 1517.90, 1518.00, 1519.11, 1519.12, 1519.13, 1519.19, 1519.20, 1520.10, 1520.90, 1521.10, 1521.90 and 1522.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(11) in Chapter 16, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(12) in Chapter 17, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 1701.11, 1701.12 and 1701.99), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(13) in Chapter 18, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(14) in Chapter 19, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(15) in Chapter 20, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(16) in Chapter 21, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(17) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading Nos. 2201.10, 2201.90, 2202.10 and 2202.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(18) in Chapter 24, in sub-heading Nos. 2402.10, 2402.20, 2402.90, 2403.10, 2403.91 and 2403.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(19) in Chapter 25,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2504.10, 2504.90 and 2527.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2504.10 and 2504.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(20) in Chapter 26, in sub-heading Nos. 2618·00, 2619·00, 2620·11, 2620·19, 2620·20, 2620·30, 2620·40, 2620·50, 2620·90 and 2621·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(21) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading Nos. 2712.20 and 2712.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(22) in Chapter 28, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(23) in Chapter 29,—

(i) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 2917.37, 2933.71, 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40, 2939.50, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-heading Nos. 2917.37, 2933.71, 2937.10, 2937.21, 2937.22, 2937.29, 2937.91, 2937.92, 2937.99, 2939.40 and 2939.50, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 2936.10, 2936.21, 2936.22, 2936.23, 2936.24, 2936.25, 2936.26, 2936.27, 2936.28, 2936.29, 2936.90, 2941.10, 2941.20, 2941.30, 2941.40, 2941.50 and 2941.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "59%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*24*) in Chapter 30,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 3001.10, 3001.20, 3001.90, 3002.10, 3002.20, 3002.31, 3002.39, 3002.90, 3003.10, 3003.20, 3003.31, 3003.39, 3003.40, 3003.90, 3004.10, 3004.20, 3004.31, 3004.32, 3004.39, 3004.40, 3004.50 and 3004.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 3005.10, 3005.90, 3006.10, 3006.20, 3006.30, 3006.40, 3006.50 and 3006.60, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 32,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading No. 3201.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading No. 3201.90, for the entries in column (4) and column (5), the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*26*) in Chapter 33, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 34,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 3401.11, 3401.19, 3401.20, 3402.20, 3402.90, 3403.11, 3403.19, 3403.91, 3403.99, 3404.10, 3404.20, 3404.90, 3405.10, 3405.20, 3405.30, 3405.40, 3405.90, 3406.00 and 3407.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 3402.11, 3402.12, 3402.13 and 3402.19, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(*28*) in Chapter 35, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*29*) in Chapter 36, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*30*) in Chapter 37, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3701.10, 3702.10, 3706.10 and 3706.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*31*) in Chapter 38,—

(*i*) for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 3801.10, 3802.10, 3812.10, 3815.11 and 3815.12, for the entries in column (4) and column (5) occurring against each of them, the entries "65%" and "55%" shall respectively be substituted;

(32) in Chapter 39, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(33) in Chapter 40, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 4001.21, 4001.22, 4003.00, 4004.00, 4010.10, 4010.91 and 4010.99), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(34) in Chapter 42, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(35) in Chapter 43, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(36) in Chapter 44, in sub-heading Nos. 4411.11, 4411.19, 4411.21, 4411.29, 4411.31, 4411.39, 4411.91 and 4411.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(37) in Chapter 47, in sub-heading Nos. 4707.10, 4707,20. 4707.30and 4707.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(38) in Chapter 48, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(39) in Chapter 49, in sub-heading Nos. 4907.00, 4908.10, 4908.90, 4909.00, 4910.00, 4911.10, 4911.91 and 4911.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(40) in Chapter 50, in sub-heading Nos. 5006.00, 5007.10, 5007.20 and 5007.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(41) in Chapter 51, in sub-heading Nos. 5101.11, 5101.19, 5101.21, 5101.29, 5101.30, 5105.21, 5105.29, 5111.11, 5111.19, 5111.20, 5111.30, 5111.90, 5112.11, 5112.19, 5112.20, 5112,30, 5112.90 and 5113.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(42) in Chapter 52, in sub-heading Nos. 5208.11, 5208.12, 5208.13, 5208.19, 5208.21, 5208.22, 5208.23, 5208.29, 5208.31, 5208.32, 5208.33, 5208.39, 5208.41, 5208.42, 5208.43, 5208.49, 5208.51, 5208.52, 5208.53, 5208.59, 5209.11, 5209.12, 5209.19, 5209.21, 5209.22, 5209.29, 5209.31, 5209.32, 5209.39, 5209.41, 5209.42, 5209.43, 5209.49, 5209.51, 5209.52, 5209.59, 5210.11, 5210.12, 5210.19, 5210.21, 5210.22, 5210.29, 5210.31, 5210.32, 5210.39, 5210.41, 5210.42, 5210.49, 5210.51, 5210.52, 5210.59, 5211.11, 5211.12, 5211.19, 5211.21, 5211.22, 5211.29. 5211.31, 5211.32, 5211.39, 5211.41, 5211.42, 5211.43, 5211.49, 5211.51, 5211.52, 5211.59, 5212.11, 5212.12, 5212.13, 5212.14, 5212.15, 5212.21, 5212.22, 5212.23, 5212.24 and 5212.25, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(43) in Chapter 53, in sub-heading Nos. 5309.11, 5309.19, 5309.21, 5309.29, 5310.10, 5310,90, and 5311.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(44) in Chapter 54, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(45) in Chapter 55, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(46) in Chapter 56, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(47) in Chapter 57, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(48) in Chapter 58, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(49) in Chapter 59, in sub-heading Nos. 5901.10, 5901.90, 5902.10, 5902.20, 5902.90, 5903.10, 5903.20, 5903.90, 5904.10, 5904.91, 5904.92, 5905.00, 5906.10, 5906.91, 5906.99, 5907.00, 5908.00, and 5909.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(50) in Chapter 60, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(51) in Chapter 61, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(52) in Chapter 62, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(53) in Chapter 63, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(54) in Chapter 64, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(55) in Chapter 65, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(56) in Chapter 66, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(57) in Chapter 67, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(58) in Chapter 68, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 6804.10, 6804.21, 6804.22 and 6804.23), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(59) in Chapter 69, in sub-heading Nos. 6904.10, 6904.90, 6905.10, 6905.90, 6906.00, 6907.10, 6907.90, 6908.10, 6908.90, 6909.11, 6909.19, 6909.90, 6910.10, 6910.90, 6911.10, 6911.90, 6912.00, 6913.10, 6913.90, 6914.10 and 6914.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(60) in Chapter 70, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all th sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7010.10, 7015.10, 7017.10 7017.90, 7019.10, 7019.20, 7019.31, 7019.32, 7019.39 and 7019.90, the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(61) in Chapter 71, in sub-heading Nos. 7106.10, 7106.91, 7106.92, 7107.00, 7108.11, 7108.12, 7108.13, 7108.20, 7109.00, 7111.00, 7112.10, 7112.20, 7112.90, 7113.11, 7113.19, 7113.20, 7114.11, 7114.19, 7114.20, 7115.10 7115.90, 7116.10, 7116.20, 7117.11, 7117.19, 7117.90, 7118.10 and 7118.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(62) in Chapter 72,—

(i) in sub-heading Nos. 7203.10, 7203.90, 7204.10, 7204.21, 7204.29, 7204.30, 7204.41, 7204.49, 7204.50, 7205.10, 7205.21, 7205.29, 7206.10, 7206.90, 7207.11, 7207.12, 7207.19, 7207.20, 7208.11, 7208.12, 7208.13, 7208.14, 7208.21, 7208.22, 7208.23, 7208.24, 7208.31, 7208.32, 7208.33, 7208.34, 7208.35, 7208.41, 7208.42, 7208.43, 7208.44, 7208.45, 7208.90, 7209.11, 7209.12, 7209.13, 7209.14, 7209.21, 7209.22, 7209.23, 7209.24, 7209.31, 7209.32, 7209.33, 7209.34 7209.41, 7209.42, 7209.43, 7209.44, 7209.90, 7210.11, 7210.12, 7210.20, 7210.31, 7210.39, 7210.41, 7210.49, 7210.50, 7210.60, 7210.70, 7210.90, 7211.11, 7211.12 7211.19, 7211.21,

7211.22, 7211.29, 7211.30, 7211.41, 7211.49, 7211.90, 7212.10, 7212.21, 7212.29, 7212.30, 7212.40, 7212.50, 7212.60, 7213.10, 7213.20, 7213.31, 7213.39, 7213.41, 7213.49, 7213.50, 7214.10, 7214.20, 7214.30, 7214.40, 7214.50, 7214.60, 7215.10, 7215.20, 7215.30, 7215.40, 7215.90, 7216.10, 7216.21, 7216.22, 7216.31, 7216.32, 7216.33, 7216.40, 7216.50, 7216.60, 7216.90, 7217.11, 7217.12, 7217.13, 7217.19, 7217.21, 7217.22, 7217.23, 7217.29, 7217.31, 7217.32, 7217.33, 7217.39, 7218.10 and 7218.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 7219.11, 7219.12, 7219.13, 7219.14, 7219.21, 7219.22, 7219.23, 7219.24, 7219.31, 7219.32, 7219.33, 7219.34, 7219.35, 7219.90, 7220.11, 7220.12, 7220.20 and 7220.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "100%" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 7221.00, 7222.10, 7222.20, 7222.30, 7222.40, 7223.00, 7224.10, 7224.90, 7225.10, 7225.20, 7225.30, 7225.40, 7225.50, 7225.90, 7226.10, 7226.20, 7226.91, 7226.92, 7226.99, 7227.10, 7227.20, 7227.90, 7228.10, 7228.20, 7228.30, 7228.40, 7228.50, 7228.60, 7228.70, 7228.80, 7229.10, 7229.20 and 7229.90 for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*63*) in Chapter 73, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7311.00 and 7316.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*64*) in Chapter 74, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*65*) in Chapter 75, in sub-heading No. 7505.22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*66*) in Chapter 76, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos. (except sub-heading Nos. 7601.10, 7601.20 and 7602.00), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*67*) in Chapter 78, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*68*) in Chapter 79, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*69*) in Chapter 82, in sub-heading Nos. 8201.50, 8210.00, 8211.10, 8211.91, 8211.92 8211.93, 8211.94, 8212.10, 8212.20, 8212.90, 8213.00, 8214.10, 8214.20, 8214.90, 8215.10, 8215.20, 8215.91 and 8215.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*70*) in Chapter 83, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., (except sub-heading Nos. 8311.10, 8311.20, 8311.30 and 8311.90), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*71*) in Chapter 84,—

(*i*) in sub-heading Nos. 8403.10, 8403.90, 8404.10, 8404.90, 8407.10, 8407.21, 8407.29, 8407.31, 8407.32, 8407.33, 8407.34, 8407.90, 8408.10, 8408.20, 8408.90, 8409.10, 8409.91, 8409.99, 8412.80, 8413.11, 8413.19, 8413.20, 8413.30, 8413.91, 8414.30, 8414.51, 8414.59, 8414.60, 8414.80, 8414.90, 8415.10, 8415.81, 8415.82, 8415.83, 8415.90, 8418.10, 8418.21, 8418.22, 8418.29, 8418.30, 8418.40, 8418.50, 8418.61, 8418.69 8418.91, 8418.99, 8419.11, 8419.19, 8419.50, 8419.60, 8419.81, 8419.89, 8421.23, 8421.29, 8421.31, 8421.39, 8421.99, 8422.11, 8422.19, 8422.20, 8422.30, 8422.40, 8423.10, 8423.20, 8423.30, 8423.81, 8423.82, 8423.89 8424.10, 8424.20, 8426.12, 8426.41, 8427.90, 8431.20, 8432.80, 8435.10, 8438.10, 8438.20, 8438.40, 8438.50, 8438.60, 8438.80, 8441.10, 8441.90, 8447.11, 8447.12, 8447.20, 8447.90, 8448.19, 8450.11, 8450.12, 8450.19, 8450.20, 8451.10, 8451.21, 8451.29, 8451.30, 8451.40, 8451.80, 8452.10 and 8452.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in sub-heading Nos. 8456.10, 8456.20, 8456.30, 8456.90, 8457.10, 8457.20 8457.30, 8458.11, 8458.19, 8458.91, 8458.99, 8459.10, 8459.21, 8459.29, 8459.31, 8459.39, 8459.40, 8459.51, 8459.59, 8459.61, 8459.69, 8459.70, 8460.11, 8460.19, 8460.21, 8460.29, 8460.31, 8460.39, 8460.40, 8460.90, 8461.10, 8461.20, 8461.30, 8461.40, 8461.50, 8461.90, 8462.10, 8462.21, 8462.29, 8462.31, 8462.39, 8462.41, 8462.49, 8462.91, 8462.99, 8463.10, 8463.20, 8463.30, 8463.90, 8464.10, 8464.20, 8464.90 8465.10, 8465.91, 8465.92, 8465.93, 8465.94, 8465.95, 8465.96 and 8465.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "110%" shall be substituted;

(*iii*) in sub-heading Nos. 8468.10, 8468.20, 8468.80, 8469.10, 8469.21, 8469.29, 8469.31, 8469.39, 8470.10, 8470.21, 8470.29, 8470.30, 8470.40, 8470.50, 8470.90, 8471.10, 8471.20, 8471.91, 8471.92, 8471.93, 8471.99, 8472.10, 8472.20, 8472.30, 8472.90, 8473.10, 8473.21, 8473.29, 8473.30, 8473.40, 8476.11, 8476.19, 8479.81, 8479.82, 8479.89, 8483.20 8483 30, and 8483.90, for the entry in column, (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) in sub-heading Nos. 8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.40, 8482.50 and 8482.80, for the entry in column (4), the entry "110% *plus* Rs. 300 per bearing" shall be substituted;

(*v*) in sub-heading Nos. 8482. 91 and 8482.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "110% *plus* Rs. 300 per piece" shall be substituted;

(*72*) in Chapter 85, in sub-heading Nos. 8501.10, 8501.20, 8501.31, 8501.32, 8501.40, 8501.51, 8501.52, 8503.00, 8504.10, 8504.21 8504.31, 8504.32, 8504.50, 8504.90, 8505.11, 8505.19, 8506.11, 8506.12, 8506.13, 8506.19, 8506.20, 8506.90, 8507.10, 8507.20, 8507.30, 8507.40, 8507.80, 8507.90, 8508.10, 8508.20, 8508.80, 8509.10, 8509.20, 8509.30, 8509.40, 8509.80, 8510.10, 8510.20, 8511.10, 8511.20, 8511.30, 8511.40, 8511.50, 8511.80, 8511.90, 8512.10, 8512.20, 8512.30, 8512.40, 8512.90, 8513.10, 8513.90, 8515.11, 8515.19, 8516.10, 8516.21, 8516.29, 8516.31, 8516.32, 8516.33, 8516.40, 8516.50, 8516.60, 8516.71, 8516.72, 8516.79, 8516.80, 8517.10, 8517.20, 8517.30, 8517.40, 8517.81, 8517.82, 8517.90, 8518.10, 8518.21, 8518.22, 8518.29, 8518.30, 8518.40, 8518.50, 8518.90, 8519.10, 8519.21, 8519.29, 8519.31, 8519.39, 8519.40, 8519.91, 8519.99, 8520.10, 8520.20, 8520.31, 8520.39, 8520.90, 8521.10, 8521.90, 8522.10, 8522.90. 8523.11, 8523.12, 8523.13, 8523.20, 8523.90, 8524.10, 8524.21, 8524.22, 8524.23, 8524.90, 8525.10, 8525.20, 8525.30, 8526.10, 8526.91, 8526.92, 8527.11, 8527.19, 8527.21, 8527.29, 8527.31, 8527.32, 8527.39, 8527.90, 8528.10, 8528.20, 8529.10, 8529.90, 8530.10, 8530.80, 8530.90, 8531.10, 8531.20, 8531.80, 8531·90, 8532.10, 8532.21, 8532.22, 8532.23, 8532.24, 8532.25, 8532.29, 8532.30, 8532.90, 8533.10, 8533.21, 8533.29, 8533.31, 8533.39, 8533.40, 8533.90, 8534.00, 8536.10 , 8536.20, 8536.30, 8536.41, 8536.49, 8536.50, 8536.61, 8536.69, 8536.90 8537.10, 8538.10, 8538.90, 8539.10, 8539.21, 8539.22, 8539.29, 8539.31, 8539.39, 8539.40, 8539.90, 8540.11, 8540.12, 8540.20, 8540.30, 8540.41, 8540.42, 8540.49, 8540.81, 8540.89, 8540.91, 8540.99, 8541.10, 8541.21, 8541.29, 8541.30, 8541.40, 8541.50, 8541.60, 8541.90, 8542.11, 8542.19, 8542.20, 8542.80, 8542.90, 8543.10, 8543.20, 8543.30, 8543.80, 8543.90, 8544.11, 8544.19, 8544.20, 8544.30, 8544.41, 8544.49, 8544.51, 8544.59, 8544.60, 8544.70, 8545 19, 8545.20, 8545.90, 8546.10, 8546.20, 8546.90, 8547.10, 8547.20, 8547.90 and8548.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(*73*) in Chapter 87 in sub-heading Nos. 8703.10, 8703.21, 8703.22, 8703.23, 8703.24, 8703.31, 8703.32, 8703.33, 8703.90, 8706.00, 8707.10, 8707.90, 8708.10, 8708 21, 8708.29, 8708.31, 8708.39, 8708.40, 8708.50, 8708.60, 8708.70, 8708.80, 8708.91, 8708.92, 8708.93, 8708.94, 8708.99, 8711.10, 8711.20, 8711.30, 8711.40, 8711.50, 8711.90, 8712.00, 8714.11, 8714.19, 8714.91, 8714.92, 8714.93, 8714.94, 8714.95, 8714.96, 8714.99, 8715.00, 8716.10, 8716.20, 8716.31, 8716.39, 8716.40, 8716.80 and 8716.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(74) in Chapter 90, in sub-heading Nos. 9001.10, 9002.11, 9003.11, 9003.19, 9003.90, 9004.10, 9004.90, 9006.10, 9006.20, 9006.30, 9006.40, 9006.51, 9006.52, 9006.53, 9006.59, 9006.61, 9006.62, 9006.69, 9006.91, 9006.99, 9007.21, 9007.29, 9007.92, 9008.10, 9008.20. 9008.30, 9008.40, 9008.90, 9009.11, 9009.12, 9009.21, 9009.22, 9009.30, 9009.90, 9010.10, 9010.20, 9010.30, 9010.90, 9013.10, 9013.20, 9013.80, 9013.90, 9014.90, 9015.90, 9017.90, 9018.49, 9024.90, 9025.90, 9026.90, 9027.40, 9027.90, 9028.90, 9029.90, 9030.90, 9031.90, 9032.90 and 9033.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(75) in Chapter 91, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(76) in Chapter 92, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(77) in Chapter 93, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(78) in Chapter 94, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(79) in Chapter 95, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(80) in Chapter 96, for the entry in column (4) occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(81) in Chapter 97, in sub-heading Nos. 9701.10, 9701.90, 9702.00, 9703.00 and 9706.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted;

(82) in Chapter 98, in sub-heading Nos. 9802.00, 9804.90 and 9805.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "65%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Description of articles	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act,—

(i) for heading No. 11 and the entries relating thereto, the following heading No. and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"11.	Iron ore, all sorts	10% *plus* Rs. 50 per tonne";

(ii) after heading No. 25 and the entries relating thereto, the following heading No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"26.	Granite (including black granite), porphyry and basalt, all sorts	15%".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 114)

PART I

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act,—

(1) in Chapter 18, in sub-heading Nos. 1801.00, 1802.00, 1803.00 and 1804.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "25%" shall be substituted;

(2) in Chapter 21, in sub-heading Nos. 2107.91 and 2107.99, for the entry in column (4), the entry "50%" shall be substituted;

(3) in Chapter 22, in sub-heading Nos. 2201.11, 2201.12, 2202.11, 2202.12, 2202.13 and 2202.14, in column (3), the word "glass" shall be omitted;

(4) in Chapter 24, in sub-heading Nos. 2403.11, 2403.12, 2403.21 and 2403.22, in column (4) occurring against all the sub-headings, for the word and figures "Rs. 500", the word and figures "Rs. 600" shall be substituted;

(5) in Chapter 25, in heading No. 25.01, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"SALT (INCLUDING TABLE SALT AND DENATURED SALT) AND PURE SODIUM CHLORIDE, WHETHER OR NOT IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION OR CONTAINING ADDED ANTI-CAKING OR FREE FLOWING AGENTS";

(6) in Chapter 26, in heading No. 26.20, in column (3), for the words "METALLIC COMPOUNDS", the words "METAL COMPOUNDS" shall be substituted;

(7) in Chapter 27, in sub-heading Nos. 2710.60, 2710.70, 2710.80 and 2710.95, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 4,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(8) in Chapter 28,—

(a) in NOTE 2, in clause (e), for the words "metallic derivatives", the words "metal derivatives" shall be substituted;

(b) in NOTE 4, for the words "a metallic acid", the words "a metal acid" shall be substituted;

(c) in NOTE 5, for the word "metallic", the word "metal" shall be substituted;

(d) in NOTE 6, in clause (d), for the figures and words "0.002 micro-curie per gram", the figures and letters "74Bq|g (0.002 u ci/g);" shall be substituted;

(e) in heading No. 28.18, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"ARTIFICIAL CORUNDUM, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY DEFINED; ALUMINIUM OXIDE; ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE";

(f) in heading No. 28.50, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"HYDRIDES, NITRIDES, AZIDES, SILICIDES AND BORIDES, WHETHER OR NOT CHEMICALLY DEFINED, OTHER THAN COMPOUNDS WHICH ARE ALSO CARBIDES OF HEADING NO. 28.49";

(*9*) in Chapter 29, in NOTE 7, for the words "and imides of polybasic acids", the words "or imides of polybasic acids" shall be substituted;

(*10*) in Chapter 32 in NOTE 2, for the words "colouring matters" the words "colouring matter" shall be substituted;

(*11*) in Chapter 34,—

(*a*) in NOTE 5, in clause (*ii*), for the word "coloured", the words "refined or coloured" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 3402.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs. 2,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading No. 3403.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 3,500 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*12*) in Chapter 39, in NOTE 10, for the words "when so cut,", the words "when so cut" shall be substituted;

(*13*) in Chapter 40,—

(*a*) in sub-heading No. 4011.50, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 2,800 per tyre" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 4012.19, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 24 per flap" shall be subs'ituted;

(*14*) in Chapter 44,—

(*a*) in NOTE 5, for the words "glued together", the words "glued or otherwise joined together" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 4408.10, 4408.20, 4408.30 and 4408.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30% *plus* Rs. 10 per mm thickness per square metre" shall be substituted;

(*15*) in Section XI, in NOTE 5, in clause (c), for the words "fabrics, the", the words "fabrics the" shall be substituted;

(*16*) in Chapter 52, in sub-heading No. 5203.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "Rs. 15 per kilogram" shall be substituted;

(*17*) in Chapter 56,—

(*a*) in NOTE 3, in clause (*c*), for the word "strips", the word "strip" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in heading No. 56.07, in column (3), for the word "ROPE", the word "ROPES" shall be substituted;

(*18*) in Chapter 58, in NOTE 3, for the word "purpose", the word "purposes" shall be substituted;

(*19*) in Chapter 59, in NOTE 7, in clause (*a*), in sub-clause (*iv*), for the word "fabric", the word "fabrics" shall be substituted;

(*20*) in Chapter 71,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1,—

(*i*) in clause (*c*), for the words "Articles of", the words "Goods of" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for clause (*m*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*m*) Articles classified in Chapter 96 by virtue of NOTE 4 to that Chapter.";

(*b*) in NOTE 8, for the words "and hairpins", the words "or hairpins" shall be substituted;

(*21*) in Chapter 72,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1, in clause (*k*), in the last paragraph, for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the entry in column (4), occurring against all the sub-heading Nos., the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*22*) in Chapter 73,—

(*a*) in sub-heading Nos. 7301.10, 7301.20, 7302.10, 7302.20, 7303.00, 7304.10, 7304.90, 7305.10, 7305.90, 7306.10 and 7306.90, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 30,000 per tonnes," shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in sub-heading No. 7308.40, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"-Equipment for scaffolding, shuttering, propping or pit-propping";

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 7325.10, 7325.20, 7325.30, 7325.90 and 7327.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 3,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*23*) in Chapter 74,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1, in clause (*g*), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-heading Nos. 7401·10, 7401.20, 7402·00, 7403·11, 7403·12, 7403·13, 7403·19, 7403·21, 7403·22, 7403·23, 7403·29, 7404·00 and 7405·00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 10,000 per tonne" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in sub-heading Nos. 7407.11 and 7407.12, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(*d*) in sub-heading Nos, 7407·29, 7408.11, 7408·21, 7409.10, 7409.20, 7409.30, 7409·40, 7409.90, 7410.11, 7410.12, 7410.21, and 7410·22, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15%" *plus* Rs. 10,000 per tonne, shall be substituted ;

(*24*) in Chapter 75, in the NOTE, in clause (*d*), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(25) in Chapter 76, in the NOTE, in clause (d), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted;

(26) in Chapter 78,—

(a) in the NOTE, in clause (d), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7801.10, 7801.90, 7802.00, 7803.10, 7803.29, 7803.30 and 7804.10, for the entry in column (4), the entry "15% *plus* Rs. 5,000 per tone" shall be substituted;

(27) in Chapter 79,—

(a) in the NOTE, in clause (d), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be suostituted;

(b) in sub-heading Nos. 7901·10, 7901.20, 7902·00, 7904·10, 7904·29 7904·30, 7905·10 and 7905·90, for the entry in column(4), the entry "15%" *plus* Rs. 8,000 per tonne shall be substituted;

(28) in Chapter 80, in the NOTE, in clause (d), for the words "of any size", the words "of any size," shall be substituted.

(29) in Chapter 84,—

(a) in heading No. 84.26, in column (3), for the word "DERRICKS", the words "SHIPS' DERRICKS" shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 84.70, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"CALCULATING MACHINES; ACCOUNTING MACHINES, POSTAGE FRANKING MACHINES, TICKET-ISSUING MACHINES AND SIMILAR MACHINES, INCORPORATING A CALCULATING DEVICE; CASH REGISTERS";

(c) in sub-heading No. 8479.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "20%" shall be substituted;

(30) in Chapter 85,—

(a) in NOTE 5, in clause (b), in sub-clause (iii), for the words "and passive", the words "and passive," shall be substituted;

(b) in heading No. 85.21, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"VIDEO RECORDING OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS, WHETHER OR NOT INCORPORATING A VIDEO TUNER";

(c) in heading No. 85.28, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"TELEVISION RECEIVERS (INCLUDING VIDEO MONITORS AND VIDEO PROJECTORS), WHETHER OR NOT INCORPORATING RADIO BROADCAST RECEIVERS OR SOUND OR VIDEO RECORDING OR REPRODUCING APPARATUS";

(*31*) in Chapter 87,—

(*a*) NOTE 3 shall be omitted;

(*b*) the existing NOTES 4, 5 and 6 shall be renumbered as NOTES 3, 4 and 5 respectively;

(*c*) in heading No. 87.02, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"MOTOR VEHICLES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TEN OR MORE PERSONS, INCLUDING THE DRIVER";

(*32*) in Chapter 89, in heading No. 89.07, in column (3), for the words "LANDING STAGES", the word "LANDING-STAGES" shall be substituted;

(*33*) in Chapter 90,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1, clauses (*b*) to (*k*) shall be renumbered as clauses (*c*) *to* (*l*) respectively and before clause (*c*) as so renumbered, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*b*) supporting belts or other support articles of textile material, whose intended effect on the organ to be supported or held derives solely from their elasticity (for example, maternity belts, thoracic support bandages, abdominal support bandages, supports for joints or muscles) (Section XI);";

(*b*) in heading No. 90.11, in column (3), for the words "MICROPHOTOGRAPHY, MICROCINEMATOGRAPHY", the words "PHOTOMICROGRAPHY, CINEPHOTOMICROGRAPHY" shall be substituted;

(*c*) in heading No. 90.29, in column (3), for the figures "90.15", the figures and word "90.14 OR 90.15" shall be substituted;

(*34*) in Chapter 92, in NOTE 1,—

(*i*) for clauses (*c*) and (*d*), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*c*) Toy instruments or apparatus (heading No. 95.03); or

(*d*) Brushes for cleaning musical instruments (heading No. 96.03).";

(*ii*) clause (*e*) shall be omitted;

(*35*) in Chapter 95,—

(*a*) in NOTE 1, in clause (*h*), for the words "Walking sticks", the word "Walking-sticks" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in heading No. 95.06, for the entry in column (3), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"ARTICLES AND EQUIPMENT FOR GENERAL PHYSICAL EXERCISE, GYMNASTICS, ATHLETICS, OTHER SPORTS (INCLUDING TABLE-TENNIS) OR OUT-DOOR GAMES, NOT SPECIFIED OR INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS CHAPTER";

(*36*) in Chapter 96, in sub-heading No. 9617.00, for the entry in column (4), the entry "30%" shall be substituted.

PART II

Heading No.	Sub-heading No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

In the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, in Chapter 25, for sub-heading No. 2502.20 and the entries relating thereto, the following sub-heading Nos. and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

		" - Portland cement:	
	2502.21	-- White cement, whether or not artificially coloured and whether or not with rapid hardening properties	40% *plus* Rs. 250 per tonne
	2502.29	-- Other	40% *plus* Rs. 250 per tonne".

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1992.

8

Resolution on Final Budget Statements 1992-93

290 Fin/93

रजिस्ट्री सं. डी.एल.-33004/92

REGD. NO. D.L.-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग I—खण्ड 1

PART I—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 172] नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, सितम्बर 16, 1992/भाद्र 25, 1914

No. 172] NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1992/BHADRA 25, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

वित्त मंत्रालय

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 1992

संख्या एफ. 2 (107)-बी. (डी.) /92—29 फरवरी, 1992 को संसद में यथा प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण को, आम जानकारी के लिए, अब अन्तिम रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. 1992-93 के बजट प्रस्तावों में 1992-93 में 982.55 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था जो इस प्रकार है :—

	(करोड़ रुपए)
निगम कर	325.00
आयकर	570.00
व्यय कर	(−) 100.00
सीमा-शुल्क	(−) 2023.35
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	2210.90
जोड़ :	982.55

3. आयकर और संघ उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में बजट प्रस्तावों में से राज्यों के हिस्से का अनुमान क्रमशः 435.00 करोड़ रुपए और 1064.37 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया था।

4. तदनुसार उपरोक्त राशि में से केन्द्र राजस्व में (−) 516.82 करोड़ रुपए की निवल वृद्धि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। राजस्व खाते में 13881.69 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा होने का अनुमान था। कुल अनुमानित बजट घाटा 5389.00 करोड़ रुपए का था।

5. 1992-93 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के स्वीकृत कर दी गई थीं। परिणामतः राजस्व खाते में अनुमानित घाटे और बजट घाटे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमती जानकी कठपालिया, अपर सचिव (बजट)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 15th September, 1992

File No. F.2(107)—B(D)/92.—The Annual Financial Statement as presented to Parliament on the 29th February, 1992 is now published in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals in the Budget for 1992-93 were estimated to yield Rs. 982.55 Crores in 1992-93 as follows:—

	(In crores of rupees)
Corporation Tax	325.00
Taxes on income	570.00
Expenditure Tax	(—)100.00
Customs	(—)2023.35
Union Excise Duties	2210.90
Total	982.55

3. The State's share out of the proposals in the Budget relating to Income Tax and Union Excise Duties was estimated at Rs. 435.00 crores and Rs. 1064.37 crores, respectively.

4. The net accretion to the Centre's Revenue out of the above was accordingly estimated at Rs. (—)516.82 crores. The deficit on Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 13881.69 crores. The budgetary deficit was estimated at Rs. 5389.00 crores.

5. The Demands for Grants for 1992-93 were voted without modification. There is no change in the estimated deficit on Revenue Account and in the Budgetary deficit.

SMT. JANAKI KATHPALIA, Addl. Secy. (Budget)

केन्द्रीय सरकार

का

1992-93

का

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

FOR

1992-93

(जैसा अंतिम रूप में स्वीकृत किया गया)
(As finally adopted)

के. पी. गीताकृष्णन
वित्त सचिव, भारत सरकार
K. P. Geethakrishnan
Finance Secretary, Government of India

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 1992
New Delhi, 15th September, 1992

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विवरण 1 – भारत की समेकित निधि – राजस्व खाता — प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. कर राजस्व	A. TAX REVENUE					
(क) आय और व्यय पर कर :	(a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure:		6666.53	9061.09	9627.16	10976.44
निगम-कर	Corporation Tax	0020	5335.26	6704.00	7300.00	8125.00
निगम कर के अतिरिक्त आय पर कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0021	1250.56	1587.09	1682.16	2001.44
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	0024	—0.86	535.00	535.00	800.00
आय और व्यय पर अन्य कर	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0028	81.57	235.00	110.00	50.00
(ख) सम्पत्ति और पूंजी लेन-देनों पर कर :	(b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions :		237.62	266.30	267.00	308.00
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	0031	3.07	2.30	3.00	3.00
धन पर कर	Taxes on Wealth	0032	231.17	255.00	255.00	300.00
दान-कर	Gift Tax	0033	3.38	9.00	9.00	5.00
(ग) वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर कर :	(c) Taxes on Commodities and Services :		45433.68	53066.22	50900.79	56665.83
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	0037	20643.75	25899.41	22895.00	25211.65
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क*	Union Excise Duties*	0038	24514.36	26887.81	27695.79	31146.18
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0045	275.57	279.00	310.00	308.00
(घ) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर	(d) Taxes of Union territories		1118.30	1361.43	1398.70	1640.61
जोड़—कर राजस्व	TOTAL—TAX REVENUE		53456.13	63755.04	62193.65	69590.88
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	B. NON-TAX REVENUE					
(क) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(a) Fiscal Services		568.86	1117.63	786.58	820.39
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	0046	252.77	295.59	278.55	306.11
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	0047	316.09	822.04	508.03	514.28
(ख) ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits:		9503.99	11975.94	12345.46	16085.57
ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Interest Receipts	0049	8729.96	11008.82	11296.72	13463.77
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments		5173.64	6808.22	6858.86	8259.60
रेलवे से ब्याज	Interest from Railways		938.11	1037.00	1039.00	1566.46
दूरसंचार से ब्याज	Interest from Telecommunications		220.27	224.67	245.35	250.79
अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	Other Interest Receipts		2397.94	2938.93	3153.51	3386.92
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	0050	774.03	967.12	1048.74	2621.80
(ग) अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	(c) Other Non-Tax Revenue :					
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) General Services :		1743.01	1859.08	2246.35	2393.89
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	0051	3.95	3.65	3.15	3.65
पुलिस	Police	0055	153.92	168.07	170.65	176.65
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	0057	32.21	12.40	32.27	23.15
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	0058	23.49	27.82	27.47	32.54

*वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 1064.37 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल नहीं है, जो कि बजट-प्रस्तावों में राज्यों के हिस्से की राशि है।
*Excludes Rs. 1064.37 crores in Budget Estimate 1992-93 being the share of States out of the Budget proposals.

टिप्पणी:—"वास्तविक 1990-91" कालम के अंतर्गत दिखाए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।
Note : The figures shown under the column 'Accounts 1990-91' are provisional.

विवरण 1 – भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	0059	31.71	31.16	40.27	40.49
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	0070	79.28	84.00	101.56	115.64
पेंशन और अन्य सेवा—निवृत्ति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement benefits	0071	62.09	39.91	40.98	42.48
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	0075	938.48	1035.41	1255.32	1440.41
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services		417.88	456.66	574.68	518.88
थल-सेना	Army	0076	218.20	226.10	306.10	236.55
नौ-सेना	Navy	0077	27.91	24.00	24.00	30.00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	0078	62.53	66.00	75.04	63.52
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	0079	109.24	140.56	169.54	188.81
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) Social and Community Services:		360.91	337.46	426.00	472.46
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0202	10.01	12.51	10.34	10.95
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical & Public Health	0210	9.54	10.30	10.53	10.68
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	0211	5.24	10.50	12.50	12.50
आवास	Housing	0216	18.13	18.21	30.50	40.01
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0217	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	0220	21.00	19.51	20.20	23.57
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	0221	296.06	264.00	340.00	372.80
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0230	0.82	0.77	0.99	1.10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	0235	0.08	1.65	0.93	0.84
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	0250	0.03	..	..	..
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) Economic Services:		18035.46	20195.46	21696.95	24116.13
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	0401	6.98	3.01	3.42	3.42
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	0403	3.08	2.90	2.00	3.00
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	0404	90.91	93.29	88.07	93.29
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	0405	0.79	1.10	0.81	0.88
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry & Wild Life	0406	1.64	2.70	2.50	2.50
खाद्य भंडारण और भांडागारण	Food Storage and Warehousing	0408	6.00	3.18	3.16	3.18
सहकारिता	Co-operation	0425	0.32	..	..	..
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	0435	2.84	3.51	2.81	2.91
बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major & Medium Irrigation	0701	3.61	5.10	4.16	4.16
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0702	0.66	0.45	0.73	1.06
विद्युत	Power	0801	190.33	517.00	515.71	582.99
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	0802	509.07	522.13	1599.07	611.90
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0810	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	0851	4.59	5.34	4.89	5.00
उद्योग	Industries	0852	101.74	204.76	161.80	200.33
अलोह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-Ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	0853	1.22	0.93	0.91	0.96
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	0875	57.79	40.00	53.00	45.00
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	Ports and Lighthouses	1051	27.96	24.50	25.30	26.30
नौवहन	Shipping	1052	1.24	1.06	1.33	1.39
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	1053	0.38	0.65	0.65	0.65

विवरण I —भारत की समेकित निधि— राजस्व खाता—प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	1054	27.07	30.00	30.00	30.00
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	1275	4.83	4.90	5.16	5.31
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	1401	7.71	6.67	6.87	6.93
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	1425	10.05	10.31	13.28	11.36
पर्यटन	Tourism	1452	0.08	..	..	..
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	1453	232.32	37.12	241.56	242.11
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	1475	45.03	47.12	53.36	55.82
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget		12451.55	13702.72	13971.38	16298.67
डाक प्राप्तियां	Postal Receipts	1201	840.85	960.00	920.00	960.00
दूरसंचार प्राप्तियां	Telecommunication Receipts	1225	3404.78	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
ग. सहायता-अनुदान और अंशदान	C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS		585.61	868.14	974.92	865.61
विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	External Grant Assistance	1605	529.72	714.28	839.98	802.13
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Aid Material and Equipment	1606	55.89	153.86	134.94	63.48
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union territories		148.84	140.51	162.34	172.78
जोड़-कर—भिन्न राजस्व	TOTAL—NON-TAX REVENUE		30946.68	36494.22	38638.60	44926.83
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		84402.81	100249.26	100832.25	114517.71
अग्रेनीत (देखिए पृष्ठ 7) प्राप्तियों से अधिक भुगतान (राजस्व घाटा)	Carried over (see page 7) Excess of Disbursements over Receipts (Revenue Deficit)		18561.36	13853.98	17081.03	13881.69
जोड़	TOTAL :		102964.17	114103.24	117913.28	128399.40

विवरण I - भारत की समेकित निधि—राजस्व खाता—भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES		40686.45	46980.31	47737.81	54312.85
(क) राज्य के अंग	(a) Organs of State		359.05	515.84	520.29	474.91
संसद	Parliament	2011	27.89	29.59	30.43	37.26
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	3.56	3.42	3.92	3.93
मंत्रिपरिषद्	Council of Ministers	2013	9.92	12.01	15.14	12.47
न्याय का प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	14.28	15.70	18.80	18.25
चुनाव	Elections	2015	59.98	200.00	190.00	127.00
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	243.42	255.12	262.00	276.00
(ख) राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Fiscal Services		1151.96	1473.08	1545.54	1639.43
(i) कर संग्रह	(i) Tax Collection		542.52	659.99	673.30	722.08
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2020	208.78	229.07	242.81	251.10
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दान कर का संग्रह	Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax	2031	21.40	25.00	26.55	27.45
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	2037	167.62	212.32	204.93	236.70
संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	144.48	190.25	197.64	201.90
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	2045	0.24	3.35	1.37	4.93
(ii) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(ii) Other Fiscal Services		609.44	813.09	872.24	917.35
करेंसी, सिक्का-निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	235.79	272.11	257.16	294.53
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Services	2047	373.65	540.98	615.08	622.82
(ग) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण परिशोधन	(c) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt		21471.49	27450.00	27250.00	32000.00
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	21471.49	27450.00	27250.00	32000.00
(घ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(d) Administrative Services		2523.75	2687.08	2836.78	3475.12
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.91	19.89	22.11	20.95
सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat-General Services	2052	228.73	268.90	255.49	296.84
पुलिस	Police	2055	1563.48	1757.57	1852.96	1985.04
जेलें	Jails	2056	0.03	..	..	..
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	18.89	17.85	17.94	17.81
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	2058	48.71	56.62	56.61	62.34
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	88.02	107.05	116.63	107.17
वैदेशिक कार्य	External Affairs	2061	444.98	308.37	357.29	373.92
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	117.00	150.83	157.75	611.05
(ड.) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(e) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services		3888.20	3258.87	3543.41	4051.20
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Pensions and other Retirement Benefits	2071	2105.90	2298.24	2384.66	2713.10
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	1782.30	960.63	1158.75	1338.10
(च) रक्षा सेवाएं	(f) Defence Services		11292.00	11595.44	12041.79	12672.19
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल सेना	Defence Services-Army	2076	8121.93	8305.23	8440.36	8875.52
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services-Navy	2077	864.44	916.06	966.00	1020.21
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services-Air Force	2078	2141.18	2120.96	2409.26	2526.79
रक्षा सेवाएं—आयुध कारखाने	Defence Services-Ordnance Factories	2079	164.45	253.19	226.17	249.67
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं	B. SOCIAL SERVICES		3027.38	3739.74	3522.47	3691.11
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	818.68	904.24	901.47	936.75
तकनीकी शिक्षा	Technical Education	2203	303.24	333.63	305.49	322.44
खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	Sports and Youth Services	2204	55.02	87.13	72.20	81.29
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	2205	97.60	125.23	114.67	122.96
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	332.26	391.70	374.98	384.41
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	2211	64.94	85.57	90.62	89.45
जलपूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	2215	92.86	118.78	80.15	66.31
आवास	Housing	2216	77.49	97.97	94.72	101.10
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	2217	6.22	11.87	6.96	8.88

विवरण I-भारत की समेकित निधि – राजस्व खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	82.66	92.72	90.89	93.62
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	550.86	655.10	650.18	663.04
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	2225	12.67	29.48	29.93	28.37
श्रम तथा रोजगार	Labour & Employment	2230	277.77	352.97	340.28	351.40
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	225.48	419.32	335.71	397.06
पोषाहार	Nutrition	2236	2.59	3.82	3.18	3.42
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	2250	1.39	1.57	2.47	10.50
सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Social Services	2251	25.65	28.64	28.57	30.11
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**		**33958 41**	**35365.16**	**36768·77**	**39220.33**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	**(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities**		5494.08	6236.98	6586.86	6653.05
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	789.82	1243.61	1429.15	1689.94
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	2402	5.04	9.98	9.28	9.00
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	2403	11.11	14.22	12.74	16.21
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	2404	106.83	144.16	131.12	173.36
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	2405	17.24	27.84	26.51	34.07
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2406	39.12	58.60	65.29	65.71
बागान	Plantations	2407	54.07	69.42	64.78	66.87
खाद्य भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	2610.62	2741.89	2986.71	2647.21
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	2415	318.27	363.53	351.36	375.20
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	20.16	34.83	53.17	46.91
सहकारिता	Co-operation	2425	15.12	19.65	22.54	15.32
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	1506.68	1509.25	1434.21	1513.25
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	**(b) Rural Development**		376.89	415.26	374.16	406.30
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501	347.55	355.57	335.56	356.32
ग्रामीण रोजगार	Rural Employment	2505	6.64	13.82	7.64	13.17
भूमि सुधार	Land Reforms	2506	2.00	8.71	2.61	7.02
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	2515	20.70	37.16	28.35	29.79
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	**(c) Special Areas Programmes**		12.25	15.97	20.04	16.08
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	2552	12.25	15.97	20.04	16.08
(घ) सिचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**(d) Irrigation and Flood Control**		89.23	164.24	130.96	152.13
बृहद और मध्यम सिचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	36.38	55.07	44.69	50.34
लघु सिचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	34.12	57.58	55.80	61.06
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Areas Development	2705	0.07	2.20	1.20	3.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	Flood Control & Drainage	2711	18.66	49.39	29.27	37.73
(ङ) ऊर्जा	**(e) Energy**		918.24	1119.62	1075.22	1143.29
विद्युत	Power	2801	636.33	796.29	780.89	866.76
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	2802	95.21	100.00	95.00	50.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	2803	123.48	135.30	116.45	143.99
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	2810	63.22	88.03	82.88	82.54
(च) उद्योग और खनिज	**(f) Industry and Minerals**		5082.33	4525.38	4987.79	5204.07
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	321.36	483.96	423.08	460.84
उद्योग	Industries	2852	4372.72	3760.34	4261.22	4476.66
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	133.54	123.99	147.97	126.62
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	2875	37.18	36.99	31.47	33.52
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	2885	217.53	120.10	124.05	106.43

विवरण 1 – भारत की समेकित निधि – राजस्व खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—REVENUE ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(छ) परिवहन	**(g) Transport**		13077.93	14408.51	14674.37	17049.13
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार व्यय	Expenditure as per Railway Budget		12451.55	13702.72	13971.38	16298.67
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तंभ	Ports & Light Houses	3051	61.48	63.20	60.16	65.29
नौवहन	Shipping	3052	39.30	50.64	50.65	52.76
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	3053	22.21	23.59	34.58	37.59
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	3054	200.23	228.78	228.01	228.12
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.68	1.75	1.92	6.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	3056	6.83	13.97	5.26	11.49
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	3075	295.65	323.86	322.41	349.21
(ज) संचार	**(h) Communications**		4448.18	5247.63	5203.42	6105.55
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	1032.50	1215.10	1175.00	1108.73
दूर संचार	Telecommunications		3405.79	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	1856.95	2253.33	2169.65	2526.21
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividends to General revenues	3230	220.27	224.67	245.35	250.79
दूरसंचार अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriations from Telecommunication Surplus	3231	1327.57	1487.00	1570.00	2140.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite Systems	3252	2.82	56.96	34.63	71.43
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	3275	8.07	10.57	8.79	8.39
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	**(i) Science Technology and Environment**		1127.38	1324.17	1282.77	1357.39
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	227.82	261.34	255.72	288.87
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	311.89	343.02	384.05	358.41
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	3403	29.17	38.61	35.77	39.91
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	3425	455.32	543.87	495.56	549.72
पारिस्थितिकी तथा पर्यावरण	Ecology and Environment	3435	103.18	137.33	111.67	120.48
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(j) General Economic Services**		3331.90	1907.40	2433.18	1133.34
सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	115.95	135.78	136.99	151.16
पर्यटन	Tourism	3452	52.33	63.84	61.51	77.74
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	3453	2810.77	1355.51	1896.91	569.69
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	Census, Surveys and Statistics	3454	150.98	190.36	172.06	180.10
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	3455	40.83	44.28	48.36	50.07
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	10.63	16.47	16.47	16.91
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	General Financial and Trading Institutions	3465	..	..	..	4.35
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	International Financial Institutions	3466	0.28	0.35	0.27	0.27
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	3475	150.13	100.81	100.61	83.05
घ. सहायता-अनुदान और अंशदान	**D—Grants-in-aid and Contributions**		23853.41	26581.16	28344.91	29618.65
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to state Governments	3601	13202.20	15096.63	15961.54	16248.29
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to Union Territory Goveraments	3602	91.13	121.07	117.52	115.09
संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States share of Union Excise Duties	3603	10414.43	11175.47	12092.57	13058.80
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	3605	139.53	181.39	166.68	189.87
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	Aid Material and equipment	3606	6.12	6.60	6.60	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का भुगतान	Disbursements of Union territories		1438.52	1436.87	1539.32	1556.46
जोड़—राजस्व भुगतान	**TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS**		102964.17	114103.24	117913.28	128399.40
भुगतान से अधिक राजस्व (अधिशेष)	Excess of Revenue over Disbursemets(Surplus)	..	..	..	..	..
जोड़	**TOTAL**		102964.17	114103.24	117913.28	128399.40

विवरण 1 – भारत की समेकित निधि– पूंजी खाता – प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. लोक ऋण	**A. PUBLIC DEBT**					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		86655.86	82718.78	70196.00	70388.82
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		8988.38	8918.00	8918.00	6151.00
अन्य	Others		4668.73	7491.37	8644.19	13045.66
जोड़–केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	**Total Internal Debt of Central Government**		100312.97	99128.15	87758.19	89585.48
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	5339.07	6543.80	7256.31	7950.17
जोड़–लोक ऋण	**TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT**		105652.04	105671.95	95014.50	97535.65
ख. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**B. RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**					
राज्य सरकारें	State Governments		4637.20	4152.74	4279.44	4673.51
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	Union Territory Governments		15.42	17.40	17.40	18.40
विदेशी सरकारें	Foregin Governments		798.96	1202.92	1683.82	1171.00
अन्य उधार और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances		1317.00	1405.29	1507.88	1744.75
जोड़–उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL—RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES**		6768.58	6778.35	7488.54	7607.66
ग. अन्य प्राप्तियां	**C. OTHER RECEIPTS**		—0.32	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
जोड़–पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS**		112420.30	114950.30	105003.04	107643.31
राजस्व प्राप्तियां (पृष्ठ 3 से आगे लाया गया)	REVENUE RECEIPTS (brought forwarded from page 3)		84402.81	100249.26	100832.25	114517.71
जोड़–भारत की समेकित निधि–प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA RECEIPTS**		196823.11	215199.56	205835.29	222161.02

विवरण I – भारत का लोक खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES		4956.41	5743.87	5239.16	5839.93
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	28.84	96.25	—24.39	93.78
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	other Fiscal Services	4047	141.43	156.18	153.82	152.05
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and Printing	4058	4.58	3.80	2.60	2.10
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	207.38	239.18	199.10	238.37
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	4070	0.27	3.94	2.00	3.31
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	4075	21.56	33.30	23.14	3.63
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	4552.35	5311.22	4882.89	5346.69
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES		246.74	405.56	265.22	324.63
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	4202	5.81	10.89	4.85	8.39
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	..	4.29	5.98	5.13
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	4211	0.11	0.15	0.20	0.10
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	4215	2.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
आवास	Housing	4216	110.92	166.51	142.68	153.35
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	12.01	18.50	17.00	13.00
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	4220	3.85	4.20	4.33	24.72
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	101.97	168.14	42.80	63.53
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	4225	8.00	18.00	38.00	42.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	—0.26	1.05	1.05	1.03
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	4250	2.33	8.83	3.33	9.38
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES		7933.77	10406.37	8183.76	14280.69
(क) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities		45.05	75.04	51.55	63.90
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	3.54	12.07	8.74	8.76
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण	Soil and Water Conservation	4402	0.67	0.95	0.95	1.30
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	4403	1.81	3.15	0.70	2.15
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4404	1.31	2.24	0.88	1.79
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	4405	0.75	5.74	5.28	5.21
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild life	4406	4.80	5.61	2.87	1.36
खाद्य, भंडारण और भंडागारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	4408	26.74	34.03	21.50	32.26
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	4416	5.25	11.00	10.40	11.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	4425	0.18	0.23	0.23	0.07
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता	(a) Capital Account Rural Development		..	0.50	0.50	0.50
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	Other Rural Development Programmes	4515	..	0.50	0.50	0.50
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता	(c) Capital Account of Special Areas Programmes		119.97	113.94	108.45	118.93
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	4552	119.97	113.94	108.45	118.93
सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता	(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Control		1.95	4.73	4.61	7.14
बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	4701	1.85	4.23	4.11	6.14
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	4702	0.05	0.50	0.50	1.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.05	..	..	..
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता	(e) Capital Account of Energy		2708.63	2366.92	1994.94	1745.54
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	4801	2165.88	2002.59	1584.64	1548.24
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	4802	—0.17	..	..	..
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	4803	541.49	360.00	406.00	193.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	4810	1.43	4.33	4.30	4.30

विवरण I – भारत की समेकित निधि – पूंजी खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता	(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals		771.07	856.74	721.15	1031.94
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	27.10	17.48	15.82	17.85
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	8.80	16.30	3.55	207.29
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	4853	102.27	18.45	12.20	21.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	4854	20.00	15.00	14.25	43.55
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	4855	26.37	2.00	15.00	62.00
रसायन और औषध उद्योग	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	4857	..	4.00	3.80	3.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	4858	60.48	64.60	61.71	70.75
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	4859	34.86	39.95	41.33	9.90
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	4860	57.31	95.98	91.30	54.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	4861	320.23	411.73	351.34	408.28
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	4875	1.54	4.24	3.37	2.01
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	4885	112.11	167.01	107.48	131.51
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता	(g) Capital Account of Transport		2222.47	2399.22	2356.83	2664.47
रेलवे	Railways	5002	1631.86	1694.00	1694.00	1925.00
पत्तन तथा दीपस्तम्भ	Ports & Light Houses	5051	6.21	9.98	7.91	15.11
नौवहन	Shipping	5052	0.71	6.50	9.72	37.90
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	5053	3.38	16.80	15.80	18.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	563.27	641.84	614.30	646.12
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	5056	4.11	17.50	2.50	9.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	5075	12.93	12.60	12.60	12.69
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता :	(h) Capital Account of Communications		422.07	83.09	62.19	72.52
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	5201	26.14	56.90	42.00	61.27
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	383.09	14.00	14.00	..
उपग्रह प्रणाली	Satellite system	5252	12.84	12.19	6.19	11.25
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता :	(i) Capital Account of Science, Technology and Environment		133.78	190.40	131.13	150.07
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	5401	53.00	71.83	50.26	57.18
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	57.51	95.83	56.47	67.60
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research	5403	3.09	6.88	4.88	7.56
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणात्मक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific and Environmental Research	5425	20.18	15.86	19.52	17.73
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता :	(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services		1508.78	4315.79	2752.41	8425.68
पर्यटन	Tourism	5452	17.70	25.30	21.17	15.00
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	5453	7.52	13.57	11.96	11.98
मौसम विज्ञान	Meteorology	5455	16.10	25.85	21.00	24.68
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions	5465	770.86	718.00	802.76	753.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	Investments in International Financial Institutions	5466	681.76	3514.85	1877.08	7608.83
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	5475	14.84	18.22	18.44	12.19
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भुगतान	Disbursements of Union Territories		268.22	380.90	361.62	380.05
जोड़—राजस्व खाते के बाहर का पूंजी व्यय :	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT		13405.14	16936.70	14049.76	20825.30

विवरण I – भारत की समेकित निधि – पूंजी खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
लोक ऋण :	PUBLIC DEBT					
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण :	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001				
बाजार उधार	Market Loans		987.42	1418.18	1418.18	1150.85
91 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	91 Days Treasury Bills		74886.76	75000.00	65000.00	65000.00
अन्य	Others		3628.43	4478.48	5240.24	5002.20
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Total -Internal Debt of Central Government		79502.61	80896.66	71658.42	71153.05
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	2158.52	3252.32	3280.30	3886.54
जोड़—लोक ऋण	TOTAL-PUBLIC DEBT		81661.13	84148·98	74938·72	75039.59
उधार और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES					
क. सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	A. LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES		21.30	48.38	75.39	97.09
शिक्षा खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6202	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	6211	2.12	0.75	0.75	0.05
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	Water Supply and Sanitation	6215	..	..	..	45.00
आवास	Housing	6216	17.19	45.50	72.87	49.51
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	6220	1.35	1.40	1.25	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Secuity and Welfare	6235	..	0.03	0.02	0.03
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	Other Social Services	6250	0.14	0.20	..	..
ख. आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण :	B. LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES		3900.41	3348.50	3878.84	3324.85
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए उधार :	(a) Loans for Agriculture and allied activities		193.60	318.56	353.32	340.26
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	6401	..	0.01	0.01	0.01
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	6404	35.00	50.00	74.00	62.00
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	6405	..	0.50	..	..
बागान	Plantations	6407	7.78	11.00	10.45	10.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं :	Agricultural Financial Institutions	6416	3.16	90.00	20.00	80.00
सहकारिता	Co-operation	6425	147.66	167.05	248.86	188.25
(ख) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए उधार :	(b) Loans for Special Areas Programme		10.91	10.76	15.76	7.30
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	North Eastern Areas	6552	3.50	0.76	0.76	5.30
बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	6701	7.00	8.00	14.00	..
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	Command Area Development	6705	0.41	2.00	1.00	2.00
(ग) ऊर्जा के लिए उधार	(c) Loans for Energy		1039.27	869.48	1125.13	1564.96
विद्युत परियोजनाएं	Power Projects	6801	567.27	400.82	706.47	857.70
पेट्रोलियम	Petroleum	6802	150.00	180.00	180.00	300.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	Coal and Lignite	6803	322.00	288.00	238.00	407.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	6810	..	0.66	0.66	0.26
(घ) उद्योग और खनिजों के लिए उधार	(d) Loans for Industry & Minerals		2246.62	1835.00	2110.36	1206.49
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	6851	249.81	271.30	242.33	190.12
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron and Steel Industries	6852	749.60	473.02	481.75	121.71
अलौह धातु खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	6853	1.58	1.35	1.35	21.30
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries	6854	34.32	35.00	18.10	..
उर्वरक उद्योग	Fertilizer Industries	6855	128.27	92.40	82.40	33.00
पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	Petro-Chemical Industries	6856	..	9.80	9.80	..
रसायन उद्योग	Chemical Industries	6857	5.39	7.60	25.35	5.92
इंजीनियरी उद्योग	Engineering Industries	6858	211.76	189.83	288.60	190.21
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	6859	12.53	22.65	16.37	17.65
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	6860	196.78	160.66	161.20	20.39

विवरण 1 – भारत की समेकित निधि – पूंजी खाता – भुगतान
STATEMENT I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शी.र्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budtge 1992-93
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	Atomic Energy Industries	6861	..	..	10.00	7.42
अन्य उद्योग	Other Industries	6875	25.67	2.05	2.05	0.43
अन्य उद्योग और खनिज	Other Industries and Minerals	6885	630.91	569.34	771.06	498.34
(ङ) परिवहन के लिए उधार	(e) Loans for Transport		390.48	309.64	269.43	193.51
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	7051	76.50	138.98	93.88	79.40
नौवहन	Shipping	7052	88.81	36.28	70.09	56.00
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	7053	..	11.03	10.48	9.60
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	7055	183.00	103.25	90.00	39.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	Inland Water Transport	7056	6.17	17.60	2.60	9.01
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	Other Transport Services	7075	36.00	2.50	2.38	0.50
(च) दूरसंचार के लिए उधार	(f) Loans for Communications		9.94	..	..	..
अन्य दर संचार से सेवाएं	Other Communication services	7275	9.94	..	..	..
(छ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिए उधार	(g) Loans for Science, Technology and Environment		1.37	1.70	0.54	0.50
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	7425	1.37	1.70	0.54	0.50
(ज) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए उधार	(h) Loans for General Economic Services		8.22	3.36	4.30	11.83
पर्यटन	Tourism	7452	3.04	1.10	2.04	1.56
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	7475	5.18	2.26	2.26	10.27
ग. अन्य उधार	C. OTHER LOANS		16423.47	16483.81	14812.30	14206.02
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	14475.95	14993.06	13361.16	13617.92
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments	7602	45.75	54.10	54.10	59.05
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	Advances to Foreign Governments	7605	1718.66	1213.99	1185.48	294.21
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार	Loans to Government Servants etc.	7610	180.21	219.60	208.60	232.58
विविध उधार	Miscellaneous Loans	7615	2.90	3.06	2.96	2.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को उधार	Loans of Union territories		363.20	443.86	388.27	448.00
जोड़-उधार और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES		20708.38	20324.55	19154.80	18075.96
जोड़—पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		115774.65	121410.23	108143.28	113940.85
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि — भुगतान	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS		218738.82	235513.47	226056.56	242340.25

विवरण 1क – भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित भुगतान
STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
संसद	Parliament	2011	0.16	0.17	0.19
राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति आदि	President, Vice President, etc.	2012	3.15	3.65	3.63
न्याय प्रशासन	Administration of Justice	2014	17.75	20.70	19.56
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	2016	5.47	5.84	6.38
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	Collection of Taxes on income and Expenditure	2020	0.02	0.02	0.02
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	2037	0.26	0.26	0.25
केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	2038	0.55	0.55	0.55
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	2046	0.06	4.78	0.07
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Other Fiscal Service	2047	0.11	0.11	0.36
ब्याज संदाय	Interest Payments	2049	27450.00	27250.00	32000.00
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public Service Commission	2051	13.33	14.57	13.97
सचिवालय—सामान्य सेवाएं	Secretariat—General Services	2052	0.05	0.06	0.03
पुलिस	Police	2055	0.65	0.89	0.71
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and Disposals	2057	0.30	0.30	0.30
लोक निर्माण कार्य	Public Works	2059	0.23	0.36	0.20
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	2061	0.01	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other Administrative Services	2070	0.01	0.02	0.01
पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2071	3.52	2.32	2.19
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	Miscellaneous General Services	2075	0.01	0.01	0.01
रक्षा सेवाएं—थल-सेना	Defence Services—Army	2076	2.48	2.84	2.94
रक्षा सेवाएं—नौ सेना	Defence Services—Navy	2077	0.20	0.16	0.16
रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना	Defence Services—Air Force	2078	0.19	0.26	0.29
आयुध कारखाने	Ordnance Factories	2079	1.30	0.80	1.00
सामान्य शिक्षा	General Education	2202	0.05	0.26	0.12
चिकित्सा तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	2210	0.03	0.07	0.02
आवास	Housing	2216	4.19	4.84	5.02
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	2220	0.01	0.03	0.01
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	2221	0.02	0.02	0.02
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	2230	0.01	0.55	0.01
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	2235	0.09	0.10	0.07
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	2401	0.03	0.03	0.03
खाद्य, भंडारण और भाडांगारण	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	0.10	0.05	0.05
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	0.01	0.01	0.01
लघु सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	2702	0.01	0.01	0.01
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	2851	5.00	4.00	..
उद्योग	Industries	2852	26.12	29.49	2.82
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2853	0.05	0.05	0.05
सड़क परिवहन	Road Transport	3055	0.40	0.40	0.41
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	3201	0.01	0.01	0.01
दूर संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	3225	0.20	0.20	0.30
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	3401	0.02	0.02	0.02
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	3402	0.01	0.01	0.04
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Surveys and Statistics	3454	0.04	0.04	0.06
नागरिक पूर्ति	Civil Supplies	3456	0.04	0.01	0.01
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	Grants in aid to State Governments	3601	3584.29	3582.38	3955.33
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties	3603	11175.47	12092.57	13058.80
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	Currency, Coinage and Mint	4046	0.02	0.02	0.05
लोकनिर्माण कार्य	Public Works	4059	0.20	0.98	1.61
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	4076	6.45	5.49	5.80

विवरण 1 क भारत की समेकित निधि – पूंजी खाता – भुगतान

STATEMENT IA—DISBURSEMENTS "CHARGED" ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
शिक्षा, खेलकूद कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture .	4202	..	0.15	0.50	
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4210	..	0.04	..	
आवास	Housing	4216	4.27	4.30	4.35	
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4217	16.30	16.30	11.30	
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	4221	0.20	0.20	0.20	
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	4235	..	0.03	..	
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	4401	0.06	0.06	0.06	
बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाएं	Flood Control Projects	4711	0.10	1.02	0.20	
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	4851	..	0.02	..	
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	Iron & Steel Industries	4852	0.05	0.05	0.05	
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	5054	0.04	0.40	0.24	
दूरसंचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	5225	0.01	0.01	0.01	
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	Space Research	5402	0.02	0.02	0.02	
केन्द्रीय सरकार का आन्तरिक ऋण	Internal Debt of Central Government	6001	80896.66	71658.42	71153.05	
विदेशी ऋण	External Debt	6002	3252.32	3280.30	3886.54	
राज्य सरकारों को उधार और अग्रिम	Loans and Advances to State Governments	7601	14993.06	13361.16	13617.92	
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL		141465.77	131352.80	137757.95	

विवरण 2 – भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि – निवल

STATEMENT II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—NET

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND	8000	..		..	..

विवरण III—भारत की समेकित निधि — लोक खाता — प्राप्तियां
STATEMENT III—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां आदि	A SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC	34907.21	32304.55	31748.58	34226.87
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savirgs	17666.06	17720.00	16370.00	17295.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds :	4212.34	4080.00	4760.00	5760.00
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	2973.70	3000.00	3500.00	4300.00
(ii) लोक-भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	1238.64	1080.00	1260.00	1460.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts :	13028.81	10504.55	10618.58	11171.87
(i) डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund	179.43	218.29	219.52	268.58
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	12849.38	10286.26	10399.06	10903.29
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B RESERVE FUNDS	5202.67	5297.37	5717.07	6811.19
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	4657.61	5021.03	5362.68	6508.77
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Fund	3256.17	3456.23	3707.84	4272.21
(ii) दूर संचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1368.48	1532.90	1619.22	2198.68
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	32.96	31.90	35.62	37.88
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	545.06	276.34	354.39	302.42
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.74	9.80	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridge Fee Fund	12.00	12.00	20.00	20.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	9.63	..	..	..
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	165.15	111.05	110.50	110.50
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Rilway Safety Works Fund	3.08	3.08	2.90	2.90
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	345.46	140.41	211.93	159.96
ग. जमा राशियां और अग्रिम	C DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	22557.95	15307.72	16819.01	16565.33
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	(a) Deposits bearing interest :	2908 83	3178.91	3301.43	3441.93
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	5.03	5.25	5.24	5.47
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	857.43	1123.40	1129.49	1246.39
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	2046.37	2050.26	2166.70	2190 07
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest :	14442.95	12128.81	13517.58	13123.40
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposits	8987.29	8138.94	9275.44	9347.45
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमाराशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	13.38	14.00	14.00	14 00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	5442.28	3975.87	4228.14	3761.95
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	5206.17	..	..	..
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS :	654.24	..	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	..	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bills (Net)	522.36	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balance (Net)	129.53	..	..	..
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	2.35	..	..	..
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES :	512 89	..	..	..
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	19.65	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	493.21	..	..	..
जोड़ लोक खाता प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	63834 96	52909.64	54284.66	57603.39
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	260658.07	268109.20	260119.95	279764 41
रोकड़ शेष	CASH BALANCE	1464.86	51.50	1887.16	51.56
जोड़	TOTAL	262122.93	268160.70	262007.11	279815.97

विवरण III – भारत का लोक खाता – प्राप्तियां

STATEMENT III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. अल्प बचतें, भविष्य निधियां, आदि	A. SMALL SAVINGS, PROVIDENT FUNDS ETC.	14858.09	14256.40	16053.02	16499.01
(क) अल्प बचतें	(a) Small Savings	9357.19	10510.00	10350.00	11125.00
(ख) भविष्य निधियां	(b) Provident Funds :	2211.18	2020.00	2510.00	3260.00
(i) राज्य भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	1753.17	1700.00	2100.00	2800.00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Funds	458.01	320.00	410.00	460.00
(ग) अन्य खाते	(c) Other Accounts :	3289.72	1726.40	2703.02	2114.01
(i) डाक बीमा जीवन वार्षिकी निधि	(i) Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund.	46.72	47.44	48.04	53.56
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other Items	3243.00	1678.96	2654.98	2060.45
ख. प्रारक्षित निधियां	B. RESERVE FUNDS	4685.84	4990.11	5241.18	6592.09
(क) सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	4333.18	4652.73	4903.13	6102.06
(i) रेलवे निधियां	(i) Railway Funds	3004.52	3165.83	3403.13	3962.06
(ii) दूरसंचार निधियां	(ii) Telecommunication Funds	1327.45	1486.90	1505.00	2140.00
(iii) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(iii) Other Reserve Funds	1.21	..	..	..
(ख) निर्ब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियां	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest	352.66	337.38	333.05	490.03
(i) केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	(i) Central Road Fund	9.06	9.80	9.06	9.06
(ii) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ स्थायी पुल शुल्क निधि	(ii) National Highways Permanent Bridges Fee Fund	0.75	12.00	1.00	1.00
(iii) खान कल्याण निधियां	(iii) Mines Welfare Funds	5.80	6.04	4.45	5.53
(iv) चीनी विकास निधि	(iv) Sugar Development Fund	102.24	110.00	110.03	110.00
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि	(v) Railway Safety Works Fund	0.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
(vi) अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	(vi) Other Reserve Funds	234.56	193.29	212.29	358.19
ग. जमाराशियां और अग्रिम	C. DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	20696.08	13349.41	14594.79	14333.24
(क) सब्याज जमाराशियां	(a) Deposits bearing interest :	1324.90	1690.54	1521.23	2028.69
(i) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	(i) National Defence Fund	1.85	0.50	0.68	0.50
(ii) परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा निधि आदि	(ii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund, etc.	0.00	111.80	124.49	136.39
(iii) अन्य जमा राशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	1323.05	1578.24	1396.06	1891.80
(ख) निर्ब्याज जमाराशियां	(b) Deposits not bearing interest:	13992.51	11653.87	13073.56	12304.55
(i) सिविल जमाराशियां	(i) Civil Deposist	9230.84	8115.31	9506.24	9522.45
(ii) स्थानीय निधियों की जमा राशियां	(ii) Deposits of Local Funds	6.05	14.00	14.00	14.00
(iii) अन्य जमाराशियां	(iii) Other Deposits	4755.62	3529.56	3553.32	2768.10
(ग) अग्रिम	(c) Advances	5378.67	..	..	..
घ. उचंत और विविध	D. SUSPENSE AND MISCELLANEOUS :	979.71	..	..	..
उचंत खाते (निवल)	Suspense Accounts (Net)	900.82	..	..	..
चैक और बिल (निवल)	Cheques and Bill (Net)	..	..	..	..
विभागीय शेष (निवल)	Departmental Balances (Net)	..	..	..	..
रोकड़ शेष निवेश	Cash Balance Investment	..	..	..	..
अन्य	Others	78.89	..	..	..
ङ. प्रेषित रकमें	E. REMITTANCES :	277.23	..	..	..
(i) मनीआर्डर	(i) Money Orders	5.08	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य प्रेषित रकमें	(ii) Other Remittances	272.15	..	..	..
जोड़—लोक खाता भुगतान	TOTAL—PUBLIC ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS	41496.95	32595.92	35898.99	37424.34
कुल जोड़—(I+II+III)	GRAND TOTAL—(I+II+III)	260235.77	268109.39	261955.55	279764.59
रोकड़ शेष	CASH BALANCE	1887.16	51.31	51.56	51.38
जोड़	TOTAL	262122.93	268160.70	262007.11	279815.97

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

RECEIPTS	Budget 1991-92	Revised 1991-92	Budget 1992-93	EXPENDITURE	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
दिल्ली DELHI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1250.23	1252.28	1484.15	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1004.06	1000.29	1040.82
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	30.56	28.51	31.17	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	177.57	156.21	177.63
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	440.37	384.50	445.88
जोड़ Total	1280.79	1280.79	1515.32	जोड़ Total	1622.00	1541.00	1664.33
चंडीगढ़ CHANDIGARH							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	84.51	115.78	124.42	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	134.94	192.04	193.10
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	56.01	72.22	72.30	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	30.08	32.63	35.99
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	2.34	2.33	0.51
जोड़ Total	140.52	188.00	196.72	जोड़ Total	167.36	227.00	229.60
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	2.00	1.21	1.26	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	148.44	177.50	163.51
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	25.19	29.79	30.76	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	137.80	139.32	135.63
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.46	0.43	0.65
जोड़ Total	27.19	31.00	32.02	जोड़ Total	286.70	317.25	299.79
दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1.21	1.64	1.74	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	15.18	16.50	17.76
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	18.72	20.80	26.16	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	14.51	13.26	11.44
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.47	0.40	0.43
जोड़ Total	19.93	22.44	27.90	जोड़ Total	30.16	30.16	29.63
लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	0.08	0.08	0.09	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	37.79	41.12	47.90
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	2.69	2.74	3.11	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.01	9.27	9.83
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.13	0.52	0.42
जोड़ Total	2.77	2.82	3.20	जोड़ Total	47.93	50.91	58.15
दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU							
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	23.40	27.71	28.95	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	17.03	17.03	17.82
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	7.34	8.28	9.28	पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	10.93	10.93	9.53
				उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	0.09	0.09	0.11
जोड़ Total	30.74	35.99	38.23	जोड़ Total	28.05	28.05	27.46

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियां और व्यय

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in corers)

सारांश SUMMARY

	Budget 1991-92	Revised 1991-92	Budget 1992-93
कर राजस्व Tax Revenue	1361.43	1398.70	1640.61
कर भिन्न राजस्व Non Tax Revenue	140.51	162.34	172.78
जोड़ Total	1501.94	1561.04	1813.39

	Budget 1991-92	Revised 1991-92	Budget 1992-93
राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	1357.44	1444.48	1480.91
पूंजी व्यय Capital Expenditure	380.90	361.62	380.05
उधार और अग्रिम Loans and Advances	443.86	388.27	448.00
जोड़ Total	2182.20	2194.37	2308.96

1992-93 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के

रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय

का

बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1992-93

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

श्री सी० एस० आनंद
वित्तीय आयुक्त, रेलवे

Sh. C. S. ANAND
Financial Commissioner, Railways

दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 1992
Dated the 15 th September, 1992

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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	404,87,09	462,00,00	470,50,00	+8,50,00	619,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	2742,62,78	3031,00,00	3176,50,00	+145,50,00	4029,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	3147,49,87	3493,00,00	3647,00,00	+154,00,00	4648,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	336,37,82	369,00,00	374,00,00	+5,00,00	415,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	8407,86,78	9222,00,00	9318,00,00	+96,00,00	10568,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	241,76,55	255,00,00	287,00,00	+32,00,00	293,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	121,33,51,02	133,39,00,00	136,25,00,00	+2,87,00,00	159,24,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)37,01,61	(—)20,00,00	(—)40,00,00	(—)20,00,00	(—)40,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	120,96,49,41	13319,00,00	13586,00,00	+267,00,00	15884,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	3,00,15	3,25,00	3,25,00	..	4,00,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	34,30	31,00	32,00	+1,00	34,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण

2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे —व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	8233,89,71	9180,00,00	9205,00,00	+25,00,00	10460,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1950,00,00	2000,00,00	2000,00,00	..	2300,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	969,96,15	1050,00,00	1090,00,00	+40,00,00	1200,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and other Misc. Organisations	81,89,05	88,72,00	88,38,00	(—)34,00	92,67,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	64,57,17	67,00,00	69,00,00	+2,00,00	71,00,00
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue . .	37,45,30	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) वर्तमान लाभांश— **Current Dividend . . .	900,12,08	1010,79,39	1012,98,35	+2,18,96	1123,98,35
(2) 1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश का दायित्व Payment of post 1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	11,97,21	..	..	..	416,45,81
(3) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax .	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(4) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	2,89,51	3,08,61	2,89,65	(—)18,96	2,89,65
जोड़—अग्रेनीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	12275,88,18	13467,72,00	13536,38,00	+68,66,00	15735,12,81

*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,03,85	5,00,00	8,00,00	+3,00,00	+8,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	27,52	15,00	14,50	50	14,50
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	...	...	..	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account' .	..	..	..	...	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta . .	8,22,34	9,22,00	9,55,00	+33,00	10,93,0

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
रेलवे—राजस्व RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
पृष्ठ 22 से अग्रनीत Brought forward from page 22 .	12096,49,41	13319,00,00	13586,00,00	+267,00,00	15884,00,00
बी(सी)(iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)—Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेल विविध प्राप्तियां 1001—Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies .	3,54	5,00	5,00	...	5,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	2,15,18	58,00	1,03,00	+45,00	1,62,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts .	4,95,03	1,98,00	2,60,00	+62,00	2,60,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	64,57,17	67,00,00	69,00,00	+2,00,00	71,00,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	283,34,83	314,11,00	312,70,00	(—)1,41,00	339,40,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	355,05,75	383,72,00	385,38,00	(+)1,66,00	414,67,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	12451,55,16	13702,72,00	13971,38,00	+268,66,00	16298,67,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
पृष्ठ 22 से अग्रानीत Brought forward from page 22	12275,88,18	13467,72,00	13536,38,00	+68,66,00	15735,12,81
3006—रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railways' excess of receipts over expenditure—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	175,66,98	235,00,00	435,00,00	+200,00,00	563,54,19
(2) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..	..
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	12451,55,16	1370?,72,00	13971,38,00	+268,66,00	16298,67,00

3. रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Excess of Receipts over Expenditure

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	175,65,93	235,00,00	435,00,00	563,54,19
8117—रेलवे विकास निधि 8117—Railway Development Fund	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	281,72,57
8116—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116—Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी तथा विकास निधि ऋण पर ब्याज 3007—Repayment of loan taken from General Revenue for Development Fund and Interest on Development Fund Loan .	53,44,40	110,00,00	310,00,00	281,81,62

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways	1631,56,03	1694,00,00	1694,00,00	..	1925,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधियां— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है — Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1870,22,01	1887,00,00	1887,47,00	+47,00	2300,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	...	145,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	37,45,30	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	61,01,60	74,00,00	73,53,00	(—)47,00	85,00,00
@कुल जोड़ @GRAND TOTAL	3722,77,52	3825,00,00	3825,00,00	..	4500,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है। *Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta	135,51,50	165,00,00	165,01,28	+1,28	170,03,76
@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है @Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock	1092,14,00	1500,00,00	1500,00,00	...	1200,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि
A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
*प्रथशेष *Opening Balance	@725,75,75	867,90,55	876,62,90	1070,44,72					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 1970,65,33	(ख) (b) 2020,00,00	(ग) (c) 2020,00,00	(घ) (d) 2322,00,00	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1870,22,01	1887,00,00	1887,47,00	2300,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	50,43,83	60,73,00	61,28,82	70,29,41	इतिशेष Closing Balance	876,62,90	1061,63,55	1070,44,72	1162,74,13
जोड़ : TOTAL :	2746,84,91	2948,63,55	2957,91,72	3462,74,13	जोड़ TOTAL :	2746,84,91	2948,63,55	2957,91,72	3462,74,13

@इसमें 'बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण' के 1,52 शामिल हैं ।

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं ।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,84,60), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,31,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (5,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (5,72,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,27,73) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,65,33 शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,00,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,00,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (6,00,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,28,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,78,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,17,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,29,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,48,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,02,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,09,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,22,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,98,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,69,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

@Includes 1,52 on account of "Transfer without Financial Adjustment".

*Includes 7,83,93 (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(a) Includes 20,65,33 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (18,460), DLW (4,31,00), ICF (5,50,00), W&AP (5,72,00) and RCF (3,27,73).

(b) Includes 20,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,00,00), DLW (4,00,00) ICF (6,00,00), W&AP (6,00,00) and RCF (2,00,00).

(c) Includes 20,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,28,00), DLW (2,78,00), ICF (3,17,00), W&AP (4,,29,00) and RCF (6,48,00).

(d) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (4,02,00), DLW (3,09,00), ICF (3,22,00), W&AP (3,98,00) and RCF (7,69,00).

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
प्रथशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 61,36	(ख) (b) 64,28	(क) (a) 64,23	(क) (a) 67,34
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	...	..	...	...
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	35	40	40	40
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	...	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,52	2,71	2,71	2,91
जोड़ TOTAL	64,23	67,39	67,34	70,65

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..	..
(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..	...	..	..
(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	..	..	..	..
इतिशेष Closing Balance	64,23 (क) (a)	67,39 (ख) (b)	67,34 (क) (a)	70,65 (क) (a)
जोड़ TOTAL	64,23	67,39	67,34	70,65

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कंपनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.76 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes Rs, 22.76 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(b) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि
C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
प्रथमशेष Opening Balance	1	..		
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund				
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	175,66,98	235,00,00	435,00,00	563,54,19
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	...	..	..	7,34,90
जोड़ TOTAL	175,66,99	235,00,00	435,00,00	570,89,09

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	145,00,00
(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	58,00,00	267,00,00	267,44,12
(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	53,44,41	52,00,00	43,00,00	14,37,50
इतिशेष Closing Balance	..	..	..	144,07,47
जोड़ TOTAL	175,66,99	235,00,00	435,00,00	570,89,09

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
†आरम्भशेष †Opening Balance	19,82,02	56,67,89	117,06,44	236,51,94					
††पेंशन निधि में विनियोग ††Appropriation to Pension Fund	(a) 984,69,90	(b) 1065,00,00	(c) 1108,32,52	(d) 1218,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	892,40,03	963,00,00	1000,00,00	1144,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	4,30,86	6,99,00	11,12,98	17,77,88	इतिशेष Closing Balance	116,42,75	165,66,89	236,51,94	328,29,82
जोड़ TOTAL	1008,82,78	1128,66,89	1236,51,94	1472,29,82	जोड़ TOTAL	1008,82,78	1128,66,89	1236,51,94	1472,29,82

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनको भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1990-91 में 659,57 हजार रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में 63,69 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

††1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1990-91 में 27,57 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में प्रस्तावित 32,52 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,52,70), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,48,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (11,63) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,42,33 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,46,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,44,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,90,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (42,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,50,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,55,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,33,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00) डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,35,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,72,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,53,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,26,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,55,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 659,57 thousand in 1990-91 and 63,69 thousand in RE 1991-92 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 27,57 thousand in 1990-91 and 32,52 thousand proposed in R.E. 1991-92 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial year.

(a) Includes 9,42,33 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,52,70) DLW (1,48,00) ICF (3,00,00) W&AP (30,00) DCW (11,63) and RCF (1,00,00)
(b) " 10,00,00 " " " " " (3,46,00) " (1,44,00) " (2,90,00) " (28,00) " (42,00) " " (1,50,00)
(c) " 10,00,00 " " " " " (2,82,00) " (1,55,00) " (3,33,00) " (28,00) " (67,00) " " (1,35,00)
(d) " 10,00,00 " " " " " (2,72,00) " (1,53,00) " (3,26,00) " (27,00) " (67,00) " (1,55,00

ङ—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
प्रथशेष Opening Balance	48,70,42	29,79,59	52,86,59	44,26,77	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for.				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	64,57,18	67,00,00	69,00,00	71,00,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,61,65	6,83,50	7,12,57	6,24,25
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,22,24	1,48,00	3,05,75	2,21,96	(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety Works and Passenger Amenities	61,01,60	74,00,00	73,53,00	85,00,00
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	52,86,59	17,44,09	44,26,77	26,24,48
जोड़ TOTAL	116,49,84	98,27,59	124,92,34	117,48,73	जोड़ TOTAL	116,49,84	98,27,59	124,92,34	117,48,73

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Expenditure Budget 1992-93 Volume I (Incorporating Explanatory Memorandum and Plan Budget)

290 Fin/93

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परिचायक-टिप्पणी

जहां तक व्यय संबंधी व्यवस्थाओं का संबंध है यह पुस्तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन है । इसे चार भागों अर्थात्, भाग-I सामान्य, भाग-II आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, भाग-III आयोजना परिव्यय और भाग IV-अन्य में बांटा गया है । विवरण और अनुबन्ध,जो इस पुस्तक का एक हिस्सा है, स्वतः स्पष्ट है और उनका उल्लेख यथास्थान विनिर्दिष्टतः किया गया है। वाणिज्यिक विभागों/विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मामले में विभिन्न विवरणों में शामिल की गई व्यय व्यवस्थाएं वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाकर दिखाई गई है ताकि व्ययों/प्राप्तियों, दोनों के आंकड़ों का बहुत अधिक विस्तार न हो जाए । ऐसे विभागों/उपक्रमों के व्ययों/प्राप्तियों की विस्तृत जानकारी विवरण 7 में दी गई है । उसी प्रकार, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऐसे अल्पावधिक ऋणों और अग्रिमों को, जिनको उसी वर्ष के दौरान वसूल कर लिया जाता है, घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया गया है । कतिपय लेनदेनों को, जिनके आधार पर किसी नकद रकम की निकासी नहीं होती और जिनको उतनी ही प्राप्तियों से बराबर रखा जाता है जैसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को दिए जाने वाले अंशदानों के संबंध में किया जाता है, वसूलियां घटाकर वास्तविक निवल राशियों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि व्यय की वास्तविक मदों पर पूर्णतः स्पष्ट रूप से ध्यान दिया जा सके ।

2. इस पुस्तक में प्रस्तुत बजट-व्यय के अनुमानों में, सामान्य बजट में से किए गए आयोजनागत निवेशों की मात्रा को छोड़ते हुए, रेलवे और दूर-संचार विभागों के लेन-देनों को सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त मंत्रालयों / विभागों का व्यय प्रदर्शित किया गया है ।

3. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अन्तर्गत अलग से प्रस्तुत अनुदानों की मांगों के द्वारा संसद की स्वीकृति व्यय की "सकल" राशियों के लिए मांगी गई है, जिनमे उन "वसूलियों" को हिसाब में नहीं लिया गया है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटाकर प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । इन वसूलियों की राशियों को अनुदानों की सम्बद्ध मांगों में दिखा दिया गया है । खाते में प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय को, इन वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने केबाद, वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित किया गया है। जैसे ऊपर बताया गया है, व्यय की विभिन्न मदों को समुचित रूप में स्पष्ट करने के लिए, इस पुस्तक में, कुछ और प्राप्तियों को भी और ज्यादा निवल रूप में निरूपित किया गया है । इस पुस्तक के अनुबंध-1 में खाते के प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत "निवल" व्यय को ही दिखाया गया है । अनुबंध 2 के द्वारा, अनुबन्ध 1 में दिए गए जोड़ों और वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ-साथ अनुदानों की मांगों में दिए गए व्यय के जोड़ों के बीच मिलान करके एकरूपता स्थापित की गई है ।

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This volume serves as the Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget of the Central Government in so far as the expenditure provisions are concerned. It is divided into four parts, viz, Part 1-General, Part II - Non-Plan Expenditure, Part III - Plan Outlay and Part IV-Others. The Statements and Annexures which form part of this volume are self-explanatory and have been referred to in the write-up at the appropriate places. The Expenditure provisions included in the various Statements are net of recoveries, and receipts in the case of Commercial Departments / Departmental Commercial Undertakings, so as not to inflate the figures of expenditure / receipts. The details of expenditure / receipts of such Departments / Undertakings are given in Statement No. 7. Similarly, short-term loans and advances given to the States and recovered during the same year have also been netted. Certain transactions which do not involve cash outgo and are matched by receipts, e. g., subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund have also been netted, so as to focus attention on real items of expenditure.

2. The estimates of budgetary expenditure in this document exclude the transactions of Railways and Telecommunications except to the extent of Plan investments made from the General Budget. The Annual Financial Statement presented separately under Article 112 of the Constitution, however, incorporates the expenditure of all the Central Government Ministries / Departments.

3. The Demands for Grants presented separately under Article 113 of the Constitution seek the approval of Parliament for "gross" amounts of expenditure without taking into account "recoveries" taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Amounts of these recoveries are also shown in the respective Demands for Grants. The expenditure under each major head of account is shown in the Annual Financial Statement after taking into account these recoveries. A further netting of some receipts is done in this document, as explained above, to facilitate proper appreciation of various items of expenditure. Annexure 1 to this document shows the "net" expenditure under each major head of account. Annexure 2 reconciles the totals of Annexure 1 and the expenditure totals in the Annual Financial Statement, as well as in the Demands for Grants.

भाग- I सामान्य
Part I - General

व्यय का सारांश विवरण- I में और मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा व्यय विवरण-2 में दर्शाया गया है ।

The Summary of Expenditure is given in Statement No.1, and the Expenditure by Ministries/Departments is given in Statement No.2

व्यय का सारांश
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 1

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
1. कुल व्यय (2+3) TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2+3)	81383.08	32039.01	**113422.09**	83629.68	29472.41	**113102.09**	89570.11	29516.59	**119086.70**
2. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय Non Plan Expenditure	64315.07	15382.15	**79697.22**	66696.02	13373.85	**80069.87**	71233.08	13241.62	**84474.70**
3. आयोजना व्यय Plan Expenditure	17068.01	16656.86	**33724.87**	16933.66	16098.56	**33032.22**	18337.03	16274.97	**34612.00**
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता Central Assistance for State & UT Plans	6447.78	8262.25	**14710.03**	7590.87	7770.74	15361.61	8043.60	8067.40	**16111.00**
5. केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट समर्थन (3-4) BUDGET SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL PLAN (3-4)	10620.23	8394.61	**19014.84**	9342.79	8327.82	**17670.61**	10293.43	8207.57	**18501.00**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन Resources of Public Enterprises	...	23953.91	**23953.91**	...	22500.96	**22500.96**	...	29906.08	**29906.08**
7. केन्द्रीय आयोजना (5+6) CENTRAL PLAN(5+6)	10620.23	32348.52	**42968.75**	9342.79	30828.78	**40171.57**	10293.43	38113.65	**48407.08**

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कृषि और सहकारिता	Agriculture & Cooperation	**1014.35**	**1538.33**	**2552.68**	**1016.31**	**1748.33**	**2764.64**	**1049.75**	**1538.20**	**2587.95**
राजस्व	Revenue	737.57	1538.09	2275.66	666.36	1868.09	2534.45	747.76	1537.97	2285.73
पूंजी	Capital	276.78	0.24	277.02	349.95	-119.76	230.19	301.99	0.23	302.22
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	Agricultural Research and Education	**190.00**	**174.00**	**364.00**	**180.51**	**171.30**	**351.81**	**200.00**	**175.65**	**375.65**
राजस्व	Revenue	190.00	174.00	364.00	180.51	171.30	351.81	200.00	175.65	375.65
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पशुपालन और डेरी कार्य	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	**155.67**	**13.06**	**168.73**	**129.35**	**45.71**	**175.06**	**156.30**	**52.50**	**208.80**
राजस्व	Revenue	102.19	13.06	115.25	54.37	45.71	100.08	91.74	52.50	144.24
पूंजी	Capital	53.48	...	53.48	74.98	...	74.98	64.56	...	64.56
रसायन और पेट्रो रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	**21.86**	**11.97**	**33.83**	**21.25**	**32.35**	**53.60**	**17.00**	**15.35**	**32.35**
राजस्व	Revenue	4.06	8.37	12.43	3.85	10.80	14.65	10.60	12.63	23.23
पूंजी	Capital	17.80	3.60	21.40	17.40	21.55	38.95	6.40	2.72	9.12
उर्वरक	Fertilizers	**90.00**	**4054.15**	**4144.15**	**93.84**	**4843.74**	**4937.58**	**100.00**	**5027.38**	**5127.38**
राजस्व	Revenue	14.80	4034.15	4048.95	16.34	4823.74	4840.08	19.85	5012.38	5032.23
पूंजी	Capital	75.20	20.00	95.20	77.50	20.00	97.50	80.15	15.00	95.15
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	**29.07**	**40.55**	**69.62**	**27.30**	**50.90**	**78.20**	**29.00**	**55.34**	**84.34**
राजस्व	Revenue	1.24	40.55	41.79	1.02	50.90	51.92	0.75	55.34	56.09
पूंजी	Capital	27.83	...	27.83	26.28	...	26.28	28.25	...	28.25
पर्यटन	Tourism	**77.00**	**13.40**	**90.40**	**71.36**	**13.52**	**84.88**	**80.00**	**14.47**	**94.47**
राजस्व	Revenue	50.60	13.40	64.00	48.15	13.52	61.67	63.44	14.47	77.91
पूंजी	Capital	26.40	...	26.40	23.21	...	23.21	16.56	...	16.56
नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण	Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	**12.99**	**3.73**	**16.72**	**12.00**	**3.73**	**15.73**	**10.00**	**3.95**	**13.95**
राजस्व	Revenue	6.16	3.66	9.82	5.17	3.66	8.83	6.55	3.95	10.50
पूंजी	Capital	6.83	0.07	6.90	6.83	0.07	6.90	3.45	...	3.45
कोयला	Coal	**743.00**	**146.00**	**889.00**	**734.00**	**122.95**	**856.95**	**728.00**	**146.97**	**874.97**
राजस्व	Revenue	15.00	146.00	161.00	13.00	122.95	135.95	23.00	146.97	169.97
पूंजी	Capital	728.00	...	728.00	721.00	...	721.00	705.00	...	705.00
वाणिज्य	Commerce	**82.82**	**2525.30**	**2608.12**	**77.63**	**3064.31**	**3141.94**	**77.00**	**839.57**	**916.57**
राजस्व	Revenue	58.25	1375.30	1433.55	55.22	1914.31	1969.53	55.02	589.57	644.59
पूंजी	Capital	24.57	1150.00	1174.57	22.41	1150.00	1172.41	21.98	250.00	271.98
आपूर्ति	Supply	**2.34**	**25.39**	**27.73**	**2.34**	**25.39**	**27.73**	**1.65**	**26.41**	**28.06**
राजस्व	Revenue	2.34	25.39	27.73	2.34	25.39	27.73	1.65	26.41	28.06
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
संचार	Communications	**4.50**	**7.08**	**11.58**	**2.37**	**7.38**	**9.75**	**2.00**	**7.34**	**9.34**
राजस्व	Revenue	4.50	7.08	11.58	2.37	7.38	9.75	2.00	7.34	9.34
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
डाक	Posts	**72.00**	**240.00**	**312.00**	**57.00**	**240.00**	**297.00**	**77.00**	**133.00**	**210.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	12.10	243.00	255.10	12.00	243.00	255.00	11.13	137.60	148.73
पूंजी	Capital	59.90	-3.00	56.90	45.00	-3.00	42.00	65.87	-4.60	61.27
दूरसंचार	Telecommunications	**17.00**	...	**17.00**	**17.00**	...	**17.00**	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	Capital	17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	17.00	...	...	...
रक्षा (सिविल अनुमान)	Defence (Civil estimates)	...	**2004.97**	**2004.97**	...	**2075.93**	**2075.93**	...	**2373.03**	**2373.03**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	1879.20	1879.20	...	1958.50	1958.50	...	2252.77	2252.77
पूंजी	Capital	...	125.77	125.77	...	117.43	117.43	...	120.26	120.26
रक्षा सेवाए	Defence Services	...	**16350.00**	**16350.00**	...	**16350.00**	**16350.00**	...	**17500.00**	**17500.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	11138.78	11138.78	...	11467.11	11467.11	...	12153.31	12153.31
पूंजी	Capital	...	5211.22	5211.22	...	4882.89	4882.89	...	5346.69	5346.69
पर्यावरण, वन और वन्य जीवन	Environment, Forests and Wild Life	**300.09**	**39.71**	**339.80**	**266.09**	**39.71**	**305.80**	**279.80**	**39.57**	**319.37**
राजस्व	Revenue	292.53	39.71	332.24	260.67	39.71	300.38	274.01	39.57	313.58
पूंजी	Capital	7.56	...	7.56	5.42	...	5.42	5.79	...	5.79
विदेश कार्य	External Affairs	...	**585.03**	**585.03**	...	**585.00**	**585.00**	...	**666.15**	**666.15**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	518.18	518.18	...	540.25	540.25	...	597.14	597.14
पूंजी	Capital	...	66.85	66.85	...	44.75	44.75	...	69.01	69.01
आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs	**874.70**	**1261.51**	**2136.21**	**1087.91**	**1144.79**	**2232.70**	**800.00**	**1288.46**	**2088.46**
राजस्व	Revenue	110.51	874.75	985.26	139.30	950.33	1089.63	128.68	988.04	1116.72
पूंजी	Capital	764.19	386.76	1150.95	948.61	194.46	1143.07	671.32	300.42	971.74

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
आर्थिक कार्य (केन्द्रीयकृत व्यवस्थाएं)	Economic Affairs (centralised provisions)	...	36575.35	36575.35	...	35004.26	35004.26	...	39867.03	39867.03
राजस्व	Revenue	...	29591.76	29591.76	...	29391.58	29391.58	...	34041.82	34041.82
पूंजी	Capital	...	6983.59	6983.59	...	5612.68	5612.68	...	5825.21	5825.21
व्यय	Expenditure	255.20	814.34	1069.54	2.48	820.61	823.09	4.00	1335.18	1339.18
राजस्व	Revenue	251.26	814.34	1065.60	0.48	820.61	821.09	0.69	1335.18	1335.87
पूंजी	Capital	3.94	...	3.94	2.00	...	2.00	3.31	...	3.31
राजस्व	Revenue	...	862.60	862.60	...	845.15	845.15	...	878.49	878.49
राजस्व	Revenue	...	683.72	683.72	...	677.14	677.14	...	737.08	737.08
पूंजी	Capital	...	178.88	178.88	...	168.01	168.01	...	141.41	141.41
खाद्य	Food	38.85	2732.33	2771.18	21.57	2982.10	3003.67	39.00	2632.16	2671.16
राजस्व	Revenue	8.45	2732.33	2740.78	4.62	2982.10	2986.72	7.19	2632.16	2639.35
पूंजी	Capital	30.40	...	30.40	16.95	...	16.95	31.81	...	31.81
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण	Food Processing	40.00	4.43	44.43	32.11	3.98	36.09	40.00	4.39	44.39
राजस्व	Revenue	25.99	4.42	30.41	21.96	3.97	25.93	33.35	4.37	37.72
पूंजी	Capital	14.01	0.01	14.02	10.15	0.01	10.16	6.65	0.02	6.67
स्वास्थ्य	Health	294.00	253.58	547.58	271.73	253.58	525.31	294.15	266.14	560.29
राजस्व	Revenue	293.49	254.68	548.17	271.53	254.68	526.21	293.95	267.29	561.24
पूंजी	Capital	0.51	-1.10	-0.59	0.20	-1.10	-0.90	0.20	-1.15	-0.95
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	748.95	10.43	759.38	856.52	10.08	866.60	1000.00	10.41	1010.41
राजस्व	Revenue	748.10	10.43	758.53	855.67	10.08	865.75	999.85	10.41	1010.26
पूंजी	Capital	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.15	...	0.15
गृह	Home Affairs	12.00	2590.46	2602.46	11.08	2690.19	2701.27	13.00	2873.58	2886.58
राजस्व	Revenue	12.00	2309.59	2321.59	11.08	2437.99	2449.07	13.00	2567.40	2580.40
पूंजी	Capital	...	280.87	280.87	...	252.20	252.20	...	306.18	306.18
शिक्षा	Education	976.30	774.00	1750.30	904.98	774.00	1678.98	951.30	773.87	1725.17
राजस्व	Revenue	975.70	771.15	1746.85	904.38	771.15	1675.53	950.78	771.02	1721.80
पूंजी	Capital	0.60	2.85	3.45	0.60	2.85	3.45	0.52	2.85	3.37
युवा कार्य और खेल	Youth Affairs and Sports	75.56	38.84	114.40	64.85	38.14	102.99	74.00	38.80	112.80
राजस्व	Revenue	73.38	38.83	112.21	63.67	38.13	101.80	72.00	38.79	110.79
पूंजी	Capital	2.18	0.01	2.19	1.18	0.01	1.19	2.00	0.01	2.01
कला और संस्कृति	Arts and Culture	65.54	62.80	128.34	54.72	62.80	117.52	64.00	62.59	126.59
राजस्व	Revenue	65.54	62.80	128.34	54.72	62.80	117.52	64.00	62.59	126.59
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
महिला और बाल विकास	Department of Women and Child Deyelpoment	400.00	39.65	439.65	365.00	39.65	404.65	450.00	39.63	489.63
राजस्व	Revenue	399.00	39.65	438.65	364.00	39.65	403.65	449.00	39.63	488.63
पूंजी	Capital	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	70.00	138.38	208.38	58.00	133.31	191.31	254.00	63.37	317.37
राजस्व	Revenue	70.00	138.26	208.26	58.00	133.19	191.19	252.20	63.25	315.45
पूंजी	Capital	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	1.80	0.12	1.92
भारी उद्योग	Heavy Industry	169.00	136.54	305.54	160.49	189.85	350.34	132.00	144.19	276.19
राजस्व	Revenue	9.30	20.80	30.10	8.83	12.07	20.90	6.70	30.61	37.31
पूंजी	Capital	159.70	115.74	275.44	151.66	177.78	329.44	125.30	113.58	238.88
सरकारी उद्यम	Department of Public Enterprises	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.44	1.44
राजस्व	Revenue	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.44	1.44
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	348.47	249.92	598.39	307.66	239.22	546.88	333.35	183.70	517.05
राजस्व	Revenue	220.84	99.64	320.48	196.18	99.64	295.82	222.35	99.52	321.87
पूंजी	Capital	127.63	150.28	277.91	111.48	139.58	251.06	111.00	84.18	195.18
सूचना और प्रसारण	Information and Broadcasting	304.86	357.49	662.35	115.69	338.52	454.21	114.00	365.23	479.23
राजस्व	Revenue	136.21	352.40	488.61	71.48	334.35	405.83	27.28	361.70	388.98
पूंजी	Capital	168.65	5.09	173.74	44.21	4.17	48.38	86.72	3.53	90.25
श्रम	Labour	83.97	299.57	383.54	67.46	296.87	364.33	89.66	301.53	391.19
राजस्व	Revenue	83.97	299.57	383.54	67.46	296.87	364.33	89.66	301.53	391.19
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय

EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न N0n-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
विधि और न्याय	Law and Justice	...	**221.63**	**221.63**	...	**214.52**	**214.52**	...	**150.96**	**150.96**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	221.63	221.63	...	214.52	214.52	...	150.96	150.96
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कंपनी कार्य	Company Affairs	...	**10.00**	**10.00**	...	**10.00**	**10.00**	...	**10.96**	**10.96**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	9.99	9.99	...	9.99	9.99	...	10.95	10.95
पूंजी	Capital	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
खान	Mines	**63.77**	**81.73**	**145.50**	**66.52**	**96.71**	**163.23**	**84.50**	**86.73**	**171.23**
राजस्व	Revenue	43.97	81.73	125.70	52.97	96.71	149.68	54.00	74.43	128.43
पूंजी	Capital	19.80	...	19.80	13.55	...	13.55	30.50	12.30	42.80
संसदीय कार्य	Parliamentary Affairs	...	**1.30**	**1.30**	...	**1.15**	**1.15**	...	**1.24**	**1.24**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.24	1.24
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशनें	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	**8.00**	**50.00**	**58.00**	**6.82**	**51.83**	**58.65**	**8.00**	**52.06**	**60.06**
राजस्व	Revenue	6.85	45.35	52.20	3.52	47.18	50.70	5.75	47.41	53.16
पूंजी	Capital	1.15	4.65	5.80	3.30	4.65	7.95	2.25	4.65	6.90
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस	Petroleum and Natural Gas	**180.00**	**101.96**	**281.96**	**180.00**	**97.28**	**277.28**	**300.00**	**52.18**	**352.18**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	101.96	101.96	...	97.28	97.28	...	52.18	52.18
पूंजी	Capital	180.00	...	180.00	180.00	...	180.00	300.00	...	300.00
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	**55.00**	**13.30**	**68.30**	**49.13**	**13.30**	**62.43**	**75.00**	**13.30**	**88.30**
राजस्व	Revenue	38.10	13.30	51.40	34.46	13.30	47.76	65.00	13.30	78.30
पूंजी	Capital	16.90	...	16.90	14.67	...	14.67	10.00	...	10.00
सांख्यिकी	Statistics	**14.31**	**42.14**	**56.45**	**8.26**	**45.37**	**53.63**	**16.00**	**44.90**	**60.90**
राजस्व	Revenue	14.31	42.14	56.45	5.81	45.37	51.18	15.10	44.90	60.00
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	2.45	...	2.45	0.90	...	0.90
कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	Programme Implementation	...	**0.85**	**0.85**	...	**0.85**	**0.85**	...	**0.83**	**0.83**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.83	0.83
पूंजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
विद्युत	Power	**1874.22**	**118.04**	**1992.26**	**1889.25**	**119.00**	**2008.25**	**1825.00**	**118.92**	**1943.92**
राजस्व	Revenue	52.30	118.04	170.34	55.90	119.00	174.90	70.56	118.92	189.48
पूंजी	Capital	1821.92	...	1821.92	1833.35	...	1833.35	1754.44	...	1754.44
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	**149.03**	**1.43**	**150.46**	**133.91**	**1.59**	**135.50**	**127.38**	**1.57**	**128.95**
राजस्व	Revenue	144.04	1.43	145.47	128.95	1.59	130.54	122.82	1.57	124.39
पूंजी	Capital	4.99	...	4.99	4.96	...	4.96	4.56	...	4.56
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	**3508.00**	**13.24**	**3521.24**	**3008.00**	**13.24**	**3021.24**	**3100.00**	**13.24**	**3113.24**
राजस्व	Revenue	3507.50	13.24	3520.74	3007.50	13.24	3020.74	3094.50	13.24	3107.74
पूंजी	Capital	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	5.50	...	5.50
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	Science and Technology	**142.70**	**141.00**	**283.70**	**114.29**	**142.29**	**256.58**	**141.00**	**141.46**	**282.46**
राजस्व	Revenue	109.79	138.95	248.74	84.81	140.54	225.35	112.15	139.81	251.96
पूंजी	Capital	32.91	2.05	34.96	29.48	1.75	31.23	28.85	1.65	30.50
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	Scientific and Industrial Research	**118.68**	**153.30**	**271.98**	**107.71**	**150.66**	**258.37**	**125.00**	**152.60**	**277.60**
राजस्व	Revenue	115.28	153.30	268.58	104.47	150.66	255.13	120.90	152.60	273.50
पूंजी	Capital	3.40	...	3.40	3.24	...	3.24	4.10	...	4.10
जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	Biotechnology	**71.00**	**3.06**	**74.06**	**63.90**	**2.76**	**66.66**	**75.00**	**3.01**	**78.01**
राजस्व	Revenue	70.80	3.06	73.86	63.70	2.76	66.46	75.00	3.01	78.01
पूंजी	Capital	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
इस्पात	Steel	**433.32**	**69.54**	**502.86**	**429.32**	**68.65**	**497.97**	**287.00**	**46.07**	**333.07**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	13.54	13.54	...	12.67	12.67	...	4.07	4.07
पूंजी	Capital	433.32	56.00	489.32	429.32	55.98	485.30	287.00	42.00	329.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन	**Surface Transport**	**845.00**	**598.80**	**1443.80**	**722.22**	**660.29**	**1382.51**	**735.94**	**624.95**	**1360.89**
राजस्व	Revenue	53.55	472.82	526.37	33.56	470.93	504.49	39.05	504.40	543.45
पूंजी	Capital	791.45	125.98	917.43	688.66	189.36	878.02	696.89	120.55	817.44
वस्त्रोद्योग	Textiles	**234.54**	**708.19**	**942.73**	**179.40**	**668.85**	**848.25**	**206.00**	**655.83**	**861.83**
राजस्व	Revenue	184.99	573.94	758.93	139.32	534.60	673.92	157.35	555.29	712.64
पूंजी	Capital	49.55	134.25	183.80	40.08	134.25	174.33	48.65	100.54	149.19

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	**354.09**	**388.81**	**742.90**	**353.08**	**363.51**	**716.59**	**346.22**	**386.11**	**732.33**
राजस्व	Revenue	195.30	264.03	459.33	170.97	267.99	438.96	123.09	275.21	398.30
पूँजी	Capital	158.79	124.78	283.57	182.11	95.52	277.63	223.13	110.90	334.03
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	**275.00**	**71.07**	**346.07**	**225.40**	**97.07**	**322.47**	**240.00**	**90.32**	**330.32**
राजस्व	Revenue	226.27	68.47	294.74	177.79	88.47	266.26	197.86	87.72	285.58
पूँजी	Capital	48.73	2.60	51.33	47.61	8.60	56.21	42.14	2.60	44.74
कल्याण	Welfare	**478.75**	**29.38**	**508.13**	**477.75**	**29.38**	**507.13**	**530.00**	**29.18**	**559.18**
राजस्व	Revenue	459.13	28.83	487.96	438.13	28.83	466.96	486.38	28.77	515.15
पूँजी	Capital	19.62	0.55	20.17	39.62	0.55	40.17	43.62	0.41	44.03
परमाणु ऊर्जा	Atomic Energy	**412.14**	**648.81**	**1060.95**	**382.58**	**577.97**	**960.55**	**412.00**	**658.00**	**1070.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	48.32	392.55	440.87	43.76	363.26	407.02	47.80	393.14	440.94
पूँजी	Capital	363.82	256.26	620.08	338.82	214.71	553.53	364.20	264.86	629.06
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स	Electronics	**121.60**	**13.34**	**134.94**	**108.10**	**13.34**	**121.44**	**75.00**	**13.21**	**88.21**
राजस्व	Revenue	77.95	13.34	91.29	69.61	13.34	82.95	67.35	13.21	80.56
पूँजी	Capital	43.65	...	43.65	38.49	...	38.49	7.65	...	7.65
महासागर विकास	Ocean Development	**37.00**	**9.21**	**46.21**	**32.27**	**9.10**	**41.37**	**39.00**	**9.17**	**48.17**
राजस्व	Revenue	30.12	9.21	39.33	27.39	9.10	36.49	31.44	9.17	40.61
पूँजी	Capital	6.88	...	6.88	4.88	...	4.88	7.56	...	7.56
अन्तरिक्ष	Space	**374.60**	**134.50**	**509.10**	**348.10**	**134.51**	**482.61**	**368.00**	**142.00**	**510.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	266.58	134.50	401.08	285.44	134.51	419.95	289.15	142.00	431.15
पूँजी	Capital	108.02	...	108.02	62.66	...	62.66	78.85	...	78.85
संसद, राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय, आदि	Parliament, Secretariat of the President,etc	...	**46.16**	**46.16**	...	**48.75**	**48.75**	...	**54.99**	**54.99**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	46.16	46.16	...	48.75	48.75	...	54.99	54.99
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे	Railways	**1694.00**	...	**1694.00**	**1694.00**	...	**1694.00**	**1925.00**	...	**1925.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	1694.00	...	1694.00	1694.00	...	1694.00	1925.00	...	1925.00
केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय/विभाग	**Central Ministries/ Departments**									
जोड़	**Total**	**19014.84**	**78647.09**	**97661.93**	**17670.61**	**78920.65**	**96591.26**	**18501.00**	**83298.86**	**101799.86**
राजस्व	Revenue	10620.23	63262.11	73882.34	9342.79	65550.57	74893.36	10293.43	70062.72	80356.15
पूँजी	Capital	8394.61	15384.98	23779.59	8327.82	13370.08	21697.90	8207.57	13236.14	21443.71
राज्य, उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**STATE PLANS (Including NEC)** Total	**13427.53**	...	**13427.53**	**14166.03**	...	**14166.03**	**14820.35**	...	**14820.35**
राजस्व	Revenue	6046.29	...	6046.29	7194.93	...	7194.93	7633.81	...	7633.81
पूँजी	Capital	7381.24	...	7381.24	6971.10	...	6971.10	7186.54	...	7186.54
राज्यों की आयोजनाएं	State Plans	**13217.53**	...	**13217.53**	**13966.53**	...	**13966.53**	**14619.25**	...	**14619.25**
राजस्व	Revenue	5958.53	...	5958.53	7111.56	...	7111.56	7562.83	...	7562.83
पूँजी	Capital	7259.00	...	7259.00	6854.97	...	6854.97	7056.42	...	7056.42
शिक्षा	Education	**55.00**	...	**55.00**	**55.00**	...	**55.00**	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	55.00	...	55.00	55.00	...	55.00	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
वित्त	Finance	**12602.53**	...	**12602.53**	**13351.53**	...	**13351.53**	**14069.25**	...	**14069.25**
राजस्व	Revenue	5603.73	...	5603.73	6756.76	...	6756.76	7272.83	...	7272.83
पूँजी	Capital	6998.80	...	6998.80	6594.77	...	6594.77	6796.42	...	6796.42
गृह	Home Affairs	**2.00**	...	**2.00**	**2.00**	...	**2.00**	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.80	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
योजना आयोग	Planning Commission	**0.20**	...	**0.20**	**0.20**	...	**0.20**	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ऊर्जा	Power	**260.00**	...	**260.00**	**260.00**	...	**260.00**	**260.00**	...	**260.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	260.00	...	260.00	260.00	...	260.00	260.00	...	260.00
जल संसाधन	Water Resources	**27.80**	...	**27.80**	**27.80**	...	**27.80**	...	...	...
राजस्व	Revenue	27.80	...	27.80	27.80	...	27.80	...	...	...
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

मंत्रालयों/विभागों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF MINISTRIES / DEPARTMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 2

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न NOn-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
कल्याण	Welfare	**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**
राजस्व	Revenue	270.00	...	270.00	270.00	...	270.00	290.00	...	290.00
पूँजी	Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की आयोजना	***NEC Plan***									
गृह	Home Affairs	**210.00**	**...**	**210.00**	**199.50**	**...**	**199.50**	**201.10**	**...**	**201.10**
राजस्व	Revenue	87.76	...	87.76	83.37	...	83.37	70.98	...	70.98
पूँजी	Capital	122.24	...	122.24	116.13	...	116.13	130.12	...	130.12
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	UNION TERRITORIES	**1282.50**	**1050.13**	**2332.63**	**1195.58**	**1149.22**	**2344.80**	**1290.65**	**1175.84**	**2466.49**
राजस्व	Revenue	401.49	1052.96	1454.45	395.94	1145.45	1541.39	409.79	1170.36	1580.15
पूँजी	Capital	881.01	-2.83	878.18	799.64	3.77	803.41	880.86	5.48	886.34
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	***Union Territories with Legislature***									
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	85.00	65.43	150.43	82.28	68.15	150.43	90.00	67.53	157.53
राजस्व	Revenue	45.51	51.50	97.01	42.69	54.22	96.91	47.74	51.50	99.24
पूँजी	Capital	39.49	13.93	53.42	39.59	13.93	53.52	42.26	16.03	58.29
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature	**1197.50**	**984.70**	**2182.20**	**1113.30**	**1081.07**	**2194.37**	**1200.65**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**
राजस्व	Revenue	355.98	1001.46	1357.44	353.25	1091.23	1444.48	362.05	1118.86	1480.91
पूँजी	Capital	841.52	-16.76	824.76	760.05	-10.16	749.89	838.60	-10.55	828.05
दिल्ली	Delhi	**920.00**	**702.00**	**1622.00**	**839.00**	**702.00**	**1541.00**	**920.00**	**744.33**	**1664.33**
राजस्व	Revenue	303.06	701.00	1004.06	304.57	695.72	1000.29	302.10	738.72	1040.82
पूँजी	Capital	616.94	1.00	617.94	534.43	6.28	540.71	617.90	5.61	623.51
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**154.00**	**132.70**	**286.70**	**154.00**	**163.25**	**317.25**	**155.00**	**144.79**	**299.79**
राजस्व	Revenue	16.85	131.59	148.44	15.37	162.13	177.50	19.88	143.63	163.51
पूँजी	Capital	137.15	1.11	138.26	138.63	1.12	139.75	135.12	1.16	136.28
दादर और नागर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	**21.00**	**9.16**	**30.16**	**19.19**	**10.97**	**30.16**	**18.15**	**11.48**	**29.63**
राजस्व	Revenue	6.82	8.36	15.18	6.12	10.38	16.50	7.20	10.56	17.76
पूँजी	Capital	14.18	0.80	14.98	13.07	0.59	13.66	10.95	0.92	11.87
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	**22.46**	**25.47**	**47.93**	**20.07**	**30.84**	**50.91**	**25.00**	**33.15**	**58.15**
राजस्व	Revenue	12.35	25.44	37.79	10.29	30.83	41.12	14.76	33.14	47.90
पूँजी	Capital	10.11	0.03	10.14	9.78	0.01	9.79	10.24	0.01	10.25
चण्डीगढ़	Chandigarh	**64.36**	**103.00**	**167.36**	**65.36**	**161.64**	**227.00**	**68.00**	**161.60**	**229.60**
राजस्व	Revenue	12.20	122.74	134.94	12.20	179.84	192.04	13.21	179.89	193.10
पूँजी	Capital	52.16	-19.74	32.42	53.16	-18.20	34.96	54.79	-18.29	36.50
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	**15.68**	**12.37**	**28.05**	**15.68**	**12.37**	**28.05**	**14.50**	**12.96**	**27.46**
राजस्व	Revenue	4.70	12.33	17.03	4.70	12.33	17.03	4.90	12.92	17.82
पूँजी	Capital	10.98	0.04	11.02	10.98	0.04	11.02	9.60	0.04	9.64
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***33724.87***	***79697.22***	***113422.09***	***33032.22***	***80069.87***	***113102.09***	***34612.00***	***84474.70***	***119086.70***
राजस्व	Revenue	17068.01	64315.07	81383.08	16933.66	66696.02	83629.68	18337.03	71233.08	89570.11
पूँजी	Capital	16656.86	15382.15	32039.01	16098.56	13373.85	29472.41	16274.97	13241.62	29516.59

विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय
EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE

विवरण
STATEMENT 3

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 91-92 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 91-92 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 92-93 आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
दिल्ली	Delhi	920.00	702.00	1622.00	839.00	702.00	1541.00	920.00	744.33	1664.33
अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	154.00	132.70	286.70	154.00	163.25	317.25	155.00	144.79	299.79
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.00	9.16	30.16	19.19	10.97	30.16	18.15	11.48	29.63
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	22.46	25.47	47.93	20.07	30.84	50.91	25.00	33.15	58.15
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	64.36	103.00	167.36	65.36	161.64	227.00	68.00	161.60	229.60
दमन और दीव	Daman and Diu	15.68	12.37	28.05	15.68	12.37	28.05	14.50	12.96	27.46
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Total Union Territories**	**1197.50**	**984.70**	**2182.20**	**1113.30**	**1081.07**	**2194.37**	**1200.65**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**

संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92

वर्ष 1991-92 के व्यय के संशोधित अनुमान, बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 320 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दर्शाते हैं। वृद्धि/कमी की मुख्य मदें नीचे दर्शाई गई हैं:–

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1991-92

Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1991-92 show a net decrease of Rs. 320 crores as compared to the Budget Estimates. The main items of variations are indicated below :—

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	वृद्धि (+) कमी (-) Increase(+) Decrease(-)
आयोजना-भिन्न	**Non-Plan**			
1. ब्याज अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	27450	27250	-200
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2600	2850	250
3. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	3. Fertilizer Subsidy	4000	4800	800
4. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	4. Export Promotion and Market Development	1224	1774	550
5. अल्प बचत संग्रहों के एवज में राज्यों को उधार	5. Loans to States against Small Savings Collections	6865	5500	-1365
6. पेंशनें	6. Pensions	2298	2385	87
7. पुलिस	7. Police	1757	1853	96
8. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	8. Fertilizer Subsidy to small and marginal farmers	0	405	405
9. अन्य	9. Others	33503	33253	-250
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**79697**	**80070**	**373**
आयोजना	**Plan**			
1. केन्द्रीय आयोजना	1. Central Plan	19015	17670	-1345
2. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सहायता	2. Central Assistance to States and U.T. Plans	14710	15362	652
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***113422***	***113102***	***- 320***

आयोजना भिन्न

1. यह बचत मुख्यतः बाजार उधारों और राजकोषीय बिलों के लिए कम आवश्यकताओं के कारण है।
2. वसूली कीमतों के संशोधन और निर्गम कीमतों के बीच अंतर; और अधिक उठाने के कारण है।
3. बजट अनुमान में ली गई औसत 40 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के मुकाबले इसे 30 प्रतिशत तक सीमित किए जाने से उर्वरकों की कीमतों में वास्तविक वृद्धि के कारण अधिक व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. नकद प्रतिपूरक योजना के शेष दावों की अदायगी के लिए।
5. बचतें अल्प बचत संग्रह में कमी के कारण हैं।
6. वृद्धि मुख्यतः रक्षा पेंशनों से संबंधित है।
7. पुलिस बलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के कारण बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताएं।
8. यह व्यवस्था छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को संशोधन पूर्व कीमतों पर उर्वरकों की पूर्ति के लिए वर्ष के दौरान शुरू की गई योजना की आवश्यकताओं को प्रदर्शित करती है।
9. बजट अनुमान 1991-92 और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-1992 में रक्षा के लिए 16350 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं। अन्य मदों में कटौती हुई है।

Non Plan

1. The savings are mainly due to less requirements for market loans and Treasury Bills.
2. Increase is due to time lag between revision of procurement prices and issue prices; and higher offtake.
3. The higher provision is due to the actual increase in fertilizer prices being restricted to 30% as against an average increase of 40% assumed in the BE.
4. The increase is towards payment of residual claims of CCS.
5. The savings are due to shortfall in small savings collections.
6. The increase relates mainly to Defence pensions.
7. The increase is for strengthening of police forces.
8. The provision is to meet the requirements of the scheme introduced during the year to supply fertilizers at pre-revised prices to small and marginal farmers.
9. BE 1991-92 and RE 1991-92 include Rs. 16350 crores for Defence. The reduction is in other items.

योजना

1. यह कमी मुख्यतः प्रगति और प्राप्त होने वाली निधियों को हिसाब में लेते हुए जारी की गई निधियों के विनियमन के कारण है।
2. यह वृद्धि विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं की बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताओं के कारण है। यह उच्च विदेशी सहायता प्राप्तियों द्वारा पूरी की जाएगी।

Plan

1. The reduction is mainly due to regulation of releases of funds taking into account the progress and funds in the pipeline.
2. The increase is due to larger requirements of externally aided projects. These are matched by higher external aid receipts.

बजट अनुमान 1992-93

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 5985 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। आयोजना-भिन्न खाते के अंतर्गत 4405 करोड़ रुपए की और आयोजना खाते के अंतर्गत 1580 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है। आयोजना व्यवस्था इस खण्ड के भाग-III में दी गई है। आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था में घटबढ़ वाली मुख्य मदें नीचे दर्शाई गई है :—

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1992-93

Budget Estimates, 1992-93, show an increase of **Rs.5985 crores** over the Revised Estimates, 1991-92. The increase in **Non Plan** expenditure is Rs.4405 crores and that on Plan account is **Rs.1580** crores. The Plan provisions are dealt with in Part III of this volume. **The** main items of variations in Non Plan estimates are :—

(करोड़ रुपए में) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93	वृद्धि (+) कमी (-) Increase(+) Decrease(-)
1. ब्याज संदाय	1. Interest payments	27250	32000	4750
2. रक्षा	2. Defence	16350	17500	1150
3. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्तों के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	3. Lump sum provision for allowances of govt. employees	0	450	450
4. पेंशन	4. Pensions	2385	2713	328
5. अल्प बचत संग्रहों के एवज में राज्यों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	5. Loans & Advances to States against small savings collections	5500	5700	200
6. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	6. Fertilizer Subsidy	4800	5000	200
7. पुलिस	7. Police	1853	1985	132
8. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता	8. Export Promotion and Market Development	1774	480	-1294
9. तकनीकी ऋण	9. Technical Credits	1150	250	-900
10. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10. Food Subsidy	2850	2500	-350
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Non Plan Loan to PSEs	639	445	-194
12. अन्य	12. Others	15519	15452	- 67
जोड़	**Total**	**80070**	**84475**	**4405**

ये वृद्धियां/कमियां निम्नलिखित कारणों से हुई है :—

1. ब्याज अदायगियों में वृद्धि कर्ज के भंडार में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है।
2. रक्षा में वृद्धि सामान्य वृद्धि और प्रतिबद्धताओं तथा अनिवार्य अदायगियों को पूरा करने के कारण है।
3. पेंशनों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः रक्षा पेंशनों से संबंधित है।
4. अल्प बचत योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्याशित अधिक संग्रहों के फलस्वरूप अल्प बचत संग्रहों के एवज में राज्यों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम अधिक है।
5. उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता में वृद्धि अगले वर्ष प्रत्याशित अधिक आयातों के कारण है।
6. पुलिस व्यय के अनुमानों में पुलिस बलों को सुदृढ़ बनाने और सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।
7. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता और निर्यात ऋणों से संबंधित बचे हुए दावों के निपटान के लिए है।
8. तकनीकी ऋणों के लिए कम व्यवस्था द्विपक्षीय रुपया व्यापार करारों में परिवर्तन के कारण है।
9. अगले वर्ष के खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता के अनुमानों में 1991-92 में निर्गम मूल्यों में संशोधन के पूरे वर्ष के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है।
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों में कटौती, राजकोषीय असंतुलन को ठीक करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का भाग है।

The increases/decreases are due to the following reasons:—

1. The increase in interest payments follows the increase in the stock of debt.
2. The increase in defence is due to normal growth and to meet committed and obligatory payments.
3. The increase in pensions mainly relates to Defence pensions.
4. Loans and Advances to States against small savings collections are higher consequent on larger collections anticipated under the small savings scheme.
5. The increase in fertilizer subsidy is on account of larger imports anticipated in the next year.
6. The estimates of police expenditure provide for strengthening of police forces and normal growth.
7. The provision for Export Promotion and Market Development is mainly for settling spill-over claims relating to cash compensatory support and export credits.
8. Less provision for Technical Credits is due to changes in bilateral Rupee trade agreements.
9. The estimates for food subsidy for next year take into account the full years impact of revision of issue prices effected in 1991-92.
10. The reduction in non plan loans to Public sector enterprises is part of the measures needed to correct the fiscal imbalance.

भाग-II

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, 1992-93

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय शब्द का प्रयोग सरकार के ऐसे सारे व्यय के बारे में किया जाता है, जो आयोजना में शामिल नहीं होता । इसमें विकासात्मक और गैर-विकासात्मक दोनों प्रकार का व्यय शामिल होता है । व्यय का कुछ भाग अनिवार्य देनदारियों से सम्बन्धित होता है, जैसे ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगिया, पेंशन प्रभार और राज्यों को सांविधिक अन्तरण । व्यय का अन्य भाग राज्य के दायित्वों के सम्बन्ध में होता है अर्थात् रक्षा और आन्तरिक सुरक्षा । इसके अलावा, केन्द्र की कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारिया है, जैसे विदेश कार्य, और करेंसी तथा टकसाल, और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग । पिछली आयोजनाओं की अवधि में निर्मित परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुरक्षण पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी आयोजना-भिन्न माना जाता है । इसी प्रकार किसी एक आयोजना की अवधि में प्राप्त स्तरों पर जारी सेवाओं और गतिविधियों पर होने वाला व्यय अगली आयोजना में आयोजना-भिन्न के रूप में शामिल किया जाता है, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं, पहले से चालू अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं और बिजली घरों का प्रचालन व्यय । इस प्रकार, आयोजना के वित्तपोषण के वास्ते लिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज के अलावा, जैसे-जैसे अधिक आयोजनाएं पूरी होती जाती हैं, वैसे ही निर्मित सुविधाओं तथा सेवाओं के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन पर होने वाले खर्च की बहुत बड़ी राशि, आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में बढ़ती जाती है ।

आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय के स्थूल श्रेणीवार ब्यौरे विवरण सं.4 में दिए गए हैं ।

1992-93 के बजट में शामिल की गई आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय की महत्वपूर्ण मदों की जानकारी निम्नलिखित पैराग्राफों में दी गई है ।

1. ब्याज सम्बन्धी अदायगिया *(32000.00 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनका सम्बन्ध आन्तरिक ऋण पर ब्याज *(13264.35 करोड़ रुपए)* से है, जिसमें मुख्यतः बाजार ऋण और राजकोष हुंडियों पर बट्टा *(9500.00 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेशी ऋण *(2915.54 करोड़ रुपए)*, अल्प बचत जमा और बचत पत्र *(5688.58 करोड़ रुपए)*, गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों की जमा सहित भविष्य निधिया *(6950.12 करोड़ रुपए)*, सरकार के वाणिज्यिक विभागों की आरक्षित निधियां *(174.67 करोड़ रुपए)*, शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों की सरकार के पास जमा राशियों सहित, अन्य दायित्व *(559.42 करोड़ रुपए)* शामिल हैं ।

2. रक्षा *(17,500.00 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं पर होने वाला राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय, राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाकर, शामिल है । इसके घटक ये हैं- थल सेना *(8638.97 करोड़ रुपए)*, नौ सेना *(990.21 करोड़ रुपए)*, वायु सेना *(2463.27 करोड़ रुपए)*, आयुध कारखानें *(60.86 करोड़ रुपए)* और उपर्युक्त सभी सेवाओं का पूंजी परिव्यय *(5346.69 करोड़ रुपए)* ।

3.1 प्रमुख आर्थिक सहायताएं (7980.00 करोड़ रुपए)

3.11 खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (2500.00 करोड़ रुपए):-भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित खरीद मूल्यों पर केन्द्रीय पूल के लिए खाद्यान्नों की खरीद करता है । ये अनाज (क) सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से जनता को, (ख) आटे की रोलर मिलों और (ग) ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम और अन्य राहत योजनाओं के लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर दिए जाते है । आर्थिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति निगम को उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में की जाती है । निगम सरकार की ओर से संकट-निरोधक (बफर) भंडार भी रखता है और इसे रखने की लागत

PART-II

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE 1992-93

Non-Plan expenditure is a generic term used to cover all expenditure of Government not included in the Plan. It includes both developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Part of the expenditure is obligatory in nature e.g. interest payments, pensionary charges and statutory transfers to States. Part of the expenditure is an essential obligation of a State e.g. Defence and internal security. Then, there are special responsibilities of the Centre like external affairs, currency and mint and co-operation with other developing countries. Expenditure on maintaining the assets created in previous Plans is also treated as Non-plan expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on continuing services and activities at levels already reached in a Plan period is shifted to Non-plan in the next Plan e.g. educational and health facilities, continuing research projects and operating expenses of power stations. Thus, as more Plans are completed, a large amount of expenditure on operation and maintenance of facilities and services created gets added to Non-plan expenditure, besides the interest on borrowings to finance the Plan.

Details of Non-Plan Expenditure by broad categories are given in Statement No.4.

Important items of Non-plan expenditure included in the Budget for 1992-93 are indicated in the following paragraphs.

1. INTEREST PAYMENTS *(Rs. 32000.00 crores)*

These relate to interest on internal debt *(Rs.13264.35 crores)* which mainly comprise market loans and discount on Treasury bills *(Rs.9500.00 crores)*; external debt *(Rs.2915.54 crores)*, small savings deposits and certificates *(Rs.5688.58 crores)*, Provident funds including deposits of provident funds of non-Government employees *(Rs.6950.12 crores)*, Reserve funds of commercial departments of Government *(Rs.174.67 crores)* and other obligations *(Rs. 559.42 crores)* which include deposits of public sector agencies lodged with Government.

2. DEFENCE *(Rs.17500.00 crores)*

This includes revenue and capital expenditure on Defence Services net of revenue receipts. The components are Army *(Rs.8638.97 crores)*, Navy *(Rs.990.21 crores)*, Air Force *(Rs.2463.27 crores)*, Ordnance factories *(Rs.60.86 crores)* and capital outlay on all the above services *(Rs.5346.69 crores)*.

3.1 MAJOR SUBSIDIES (Rs. 7980.00 crores)

3.11 Food (Rs. 2500.00 crores) :– The Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains for the central pool at procurement prices fixed by government from time to time. These grains are issued to (a) public through public distribution system (b) roller flour mills and (c) for rural employment programme and other relief schemes at issue prices fixed by Government. The difference between the economic cost and the issue price is reimbursed to the Corporation as consumer subsidy. The Corporation also carries buffer stock on behalf of Government and is reimbursed the carrying cost including handling, storage, interest

की, जिसमें उठाने-धरने और भंडारण का खर्च, ब्याज और प्रशासनिक प्रभार शामिल है, प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है । जिन महत्वपूर्ण घटकों के आधार पर आर्थिक सहायता का अनुमान लगाया गया है, वे निम्नानुसार हैं-

and administrative charges. Important parameters on which the subsidy estimate has been framed are :

		(लाख टन in lakh tonnes)	
		गेहूं Wheat	चावल Rice
खरीद	Procurement	100.00	111.00
बिक्री	Offtake	95.00	100.00
औसत संकट निरोधक भण्डार	Average buffer stock	1.79	60.02
	(प्रति क्विंटल दर, रुपयों में Rate per quintal in rupees)		
खरीद लागत और खरीद सम्बन्धी आनुषंगिक व्यय	Purchase cost and procurement incidental	316.63	431.25
वितरण लागत (समूहीकृत)*	Distribution cost (pooled)*	87.79	87.79
कुल आर्थिक लागत*	Total economic cost*	404.42	519.04
बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि (औसत)	Sales Realisation (Average)	276.71	432.07
उपभोक्ता संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	Consumer subsidy	127.71	86.97
		वितरण लागत	लाने-ले जाने की लागत
ब्यौरे	*Details*	*Distribution cost*	*Carrying cost*
भाड़ा	Freight	30.72	...
उठाना-धरना	Handling	8.15	6.15
भंडारण	Storage	9.18	28.28
ब्याज	Interest	29.85	45.15
प्रशासन संबंधी ऊपरी खर्च	Administrative overheads	10.49	7.92
*इसमें भंडारण और परिवहन संबंधी हानियां शामिल नहीं है ।	*Exclude storage and transit losses	*87.79*	*87.50*

3.12 ***देशी उर्वरक (3500.00 करोड़ रुपए):-*** देशी उर्वरकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना 1977 से लागू है । इस योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को उचित मूल्यों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना और उसी के साथ-साथ उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उपयुक्त प्रतिलाभ दिलाना है । उर्वरक समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर बेचे जाते हैं ।

प्रतिधारण मूल्य योजना के अन्तर्गत निवल धनराशि पर 12 प्रतिशत के प्रतिलाभ की अनुमति है । वितरण मार्जिन को घटाकर, इस प्रकार निर्धारित प्रतिधारण मूल्य और सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित उपभोक्ता मूल्य के बीच के अन्तर के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । आर्थिक सहायता की मात्रा प्रतिधारण मूल्य, उपभोक्ता मूल्य और उत्पादन के स्तर पर निर्भर होती है । इसके अलावा, विनिर्माताओं को कारखाने से वितरण के स्थान तक उर्वरकों को ले जाने के भाड़े के सम्बन्ध में भी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ।

3.12 Indigenous fertilisers (Rs. 3500.00 crores) :– A retention price scheme for indigenous fertilizers is in operation since 1977. This scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to farmers at reasonable prices and at the same time give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices fixed from time to time.

The retention price scheme allows a 12% return on net worth. The difference between the retention price so fixed less distribution margin and the statutorily controlled consumer's price is allowed as subsidy. The quantum of subsidy depends on the retention price, the consumers' price and the level of production. In addition, the manufacturers are also allowed freight subsidy for movement of fertilisers from factory to delivery points.

3.13 आयातित उर्वरक (1500.00 करोड़ रुपए) :- चूंकि देशी उत्पादन उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात किया जाता है । मुख्यतः उर्वरकों की तीन किस्में अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ–अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश आयात की जाती है । ये अनुमान सम्भावित आयात पर आधारित हैं।

3.13 Imported fertilizers (Rs. 1500.00 crores) :– As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilisers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz. Urea, Di - ammonium phosphate and Muriate of Potash, are imported. The estimates are based on the likely imports .

3.14 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास (480.00 करोड़ रुपए):- यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः नकद प्रतिपूरक सहायता *(300.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ऋण सहायता *(153.00 करोड़ रुपए)* के भुगतान के लिए, पहले चल रही योजना, जो क्रमशः 3/7/91 और 6/8/91 को समाप्त हो गई, के अधीन बचे हुए दावों को निपटाने के लिए है । इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद और अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान का भुगतान करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.14 Export promotion and Market Development (Rs.480.00 crores) :– The provision is mainly for clearance of residual claims under the erstwhile schemes for payment of cash compensatory support *(Rs. 300.00 crores)* and credit subsidy to commercial banks *(Rs. 153.00 crores)* which terminated w.e.f. 3.7.1991 & 6.8.1991 respectively. In addition, provision has also been made for payment of grants to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions.

3.2 किसानों को ऋण राहत (1500.00 करोड़ रुपए):- यह आर्थिक सहायता "कृषि और ग्रामीण ऋण राहत योजना, 1990 के अन्तर्गत उधारकर्ताओं को ऋण राहत देने के लिए है ।

3.2 Debt Relief to Farmers (Rs.1500.00 Crores):- The subsidy is towards providing debt relief to borrowers under the "Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990".

3. 3 ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता (325.57 करोड़ रुपए):- सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी सामान्यतः समय-समय पर निर्धारित दरों पर की जाती है । उन विशेष मामलों में, जहां किसी पार्टी को ब्याज की दरों में रियायत दी जाती है अथवा जहां ऋणकर्ता को ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी से छूट दी जाती है, वहां ब्याज के बदले आर्थिक

3.3 Interest subsidies (Rs.325.57 crores) :– Interest on loans sanctioned by the Government is normally payable at the rates prescribed from time to time. In specific cases where a concession is allowed in the rate of interest to a party or where the loanee is exempted from payment of interest on the loans, subsidies are paid in

सहायता दी जाती है । आर्थिक सहायता के बराबर की राशि को सरकार की ब्याज-प्राप्ति मान लिया जाता है।

ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 5 में दिए गए है।

3.4 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं (682.08 करोड़ रुपए)

अन्य आर्थिक सहायताओं के ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 6 में दिए गए हैं । दो प्रमुख मदें जिनके संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है, नीचे दी गई हैं :-

(क) रेलवे *(339.40 करोड़ रुपए)*

रेलवे कन्वेंशन समिति की सिफारिशों के रूप में रेलवे की अनेक मदों पर सामान्य राजस्व लाभांश की अदायगी के संबंध में रियायतें दी गई हैं । इनके बारे में प्राप्ति बजट में स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है । सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों के कार्य संचालन संबधित हानियों को छोड़कर रेलवे की लाभांश रियायत सामान्य बजट से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ख) मिल का बना कपड़ा और हथकरघों पर बना कपड़ा *(220.00 करोड़ रुपए):* वस्त्रोद्योग और वस्त्रों पर लगाए गए अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क से प्राप्त होने वाली आय से वित्तपोषित एक स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उपभोक्ता को मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल का कपड़ा और हथकरघा क्षेत्र में उत्पादित धोतियां और साड़ियां रियायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं । हथकरघा कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता के लिए 205.00 करोड़ रुपए, जबकि मिल निर्मित कपड़े के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. डाक सम्बन्धी घाटा *(137.60 करोड़ रुपए)*

यह डाक सेवाओं के निवल घाटे का द्योतक है । विभाग का अनुमानित कार्यचालन व्यय 1097.60 करोड़ रुपए और प्राप्तियां 960.00 करोड़ रुपए है और इस प्रकार कुल 137.60 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा रह जाता है ।

5. सामान्य सेवाएं

5.01 राज्य के अंग (474.91 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें संसद *(37.26 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रपति/उपराष्ट्रपति *(3.93 करोड़ रुपए)*, मंत्रिपरिषद *(12.24 करोड़ रुपए)*, न्याय प्रशासन *(11.06 करोड़ रुपए)*, प्रशासनिक न्यायधिकरण *(7.19 करोड़ रुपए)*, निर्वाचन *(127.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और लेखा-परीक्षा विभाग *(276.00 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.02 कर-संग्रह (722.08 करोड़ रुपए)- यह व्यवस्था कर संग्रह एजेंसियों के व्यय के लिए है और यह मुख्यतः आयकर विभाग *(274.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, सीमाशुल्क *(236.70 करोड़ रुपए)* और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क *(201.90 करोड़ रुपए)* के सम्बन्ध में है ।

5.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार (482.60 करोड़ रुपए):- ये प्रभार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को विस्तारित निधि सुविधा । प्रतिपूरक और आकस्मिकता वित्तपोषण सुविधा और एवजी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत निकासियों के लिए देय हैं । इनमें विशेष आहरण अधिकार लेखा के प्रशासन पर मूल्यांकन प्रभार भी शामिल है ।

5.04 सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं : (295.34 करोड़ रुपए):- प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं रक्षा (महानियंत्रक रक्षा लेखा के संगठन सहित) *(162.78 करोड़ रुपए)*, विदेश कार्य *(49.30 करोड़ रुपए)* और गृह (कार्मिक सहित) *(25.54 करोड़ रुपए)* और राजस्व विभाग *(20.48 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए की गई है ।

5.05 पुलिस (1984.84 करोड़ रुपए) :- यह व्यवस्था विभिन्न पुलिस बलों के लिए है। इसमें केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के लिए 638.81 करोड़ रुपए, सीमा सुरक्षा बल के लिए 743.75 करोड़ रुपए, असम राइफल के लिए 204.75 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के लिए 197.87 करोड़ रुपए और भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिए 118.91 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5.06 विदेश कार्य (373.92 करोड़ रुपए):- यह व्यय मुख्यतः विदेशों में स्थित दूतावासों और मिशनों तथा विशेष राजनयिक व्यय के लिए है ।

lieu of interest. An amount equal to the subsidy is taken as interest receipt of the Government.

Details of interest subsidies are given in Statement No.5.

3.4 Other Subsidies (Rs.682.08 crores)

The details of other subsidies are given in Statement No.6. Two major items for which provisions are made are explained below:-

(a) Railways *(Rs. 339.40 crores)*

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, the Railways have been given concessions in payment of dividend to general revenues on a number of items. These have been explained in the Receipts Budget. The dividend concessions, except that relating to loss in the working of strategic lines, is provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from general revenues.

(b) Mill made and handloom cloth *(Rs. 220.00 crores):* Under a scheme financed from the proceeds of additional excise duties levied on textiles and textile articles, the consumer is supplied mill made controlled cloth and dhoties and sarees produced in the handloom sector at subsidised rates. Provision for subsidy on handloom cloth is Rs.205.00 crores, while that for mill-made cloth is 15.00 crores.

4. POSTAL DEFICIT *(Rs. 137.60 crores)*

This represents the net deficit of the Postal services. Working expenses of the Department are estimated at Rs.1097.60 crores and receipts at Rs.960.00 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 137.60 crores.

5. GENERAL SERVICES

5.01 Organs of State (Rs.474.91 crores):– The main provisions are for Parliament *(Rs.37.26 crores)*, President/Vice President *(Rs.3.93 crores)*, Council of Ministers *(Rs.12.24 crores)*, Administration of Justice *(Rs.11.06 crores)*, Administrative Tribunals *(Rs. 7.19 crores)* Elections *(Rs.127.00 crores)* and the Audit Department *(Rs. 276.00 crores)*.

5.02 Tax Collection (Rs. 722.08 crores) :–The provisions are for the expenditure of tax collecting agencies, and relate mainly to Income tax department *(Rs.274.50 crores)*, Customs *(Rs.236.70 crores)* and Central Excise *(Rs. 201.90 crores)*.

5.03 Charges payable to IMF (Rs.482.60 Crores) :- These charges are payable to IMF for drawings under Extended Fund Facility/Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and Stand by Arrangement. These also include assessment charges on administration of Special Drawing Rights Account.

5.04 Secretariat-General Services (Rs. 295.34 Crores):-The major provisions are for Ministry of Defence (including the C.G.D.A's organisation) *(Rs. 162.78 crores)*, External Affairs *(Rs. 49.30 crores)* Home (including Personnel) *(Rs. 25.54 crores)* and Department of Revenue *(Rs. 20.48 crores)*.

5.05 Police (Rs. 1984.84 crores):–The provision includes Rs.638.81 crores for Central Reserve Police, Rs. 743.75 crores for Border Security Force, Rs.204.75 crores for Assam Rifles, Rs.197.87 crores for Central Industrial Security Force and Rs.118.91 crores for Indo-Tibetan Border Police.

5.06 External Affairs (Rs. 373.92 crores):–This expenditure is mainly on the embassies and missions abroad and for special diplomatic expenditure.

5.07 पेंशनें (2713.10 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें रक्षा सेवाओं *(2120.00 करोड़ रुपए)* और अन्य सिविल विभागों *(593.10 करोड़ रुपए)* के सेवा-निवृत्त कार्मिकों की पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ शामिल हैं । रेलवे और डाक और दूर संचार विभागों के पेंशन प्रभारों को इन विभागों के कार्यचालन व्यय का भाग माना जाता है।

5.12 अन्य (189.64 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों सहित लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण के लिए 62.34 करोड़ रुपए, और भारत सरकार की मुख्य टकसालों के लिए 42.84 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभाग का पूंजी व्यय इस सेक्टर में शामिल वाणिज्यिक विभागों, कैन्टीन स्टोर विभाग और विभिन्न प्रतिपूर्ति मुद्रण, करेंसी नोट और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालयों और प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाने का राजस्व व्यय 1683.18 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है। तथापि यह 1713.11 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों द्वारा अधिकांशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

6. सामाजिक सेवाएं

6.01 शिक्षा (684.50 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए 163.01 करोड़ रुपए, गैर-तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 247.09 करोड़ रुपए, तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 152.71 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थाओं और क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 116.67 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6.04 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण (273.20 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना के लिए 68.58 करोड़ रुपए, एलोपैथी अस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए 40.41 करोड़ रुपए, डाक्टरी शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए 112.65 करोड़ रुपए और लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के लिए 19.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6.06 सूचना और प्रसारण (356.79 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें विभिन्न सूचना और प्रचार अभिकरणों जैसे फिल्म डिवीजन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय, प्रेस सूचना सेवा, संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग, प्रकाशन प्रभाग आदि के लिए 80.55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । आकाशवाणी का कार्यचालन व्यय 150.62 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 42.80 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । अनुमान है कि दूरदर्शन का कार्यचालन व्यय 241.99 करोड़ रुपए और इसकी प्राप्तियां 330.00 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

6.07 श्रमिक कल्याण (320.98 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना को अंशदान के लिए 204.59 करोड़ रुपए, कोयला खान श्रमिक परिवार पेंशन-एव-जीवन बीमा निधि में अंशदान के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रुपए और औद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए 24.30 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । अन्य योजनाएं, जिनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, ये हैं:- औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध, काम की स्थितियां और सुरक्षा, श्रमिक कल्याण, श्रमिक शिक्षा और कारीगरों तथा पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण ।

6.08 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण (250.11 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को दी जाने वाली पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए 172.02 करोड़ रुपए, गरीब परिवारों के लिए वैयक्तिक दुर्घटना योजना के लिए 7.00 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए 5.34 करोड़ रुपए, बाल और महिला कल्याण के लिए 37.75 करोड़ रुपए, विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए 5.84 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. आर्थिक सेवाएं

7.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप (437.36 करोड़ रुपए):- इसमें कृषि कार्य, बागान, भूमि और जल संरक्षण, पशु पालन, डेरी विकास, मीन उद्योग, वानिकी और वन्य-जीवन, खाद्य भंडारण, भांडागारण आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है । मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा *(175.25 करोड़ रुपए)*, चीनी विकास निधि के लेन-देनों *(110.50 करोड़ रुपए)* और बागानों *(30.42 करोड़ रुपए)* के

5.07 Pensions (Rs. 2713.10 crores):–These include pensions and other retirement benefits of retired personnel of defence services *(Rs.2120.00 crores)* and other civil departments *(Rs. 593.10 crores)*. Pensionary charges of Railways and Departments of Posts and Telecommunications are treated as a part of operating expenses of these Departments.

5.12 Others (Rs.189.64 crores) :– The major provisions included here are Rs.62.34 crores for stationery and printing including Government of India presses, and Rs.42.84 crores for Government of India Mints.

The revenue expenditure of the commercial departments included in this sector, namely the Canteen Stores Department and the various security printing, currency note and bank note presses and Security Paper Mill, is estimated at Rs. 1683.18 crores. However, this will be more than offset by receipts of Rs. 1713.11 crores.

6. SOCIAL SERVICES

6.01 Education (Rs.684.50 crores) :–The provisions include Rs.163.01 crores for Kendriya Vidyalayas, Rs. 247.09 crores for University Grants Commission for non-technical education, Rs.152.71 crores for technical education including Rs.116.67 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology and Regional Engineering Colleges.

6.04 Health and Family Welfare (Rs.273.20 crores):–The provisions include Rs. 68.58 crores for Central Government Health Scheme, Rs. 40.41 crores for allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, Rs.112.65 crores for medical education, training and research and Rs.19.60 crores for Public Health Schemes.

6.06 Information and Broadcasting (Rs. 356.79 crores) :– The provisions include Rs. 80.55 crores for the various information and publicity agencies like Films Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information Service, Song and Drama Division, Publications Division, etc. Operational expenses of Akashvani are estimated at Rs.150.62 crores and the receipts at Rs.42.80 crores. Doordarshan's operational expenses are placed at Rs. 241.99 crores and receipts at Rs. 330.00 crores.

6.07 Labour Welfare (Rs.320.98 crores):– The provision includes Rs. 204.59 crores for contribution to Employees Family Pension Scheme, Rs. 24.00 crores to Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for coal mine workers and Rs. 24.30 crores for Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for industrial workers. Other schemes for which provision has been made include industrial relations, working conditions and safety, labour welfare, labour education and training of craftsmen and supervisors.

6.08 Social Security and Welfare (Rs. 250.11 crores) :– The provision includes Rs.172.02 crores for pension and other benefits to freedom fighters, Rs. 7.00 crores for Personal Accident Scheme for poor families, Rs.5.34 crores for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, Rs. 37.75 crores for child and women's welfare and Rs.5.84 crores for the welfare of handicapped etc.

7. ECONOMIC SERVICES

7.01 Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs.437.36 crores) :– The provisions are for various schemes relating to crop husbandry, plantations, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry and wild life, food, storage, warehousing etc. Major provisions are for agricultural research and education *(Rs.175.25 crores)*, Sugar Development Fund

लिए है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का व्यय 140.00 करोड़ रुपए होगा और इसकी प्राप्तियां 93.19 करोड़ रुपए होंगी ।

7.03 ऊर्जा (335.30 करोड़ रुपए) :- इस व्यवस्था में विद्युत केन्द्रों (स्टेशनों)/स्कीमों पर निवल व्यय के लिए 222.61 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है । राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र के मामले में व्यय प्राप्तियों से 50.85 करोड़ रुपए अधिक होने का अनुमान है । बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र की प्राप्तियां *(289.25 करोड़ रुपए)* व्यय *(389.25 करोड़ रुपए)* से 100.00 करोड़ रुपए कम होने की सम्भावना है । इस क्षेत्र में अन्य प्रमुख व्यवस्थाएं कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा *(33.57 करोड़ रुपए)* और कोयला क्षेत्र में सड़कों के विकास *(23.80 करोड़ रुपए)* से संबंधित ।

7.04 उद्योग और खनिज (345.43 करोड़ रुपए) :- मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ग्राम और लघु उद्योग, भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण, न्यूक्लीय ईंधन परियोजनाओं सहित परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं, वस्त्रोद्योग और जूट से संबंधित संगठनों और स्कीमों के लिए है । परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की परियोजनाओं में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं के लिए 33.76 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों को घटाकर व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे वाणिज्यिक सेवा माना जाता है ।

7.05 परिवहन (317.91 करोड़ रुपए) :- इसमें की गई व्यवस्था मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण *(172.69 करोड़ रुपए)*, तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन *(37.95 करोड़ रुपए)* से सम्बंधित है । दीप-स्तम्भ और दीप पोत विभाग को वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना जाता है, और 3.32 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

7.06 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण (654.19 करोड़ रुपए):- इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था में परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के लिए 241.07 करोड़ रुपए, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान के लिए 137.27 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग की स्कीमों के लिए 88.86 करोड़ रुपए, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 151.77 करोड़ रुपए और समुद्र-वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए 8.47 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है ।

8. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान *(2481.48 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान और विशेष योजनाओं अथवा प्रयोजनों के लिए अन्य अनुदान शामिल है । अगले वर्ष अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत 1864.33 करोड़ रुपए के अनुदान दिए जाने का अनुमान है यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के लिए 150.00 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए है । अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन के लिए 60.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस योजनाओं के लिए 44.00 करोड़ रुपए, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और प्रत्यावर्तित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए 54.45 करोड़ रुपए रुपए, सीमा-सड़कों के निर्माण एवं-अनुरक्षण के लिए 168.42 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए है ।

9. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न *अनुदान (52.93 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था मुख्यतः पांडिचेरी के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर *(51.50 करोड़ रुपए)* को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए है ।

10. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान *(189.87 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें मुख्यतः भूटान के लिए 92.00 करोड़ रुपए, नेपाल के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए और अन्य विकासशील देशों के लिए 55.41 करोड़ रुपए (जिसमें अफ्रीका निधि में अंशदान करने के लिए राशि शामिल हैं) की व्यवस्था की गई है। ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 17 में दिए गए है ।

11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय *(1131.30 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं ये है :- रक्षा मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश के लिए 22.00 करोड़ रुपए,परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी व्यय के लिए 264.70 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 68.41 करोड़ रुपए, तट-रक्षक संगठन के लिए भवनों और समुद्री

transactions *(Rs. 110.50 crores)* and Plantations *(Rs. 30.42 crores)*. The expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme is placed at Rs. 140.00 crores and its receipts at Rs.93.19 crores.

7.03 Energy (Rs. 335.30 crores) : - The provisions include Rs.222.61 crores for the net expenditure on Power Stations/Schemes. In case of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, the expenditure is estimated to exceed the receipts by Rs. 50.85 crores. The receipts of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station *(Rs.289.25 crores)* are likely to be less than the expenditure *(Rs.389.25 crores)by Rs.100.00 crores.* Other major provisions in this sector relate to conservation and safety in Coal mines *(Rs. 33.57 crores)* and development of roads in coal field area *(Rs.23.80 crores)*.

7.04 Industry and Minerals (Rs. 345.43 crores) :–The main provisions are for village and small industries, the Geological Survey of India, the industrial projects of Deptt. of Atomic Energy including nuclear fuel projects and for organisations and schemes relating to textiles and jute. The provision for projects of Deptt. of Atomic Energy takes into account Rs. 33.76 crores as net receipts on Fuel Fabrication Facilities which is treated as a commercial service.

7.05 Transport (Rs. 317.73 crores) :– The provisions mainly relate to maintenance of national highways *(Rs.172.69 crores)*, Dredging and Survey organisation *(Rs.37.95 crores)*. Light houses and Lightships department is treated as a commercial undertaking and the net receipt is estimated at Rs. 3.32 crores.

7.06 Science,Technology and Environment (Rs.654.19 crores):–The provisions include Rs. 241.07 crores for Atomic Energy research, Rs. 137.27 crores for Space research, Rs. 88.86 crores for the schemes of the Department of Science and Technology, Rs.151.77 crores for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Rs. 8.47 crores for oceanographic research.

8. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO STATES *(Rs. 2481.48 crores)*

These include grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission and other grants for specific schemes or purposes. Article 275(1) grants are estimated at Rs.1864.33 crores next year. Grants in lieu of tax on passenger fares are placed at Rs.150.00 crores. Other provisions include Rs. 60.00 crores for revision of pay scales of University and College teachers, Rs.44.00 crores for Police schemes, Rs.54.45 Crores for rehabilitation of displaced persons and repatriates and Rs.168.42 crores for construction and maintenance of border roads. Details are given in Statement No.10.

9. NON-PLAN GRANTS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.52.99 crores)*

The provision is mainly for Pondicherry to cover its Non-Plan revenue gap *(Rs. 51.50 crores)*. Details are given in Statement No.10.

10. GRANTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS *(Rs.189.87 crores)*

The major provisions are Rs.92.00 crores for Bhutan, Rs.20.00 crores for Nepal, and Rs.55.41 crores for other developing countries (including contribution to the Africa Fund. Details are given in Statement No.17.

11. NON-PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY *(Rs. 1131.30 crores)*

The main provisions are Rs.22.00 crores for investment in Public sector undertakings under the control of the Ministry of Defence Rs.264.70 crores on Capital expenditure relating to Atomic energy industries, Rs.68.41 crores for construction of national highways,

जहाज, तथा जलयानों वायुयानों के अभिग्रहण के लिए 139.70 करोड़ रुपए, विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 53.00 करोड़ रुपए, पुलिस के लिए भवनों (आवासों सहित) के लिए 139.38 करोड़ रुपए, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा निर्मित कार्यालयों और रिहायशी इमारतों के लिए 101.40 करोड़ रुपए और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अभिदान के लिए 41.83 करोड़ रुपए । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 8 में दिए गए हैं ।

12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(5784.42 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें राज्य को अल्प बचत संग्रह के एवज में ऋण देने के लिए 5700.00 करोड़ रुपए और दूसरे हुगली पुल के लिए 50.00 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को देने की व्यवस्था शामिल है । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 10 में दिए गए हैं ।

13. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण *(16.03 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें पांडिचेरी को अपने आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजीगत अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(444.61 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें (i) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कई उद्यमों की नकद हानियां और कार्यकारी व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए 281.61 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । ये मुख्यतः विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र *(33.50 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम *(54.80 करोड़ रुपए)*, राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम *(26.25 करोड़ रुपए)* और दिल्ली परिवहन निगम *(15 करोड़ रुपए)* के लिए हैं ।

(ii) रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के लिए 79 करोड़ रुपए और

(iii) खादी और ग्रामीण उद्योग आयोग को पहले दिए गए ऋणों के नवीकरण के लिए 84 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

इसके अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के कुछ उद्यमों की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृति योजनाओं के लिए 148.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । तथापि इन्हें राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 9 में दिए गए हैं ।

15. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण *(294.21 करोड़ रुपए)*

मुख्य व्यवस्थाएं रुपया व्यापार करारों के अनुसार तकनीकी ऋणों के लिए 250.00 करोड़ रुपए , बंगलादेश के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए, और श्रीलंका के लिए 15.00 करोड़ रुपए । ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 17 में दिए गए हैं ।

16. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न उधार *(234.91 करोड़ रुपए)*

इसमें उत्पाद राहत स्कीम के अन्तर्गत उधार के रूप में 96.75 करोड़ रुपए और सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधार के रूप में 125.21 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था है।

17. बिना विधानमंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय *(1108.31 करोड़ रुपए)*

इनमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है:-दिल्ली के लिए 744.33 करोड़ रुपए अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के लिए 144.79 करोड़ रुपए, दादरा और नागर हवेली के लिए 11.48 करोड़ रुपए, लक्षद्वीप के लिए 33.15 करोड़ रुपए, चंडीगढ़ के लिए 161.60 करोड़ रुपए और दमन एवं दीव, संघ राज्य के लिए करोड़ 12.96 करोड़ रुपए ।

ब्यौरे विवरण संख्या 3 में दिए गए हैं ।

Rs.139.70 crores for buildings and acquisition of ships and vessels for the Coast Guards Organisation, Rs. 53.00 crores for office and residential buildings for embassies and missions abroad, Rs.139.38 crores for Police buildings (including housing), Rs. 101.40 crores for construction of office and residential buildings by the CPWD and Rs.41.53 crores for subscriptions to international financial insititutions. Details are given in Statement No.8.

12. NON-PLAN LOANS TO STATES ***(Rs 5784.42 crrores)***

The provisions include Rs. 5700.00 crores for loans to States against collection of Small Savings and Rs.50.00 crores loans to Govt. of West Bengal for the Second Hooghly bridge. Details are given in Statement No.10.

13. NON-PLAN LOANS TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS ***(Rs.16.03 crores)***

The provision is for Pondicherry for covering its Non plan capital gap.

14. NON-PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES ***(Rs.444.61 crores)***

These comprise (i) Rs. 281.61 crores for meeting cash losses and working expenses of a number of Public Sector enterprises. These relate mainly to Vishakapatnam Steel plant *(Rs. 33.50 crores)*, National Textile Corporation *(Rs. 54.80 crores)* National Jute Manufacturers Corporation *(Rs. 26.25 crores)* and Delhi Transport Corporation *(Rs. 15 crores)*.

(ii) Rs. 79 crores for investments in public enterprises under the Ministry of Defence, and

(iii) Rs. 84 crores for renewal of past loans given to Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

Besides, Rs. 148.75 crores have been provided for the Voluntary Retirement Schemes of certain PSEs. However, these are to be met from the National Renewal Fund.

Details are given in Statement No. 9.

15. LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS ***(Rs.294.21 crores)***

The major provisions are Rs. 250.00 crores for technical credits under rupee trade agreements, Rs.15.00 crores for Bangladesh and Rs.15.00 crores for Sri Lanka. Details are given in Statement No.17.

16. OTHER NON PLAN LOANS ***(Rs. 234.91 crores)***

This includes Rs.96.75 crores as loans under the Excise Relief Scheme and Rs. 125.21 crores as loans to Government servants etc.

17. NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE OF UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE ***(Rs.1108.31 crores)***

The provisions are: Rs.744.33 crores for Delhi, Rs.144.79 crores for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Rs.11.48 crores for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Rs.33.15 crores for Lakshadweep, Rs. 161.60 crores for Chandigarh and Rs. 12.96 crores for Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

Details are given in Statement No.3.

विवरण
STATEMENT 4

स्थूल श्रेणियों के अनुसार आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय
NON PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	1991-92 बजट Budget	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. ब्याज अदायगियां	**1. Interest Payments**	**27450.00**	**27250.00**	**32000.00**
2. रक्षा	**2. Defence**	**16350.00**	**16350.00**	**17500.00**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	11138.78	11467.11	12153.31
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	5211.22	4882.89	5346.69
3. आर्थिक सहायता	**3. Subsidies**			
3.1 मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	3.1. Major Subsidies	7824.00	9424.00	7980.00
3.11 खाद्य	3.11. Food	2600.00	2850.00	2500.00
3.12 देशी उर्वरक	3.12. Indigenous Fertilizers	2900.00	3500.00	3500.00
3.13 आयातित उर्वरक	3.13. Imported Fertilizers	1100.00	1300.00	1500.00
3.14 निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	3.14. Export Promotion & Market Development	1224.00	1774.00	480.00
3.2 किसानों को ऋण राहत	*3.2 Debt Relief to Farmers*	*1500.00*	*1425.00*	*1500.00*
3.3 ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं (विवरण सं. 5)	**3.3 Interest Subsidies (Statement No-5)**	**315.55**	**315.55**	**325.37**
3.4 अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं (विवरण सं. 6) *	**3.4 Other Subsidies (Statement No.-6)**	**755.03**	**1125.71**	**682.08**
कुल आर्थिक सहायता	***Total Subsidies***	***10394.58***	***12290.26***	***10487.45***
4 डाक घाटा	**4. Postal Deficit**	**243.00**	**243.00**	**137.60**
5. सामान्य सेवाएं	**5. General Services**	**6628.81**	**6942.18**	**7914.80**
5.01 राज्य के अंग	5.01 Organs of State	515.84	520.29	474.91
5.02 कर संग्रह	5.02 Tax Collection	659.99	673.30	722.08
5.03 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	5.03 Charges payable to IMF	408.52	480.27	482.60
5.04 सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	5.04 Secretariat-General Services	267.26	254.89	295.34
5.05 पुलिस	5.05 Police	1757.57	1852.96	1984.84
5.06 विदेश कार्य	5.06 External Affairs	308.37	357.29	373.92
5.07 पेंशन	5.07 Pensions	2298.24	2384.66	2713.10
5.08 राज्यों को दिए गए उधारों को बट्टे खाते डालना	5.08 Write off of Loans to States	1.29	0.01	0.01
5.09 सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए एक मुश्त भत्ते	5.09 Lumpsum Allowances for Govt. Employees	...	...	450.00
5.10 लोक निर्माण कार्य	5.10 Public Works	105.40	114.70	105.17
5.11 आसूचना ब्यूरो	5.11 Intelligence Bureau	113.00	122.32	123.19
5.12 अन्य	5.12 Others	193.33	181.49	189.64
6 सामाजिक सेवाएं	**6. Social Services**	**2046.06**	**2031.03**	**2121.25**
6.01 शिक्षा	6.01 Education	673.12	684.28	684.50
6.02 खेल और युवा कार्य	6.02 Sports & Youth Services	24.28	23.61	24.34
603 कला और संस्कृति	6.03 Arts & Culture	60.27	60.35	60.05
6.04 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	6.04 Health & Family Welfare	260.89	260.53	273.20
6.05 आवास और शहरी विकास	6.05 Housing & Urban Development	91.64	90.60	99.05
606 सूचना और प्रसारण	6.06 Information & Broadcasting	344.69	327.75	356.79
6.07 श्रमिक कल्याण	6.07 Labour Welfare	319.17	310.20	320.98
608 सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	6.08 Social Security & Welfare	229.79	230.33	250.11
6.09 सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	6.09 Secretariat-Social Services	27.24	27.33	28.76
6.10 अन्य	6.10 Others	14.97	16.05	23.47
7. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**7. Economic Services**	**2618.05**	**2554.93**	**2575.47**
7.01 कृषि और सम्बद्ध सेवाएं	7.01 Agriculture & Allied Services	394.91	424.91	437.36
7.02 विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन (आर्थिक सहायताओं के अलावा)	7.02 Foreign Trade & Export Promotion (Other than Subsidies)	68.23	62.91	61.59
7.03 ऊर्जा	7.03 Energy	397.58	357.70	335.30
7.04 उद्योग और खनिज	7.04 Industry & Minerals	423.22	359.19	345.43
7.05 परिवहन	7.05 Transport	292.75	309.33	317.73
7.06 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	7.06 Science Technology & Environment	623.41	616.04	654.19
7.07 मौसम-विज्ञान	7.07 Meteorology	40.78	45.20	45.07
7.08 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	7.08 Irrigation & Flood Control	55.42	55.92	55.06
7.09 जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	7.09 Census, Surveys & Statistics	170.85	161.42	157.80
7.10 पर्यटन	7.10 Tourism	13.24	13.36	14.30
7.11 सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	7.11 Secretariat-Economic Services	102.79	105.76	107.91
7.12 अन्य	7.12 Others	34.87	43.19	43.73
8. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान(विवरण सं. 10)	**8. Non-Plan Grants to States (Statement No-10)**	**2556.30**	**2600.25**	**2481.48**
9. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान (विवरण सं. 10)	**9. Non-Plan Grants to Union Territory Govt. (Statement No-10)**	**56.99**	**59.70**	**52.99**
10. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान (विवरण सं.17)	**10. Grants to Foreign Governments (Statement No-17)**	**181.04**	**166.33**	**189.87**
11. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय (विवरण सं. 8)	**11. Non-Plan Capital Outlay (Statement No-8)**	**1176.23**	**865.82**	**1131.30**
12. राज्यों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं.10)	**12. Non-Plan Loans to States (Statement No-10)**	**6920.15**	**5464.92**	**5784.42**
13. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं.10)	**13. Non-Plan Loans to UTs (Statement No-10)**	**13.93**	**13.93**	**16.03**
14. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण (विवरण सं. 9)	**14. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises (Statement No-9)**	**631.89**	**758.64**	**444.61**
15. विदेशी सरकारों को ऋण (विवरण सं. 17)	**15. Loans to Foreign Governments (Statement No-17)**	**1213.99**	**1185.48**	**294.21**
16. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	**16. Other Non-Plan Loans**	**231.50**	**212.33**	**234.91**
17. बिना विधानमण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय (विवरण सं. 3)	**17. Expenditure of UTs without Legislature (Statement No-3)**	**984.70**	**1081.07**	**1108.31**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***79697.22***	***80069.87***	***84474.70***
* इसमें राज्यों और संघ राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है ।	** Includes subsidies released through States and Union Territories*	*220.41*	*605.22*	*220.41*

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - INTEREST SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 5

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

सरकारी उद्यमों आदि का नाम	Name of Public Enterprises etc.	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. कोल इण्डिया लि०	1. Coal India Ltd	58.08	58.08	58.08
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निमाण बैंक	2. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	5.00	5.00	5.00
3 गोआनी बैंक	3. Goan Banks	0.10	0.10	0.10
4. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	34.00	34.00	34.00
(क) खादी उद्योगों के लिए	(a) For Khadi Industries	23.00	23.00	23.00
(ख) अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों के लिए	(b) For Other Village Industries	11.00	11.00	11.00
5. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड एण्ड क० लि०	5. Burn Standard & Co Ltd	5.70	5.70	0.00
6. तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि०	6. Tungabadra Steel Products Ltd.	0.48	0.48	0.00
7. प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इण्डिया को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	7. Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	0.03	0.03	0.03
8. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	8. National Textile Corporation	210.00	210.00	210.00
9. बिन्नी एण्ड क०	9. Binny & Co.	2.16	2.16	2.16
10. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया लि०	10. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	0.00	0.00	16.00
जोड़ - ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL-INTEREST SUBSIDIES**	**315.55**	**315.55**	**325.37**

आयोजना-भिन्न आर्थिक सहायता - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी)
NON-PLAN SUBSIDIES - OTHER SUBSIDIES

विवरण
STATEMENT 6

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. आलुओं तथा प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**1. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions Etc.**	**8.00**	**6.00**	**8.00**
1.01 नाफेड के माध्यम से	1.01 Through NAFED	5.50	5.00	5.50
1.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	1.02 Through State Governments	2.50	1.00	2.50
2. छोटे और सीमांतक किसानों को उर्वरक संबंधी सहायता	2. Fertilizer Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers	...	405.00	...
3. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy to Mother Dairy	0.01	0.01	0.01
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयर लाइनों (एयर इंडिया सहित) को बेचे गए विमानन ईंधन पर विक्रय कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	4. Payments to State Governments in lieu of sales Tax on aviation fuel sold to international airlines (including Air India)	15.00	14.40	15.00
5. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	5. Reimbursement of losses to S.T.C for export of commodities	45.00	42.75	10.00
6. लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	6. Subsidy to Railways for dividend relief & other concessions	314.11	312.70	339.40
7. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले को लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	7. Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail-cum Sea route	0.22	0.07	0.22
8. चीनी के संकट-निरोधक भंडार को बनाए रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	8. Subsidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	0.50	0.50	0.50
9. साबुन उद्योग के लिए आयातित चर्बीयुक्त एसिडों के कारण हानियों की पूर्ति के वास्ते राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी	9. Payment to S.T.C to cover losses on import of Fatty acids for Soap industry	41.53	36.53	5.00
10. मध्यम और छोटे दर्जे के अखबारों के लिए अखबारी कागज के आयात के कारण हानियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	10. Subsidy for loss on import of News print to Medium & Small Newspapers	3.18	1.90	0.01
11. मध्यम और छोटे दर्जे के अखबारों के लिए देशीय अखबारी कागज के लिए सहायता	11. Subsidy for indegenous News print to Medium & Small Newspapers	0.01	0.07	...
12. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि० को आर्थिक सहायता	12. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10.00	24.98	...
13. गैर-किफायती नौवहन लाइनों के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	13. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India, for uneconomic Shipping Lines	13.72	13.72	13.72
14. शिपयार्डों को आर्थिक सहायता	**14. Subsidy to Shipyards**	**49.75**	**34.57**	**51.32**
14.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	14.01. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd	4.24	4.24	...
14.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	14.02. Cochin Shipyard Ltd	15.77	...	21.00
14.03 ट्रालर विकास समर्थन निधि	14.03. Trawler development Support Fund	2.00	0.80	1.00
14.04 गार्डन रिच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लि.	14.04. Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd	...	2.35	...
15.05 पोत-अधिग्रहण-ब्याज विभेदक	14.05. Aquisition of Ships-Interest Differentials	27.74	27.18	29.32
15. जूट और कपास के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	**15. Price Support operations in Jute & Cotton**	**16.00**	**14.00**	**14.50**
15.01 जूट	15.01. Jute	6.00	6.00	6.00
15.02 कपास	15.02. Cotton	10.00	8.00	8.50
16. मिल में बने कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	16. Subsidy on Mill-made Cloth	15.00	15.00	15.00
17. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	**17. Handloom subsidy**	**205.00**	**186.91**	**205.00**
17.01 हथकरघा के कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	17.01. Special Rebate on handloom cloth	65.00	59.00	65.00
17.02 जनता कपड़ों पर आर्थिक सहायता	17.02. Subsidy on Janata Cloth	137.91	125.82	137.91
17.03 अन्य	17.03. Others	2.09	2.09	2.09
18. स्वैच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	**18. Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Schemes**	**10.00**	**9.00**	**...**
18.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि.	18.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	10.00	9.00	...
19. दंगा-पीड़ितों को ब्याज राहत	19. Interest Relief to riot victims	8.00	7.60	4.40
जोड़ - अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	*TOTAL-OTHER SUBSIDIES*	*755.03*	*1125.71*	*682.08*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम
DEPARTMENTAL COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

विवरण
STATEMENT 7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure	राजस्व व्यय Revenue Expenditure	प्राप्तियां Receipts	निवल व्यय Net Expenditure
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**100.54**	**93.19**	**7.35**	**128.00**	**88.00**	**40.00**	**140.00**	**93.19**	46.81
पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	*Department of Agriculture & Cooperation*									
1. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	1. Delhi Milk Scheme	100.54	93.19	7.35	128.00	88.00	40.00	140.00	93.19	46.81
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**1203.00**	**960.00**	**243.00**	**1163.00**	**920.00**	**243.00**	**1097.60**	**960.00**	**137.60**
2. डाक सेवाएं	2. Postal Services	1203.00	960.00	243.00	1163.00	920.00	243.00	1097.60	960.00	137.60
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**959.55**	**980.00**	**-20.45**	**1158.28**	**1185.00**	**-26.72**	**1337.65**	**1370.00**	**-32.35**
3. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	3. Canteen Stores Department	959.55	980.00	-20.45	1158.28	1185.00	-26.72	1337.65	1370.00	-32.35
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**348.89**	**351.54**	**-2.65**	**341.23**	**361.80**	**-20.57**	**378.88**	**388.11**	**-9.23**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*312.06*	*311.54*	*0.52*	*309.93*	*308.80*	*1.13*	*345.53*	*343.11*	*2.42*
4. करेंसी नोट प्रेस	4. Currency Note press	93.02	113.63	-20.61	105.91	126.29	-20.38	110.34	135.06	-24.72
5. बैंक नोट प्रेस	5. Bank Note press	81.34	67.94	13.40	67.12	73.61	-6.49	88.34	80.15	8.19
6. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल	6. Security paper Mill	48.60	55.97	-7.37	43.30	38.70	4.60	48.30	53.40	-5.10
7. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस	7. India Security Press	73.00	55.00	18.00	75.23	56.20	19.03	79.50	59.50	20.00
8. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस	8. Security Printing Press	16.10	19.00	-2.90	18.37	14.00	4.37	19.05	15.00	4.05
राजस्व विभाग	*Department of Revenue*	*36.83*	*40.00*	*-3.17*	*31.30*	*53.00*	*-21.70*	*33.35*	*45.00*	*-11.65*
9. अफीम और एल्कलायड के कारखाने	9. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	36.83	40.00	-3.17	31.30	53.00	-21.70	33.35	45.00	-11.65
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**374.05**	**264.00**	**110.05**	**358.24**	**340.00**	**18.24**	**392.61**	**372.80**	**19.81**
10. आकाशवाणी	10. Akashvani	147.38	36.00	111.38	144.71	40.00	104.71	150.62	42.80	107.82
11. दूरदर्शन	11. Doordarshan	226.67	228.00	-1.33	213.53	300.00	-86.47	241.99	330.00	-88.01
विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER & NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**385.00**	**285.00**	**100.00**	**385.00**	**285.00**	**100.00**	**389.25**	**289.25**	**100.00**
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*									
12. बदरपुर तापीय बिजलीघर	12. Badarpur Thermal Power Station	385.00	285.00	100.00	385.00	285.00	100.00	389.25	289.25	100.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**20.04**	**23.00**	**-2.96**	**20.05**	**23.00**	**-2.95**	**20.62**	**23.94**	**-3.32**
13. दीप स्तंभ और दीपपोत	13. Lighthouses & Lightships	20.04	23.00	-2.96	20.05	23.00	-2.95	20.62	23.94	-3.32
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**482.46**	**384.15**	**98.31**	**443.96**	**362.33**	**81.63**	**517.30**	**463.10**	**54.20**
14. ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाएं	14. Fuel Fabrication Facilities	141.06	156.35	-15.29	121.89	135.82	-13.93	140.00	173.76	-33.76
15. राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	15. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	60.00	33.29	26.71	60.00	16.06	43.94	69.73	18.88	50.85
16. ईंधन की विस्तृत सूची	16. Fuel Inventory	206.00	115.23	90.77	192.61	127.06	65.55	221.84	155.32	66.52
17. भारी पानी के पुंज प्रबंध	17. Heavy Water Pool Management	75.40	79.28	-3.88	69.46	83.39	-13.93	85.73	115.14	-29.41
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***3873.53***	***3340.88***	***532.65***	***3997.76***	***3565.13***	***432.63***	***4273.91***	***3960.39***	***313.52***

उपर्युक्त विवरण में रेलवे तथा दूरसंचार का राजस्व व्यय और प्राप्तियां शामिल नहीं है ।

The above statement does not include the Revenue expenditure and receipts of Railways and Telecommunications.

आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी परिव्यय
NON PLAN CAPITAL OUTLAY

विवरण
STATEMENT 8

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

विवरण	PARTICULARS	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	**1. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises**	**26.00**	**24.70**	**63.75**
रक्षा मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Defence*	*26.00*	*24.70*	*22.00*
1.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	1.01. Bharat Dynamics ltd	6.00	5.70	5.00
1.02 मझगाव डॉक लि०	1.02. Mazagoan Dock ltd	10.00	9.50	10.00
1.03 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	1.03. Garden Reach Ship-Builders & Engineers	7.00	6.65	5.00
1.04 गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड	1.04. Goa Shipyard ltd	3.00	2.85	2.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	*Ministry of Industry*	...	...	*41.75*
1.05 भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि.	1.05. Cement Corporation of India	...	...	41.75
2. विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए कार्यालय इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	2. Acquisition/Construction of Office Buildings for Embassies & Missions abroad	48.50	29.40	43.00
3. विदेशों में दूतावासों और मिशनों के लिए रिहायशी इमारतों का अधिग्रहण/निर्माण	3. Acquisition/Construction of Residential Buildings for Embassies & Missions abroad	7.00	5.00	10.00
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में निवेश	**4. Investments in International Financial Institutions**	**104.82**	**72.05**	**41.53**
4.01 आई बी आर डी	4.01. I.B.R.D	96.55	61.74	16.52
4.02 एशियाई विकास बैंक	4.02. Asian Development Bank	0.07	0.40	0.40
4.03 अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक/निधि	4.03. African Development Bank/Fund	8.20	9.15	9.67
4.04 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	4.04. International Finance Corporation	...	...	14.18
4.05 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	4.05. International Development Association	...	0.76	0.76
5. सिक्कों के लिए धातुओं की खरीद	5. Purchase of Metals for Coins	41.50	57.04	35.39
6. तट रक्षक संगठन के लिए जहाजों, पोतों, वायुयानों आदि का अधिग्रहण	6. Acquisition of Ships, Vessels, Aircrafts etc. for Coast Guard Organisation	146.94	146.94	139.70
7. आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अचल सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण	7. Acquisition of Immoveable Properties under Income Tax Act	30.00	20.00	...
8. पुलिस के लिए कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	8. Construction of office buildings for Police	120.00	94.08	117.38
9. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	9. Punjab Action Plan	69.36	74.36	77.66
10. पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी आवासों का निर्माण	10. Construction of residential accommodation for Police	20.00	15.50	22.00
11. भारत-बंगला देश सीमावर्ती निर्माण कार्य	11. Indo-Bangladesh Border Works	51.00	48.29	58.68
12. आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन के लिए भवन/उपस्कर	12. Buildings/Equipments for Akashvani & Doordarshan	5.09	4.17	3.53
13. बी आर डी बी के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का निर्माण	13. Construction of National High Ways through BRDB	72.98	64.91	68.41
14. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा आवासीय भवनों का निर्माण	14. Construction of residential buildings by CPWD	55.08	38.82	49.90
15. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण	15. Construction of office buildings by CPWD	46.50	44.60	51.50
16. परमाणु ऊर्जा	16. Atomic Energy	256.23	205.00	264.70
17. अन्य मदें	17. Other Items	75.23	-79.04	84.17
जोड़	***Total***	***1176.23***	***865.82***	***1131.30***

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 191-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
रसायन गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**	**23.60**	**26.05**	**17.72**
रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*3.60*	*6.05*	*2.72*
1. स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मस्युटिकल लि०	1. Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	0.90	0.86	0.72
2. बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि०	2. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	1.30	1.24	1.00
3. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	3. Bengal Immunity Ltd	1.30	1.24	1.00
4. भारतीय ड्रग्स एवं फार्मासीयूटीकल्स लि०	4. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.00	2.62	0.00
5. हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लि०	5. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	0.10	0.09	0.00
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilizers*	*20.00*	*20.00*	*15.00*
6. हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि०	6. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	10.00	10.00	7.50
7. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	7. Fertilizers Corpn. of India	10.00	10.00	7.50
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**75.00**	**71.25**	**79.00**
8. निवेश ऋणः	8. Investment loans;	75.00	71.25	79.00
8.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि०	8.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	0.00	0.00	10.00
8.02 भारत डाईनेमिक्स लि०	8.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	20.00	19.00	20.00
8.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनोटिक्स लि०	8.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	25.00	23.75	25.00
8.04 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स	8.04 Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers	3.00	2.85	3.00
8.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि०	8.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd.	2.00	1.90	1.00
8.06 भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लि०	8.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	15.00	14.25	15.00
8.07 मझगांव पत्तन लि०	8.07 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	10.00	9.50	5.00
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**19.00**	**10.00**	**10.00**
9. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	9. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	19.00	10.00	10.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**265.84**	**253.18**	**155.83**
सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*115.74*	*113.78*	*71.83*
10. भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	10. Cement Corporation of India	20.00	0.85	0.00
11. नेशनल इनस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	11. National Instruments Ltd	1.00	0.95	0.70
12. भारत आपथालमिक ग्लास लि०	12. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd	2.50	2.37	1.40
13. भारतीय साईकिल निगम	13. Cycle Corporation of India	13.00	12.35	9.60
14. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकल निगम	14. National Bicycle Corporation of India	5.00	4.75	3.00
15. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	15. Scooters India Ltd	16.00	15.20	11.45
16. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	16. Heavy Eng Corpn. Ltd	10.00	27.50	11.35
17. माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	17. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd	8.00	10.60	8.05
18. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स इंडिया लि०	18. Engineering Projects India ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	19. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn.	3.50	3.32	3.50
20. भारत यंत्र निगम लि०	20. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	10.00	9.50	7.00
21. भारत भारी उद्योग लि०	21. Bharat Bhari Udyog Ltd.	13.00	12.35	6.00
22 टेनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	22. Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India Ltd	5.50	6.22	4.50
23. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कम्पनी लि०	23. Hindusthan Paper Co Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	24. Tyre Corporation of India	7.00	6.65	4.40
25. हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि०	25. Hindustan Salts Ltd	0.50	0.47	0.48
26. भारत लेदर कारपोरेशन लि०	26. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd	0.74	0.70	0.40
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Small Scale and Ago. & Rural Industries*	*150.10*	*139.40*	*84.00*
27. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	27. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	150.00	139.30	84.00
28. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	28. National Small Industries Corpn.	0.10	0.10	0.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**12.30**
29. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स	29. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	0.00	0.00	12.30
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**56.00**	**55.98**	**42.00**
30. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	30. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	9.00	8.98	6.00
31. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	31. Bird Group of companies	1.00	1.00	1.00
32. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० (इस्को को निर्ब्याज उधार)	32. SAIL (Interest free loan to IISCO)	0.00	0.00	0.00
33. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०(वी.एस.पी)	33. Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VSP)	44.00	44.00	33.50
34. भारत रिफेक्ट्रीज लि० (इफिको सहित)	34. Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO)	2.00	2.00	1.50
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**52.60**	**104.33**	**26.76**
35 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	35. Delhi Transport Corporation	35.00	67.00	15.00
36. केन्द्रीय भारत जल परिवहन निगम	36. Central India Water Transport Corporation	0.10	0.10	0.01
37. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम	37. Indian Roads Construction Corporation	2.50	2.38	0.50
38. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	38. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	15.00	15.00	11.25
39. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	39. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	0.00	14.85	0.00

सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण
NON PLAN LOANS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 9

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
40.	40. Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd	0.00	5.00	0.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**124.05**	**124.05**	**93.09**
41. नार्थ इस्टर्न हैंडलूम एण्ड हैंडीक्राफ्टस डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	41. North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corpn.	0.30	0.30	0.23
42. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन	42. National Textile Corporation	73.00	73.00	54.80
43. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	43. British India Corporation	2.00	2.00	1.50
44. राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम	44. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	35.00	35.00	26.25
45 एलगिन मिल्स	45. Elgin Mills	10.50	10.50	7.87
46. कावनपुर टेक्सटाइल मिल	46. Cawnpur Textile Mills	2.80	2.80	2.10
47. बर्ड जूट एंड एक्सपोर्ट लि०	47. Bird Jute and Export Limited	0.45	0.45	0.34
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**12.50**	**7.50**	**7.50**
48. आवास तथा शहरी विकास निगम	48. Housing & Urban Development Corporation	10.00	5.00	7.50
49. हिन्दुस्तान प्री-फेब लि०	49. Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	1.00	1.00	0.00
50. नेशनल बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन	50. National Building Construction Corporation	1.50	1.50	0.00
संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**0.00**	**6.00**	**0.00**
51. नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंस्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि०	51. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	0.00	6.00	0.00
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**0.41**
52. कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	52. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.55	0.55	0.41
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**0.00**	**10.00**	**0.00**
53. इंडिया रेयर अर्थस लि.	53. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	0.00	10.00	0.00
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**629.14**	**668.89**	**444.61**
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	**Non-Plan loans for Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme of PSEs**	**2.75**	**89.75**	**148.75**
रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*0.00*	*15.50*	*15.00*
स्मिथ स्ट्रेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मेसियूटिकल्स लि०	Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	0.00	1.50	1.00
बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मेसियूटिकल्स लि०	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	0.00	2.00	2.00
बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	Bengal Immunity Ltd	0.00	2.00	2.00
भारतीय ड्रग्स एवं फार्मेसियूटिकल्स लि०	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	0.00	10.00	10.00
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilizers*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*33.50*
एच.एफ.सी.एल.	HFCL	0.00	0.00	22.00
एफ.सी.आई.	FCI	0.00	0.00	8.00
पी.पी.सी.एल.	PPCL	0.00	0.00	0.50
पी.डी.आई.एल.	PDIL	0.00	0.00	3.00
हैवी उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*0.00*	*64.00*	*51.00*
सीमेंट और अलौह खनिज उद्योग	Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	0.00	3.00	0.00
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	Engineering Industries	0.00	59.50	49.50
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	Consumer Industries	0.00	1.50	1.50
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**18.00**
हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	0.00	0.00	15.00
भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीस लि०	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	0.00	0.00	3.00
जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**0.00**	**7.50**	**10.00**
हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	0.00	7.00	10.00
कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	0.00	0.50	0.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**2.75**	**2.75**	**21.25**
राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	2.00	2.00	2.00
ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	British India Corporation	0.75	0.75	0.75
जूट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	Jute Corporation of India	0.00	0.00	0.50
नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन	National Textile Corporation	0.00	0.00	18.00
घटाइए - राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	*Less*- Amount met from National Renewal Fund	0	0	-148.75
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***631.89***	***758.64***	***444.61***

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण

NON-PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 10

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministries/Deptts.	बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant @	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य सरकारें	**STATE GOVERNMENTS**									
1. कृषि तथा सहकारिता *	1. Agriculture & Cooperation *	...	...	...	...	-120.00	-120.00	...	...	...
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
3. नागर विमानन	3. Civil Aviation	0.50	...	0.50	0.37	...	0.37	0.50	...	0.50
4. वित्त **	4. Finance **	2138.68	6865.00	9003.68	2138.68	5500.00	7638.68	2038.92	5700.00	7738.92
4.01 लघु बचतों संग्रह के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को ऋण	4.01 Loan to state Govts. against small saving collection	...	6865.00	6865.00	...	5500.00	5500.00	...	5700.00	5700.00
4.02 संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिए जाने वाले अनुदान	4.02 Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.	1963.93	...	1963.93	1963.93	...	1963.93	1864.33	...	1864.33
4.03 रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	4.03 Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares.	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00
4.04 दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए सहायता	4.04 Assistance on account of natural calamities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.05 संसाधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए ऋण	4.05 Loans to cover gaps in resources	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.06 भोपाल गैस त्रासदी कार्य योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान	4.06 Grant to Madhya Pradesh for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Action Plan	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45
4.07 अन्य	4.07 Others.	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.14	...	0.14
5. गृह	5.Home Affairs	120.13	7.43	127.56	153.98	12.40	166.38	136.38	17.40	153.78
5.01 होमगार्ड	5.01 Home Guards	25.00	...	25.00	23.75	...	23.75	24.60	...	24.60
5.02 पुलिस	5.02 Police	18.80	...	18.80	56.80	...	56.80	44.00	...	44.00
5.03 विस्थापितों और प्रत्यावर्तियों का पुनर्वास	5.03 Rehabilitation of DPs and repatriates	54.53	...	54.53	51.57	...	51.57	54.45	...	54.45
5.04 जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	5.04 Modernisation of prison administration	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	1.00	...	1.00
5.05 अपराध-अपराधी सूचना प्रणाली	5.05 Crime - Criminal Information System	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00	14.50	...	14.50
5.06 अन्य	5.06 Others	11.80	7.43	19.23	8.86	12.40	21.26	-2.17	17.40	15.23
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	84.64	2.85	87.49	73.46	2.85	76.31	72.72	2.85	75.57
6.01 विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालय के प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में सुधार	6.01 Improvement in Salary Scales of University & College Teachers	70.00	...	70.00	60.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	60.00
6.02 अन्य	6.02 Others.	14.64	2.85	17.49	13.46	2.85	16.31	12.72	2.85	15.57
7. युवा कार्य और खेल	7. Youth Affairs & Sports	13.14	...	13.14	13.14	...	13.14	13.06	...	13.06
8. औद्योगिक विकास	8. Industrial Development									
8.01 पुनर्वास मैसर्स अशोक पेपर मिल्स यूनिट की पुनः स्थापना के लिए असम सरकार को अनुदान	8.01 Rehabilitation : Grants to Assam Govt for revival of M/s Ashok Paper Mills Unit	36.31	...	36.31	36.31	...	36.31	20.08	...	20.08
9. जल-भूतल परिवहन	9. Surface Transport									
9.01 सड़कें	9.01 Roads	151.02	24.20	175.22	156.43	50.00	206.43	168.42	50.00	218.42
10. शहरी विकास	10. Urban Development	7.50	...	7.50	4.00	...	4.00	7.50	...	7.50
11. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	*11. Other Ministries/Departments*	*4.13*	*20.67*	*24.80*	*23.63*	*19.67*	*43.30*	*23.65*	*14.17*	*37.82*
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL- State Governments**	**2556.30**	**6920.15**	**9476.45**	**2600.25**	**5464.92**	**8065.17**	**2481.48**	**5784.42**	**8265.90**
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES**									
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	55.51	13.93	69.44	58.22	13.93	72.15	51.51	16.03	67.54
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	2. Other Ministries/Departments	1.48	...	1.48	1.48	...	1.48	1.48	...	1.48
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**TOTAL-Union Territories**	**56.99**	**13.93**	**70.92**	**59.70**	**13.93**	**73.63**	**52.99**	**16.03**	**69.02**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	***GRAND TOTAL- NON PLAN***	***2613.29***	***6934.08***	***9547.37***	***2659.95***	***5478.85***	***8138.80***	***2534.47***	***5800.45***	***8334.92***
@ इसमें राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों क्षेत्र के माध्यम से जारी की गई आर्थिक सहायताएं शामिल नहीं है।	@ Excludes subsidies released through State/UT Governments	220.41			605.22			220.41		

* इसमें (वसूलियों को घटाकर) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार शामिल है ।

* Includes short term loans for agricultural inputs (net of recoveries)

** इसमें अर्थोपाय अग्रिम शामिल नहीं है जो वसूलियों से प्रतिसतुलित हो गए है ।

** Excludes ways and means advances matched by recoveries

खण्ड – III

आयोजना परिव्यय 1992-93

इस भाग में 1992-93 की केन्द्रीय आयोजना में शामिल विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के लिए आयोजना-परिव्यय का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विवरण 11 में मंत्रालय/विभागवार योजना आवंटन दिए गए हैं। विवरण 12 में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत, विकास क्षेत्रवार और विकास शीर्षवार, योजना परिव्यय दिए गए हैं। आगामी टिप्पणियों में, वास्तविक लक्ष्यों का संबंध, जहां कहीं वे दिए गए हों, समूचे आयोजना-परिव्यय से है और इसमें बजट सहायता तथा आन्तरिक और बजटोत्तर साधन (आई.ई.बी.आर.) दोनों शामिल हैं। विभिन्न परियोजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के कार्यनिष्पादन का और अधिक विश्लेषण कार्यनिष्पादन बजटों में दिया गया है, जो मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाएंगे जिनका उस विकास व्यय से संबंध है।

1991-92 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय के मुकाबले 1992-93 के आयोजना परिव्यय में की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :

PART – III

PLAN OUTLAY 1992-93

This part depicts the Plan outlay for various projects, programmes and schemes included in the Central Plan for 1992-93. Statement 11 gives plan allocation Ministry/Department-wise. Statement 12 gives Plan outlays by sectors of development and heads of development under the various sectors. In the notes which follow the physical targets, wherever given, are relatable to the entire Plan outlay which includes both the budgetary support and the internal and extra budgetary resources (IEBR). A more detailed analysis of the performance of various projects, programmes and schemes will be available in the Performance Budgets which will be separately presented by the Ministries/ Departments dealing with developmental expenditure.

The Central Plan outlay for 1992-93 compares with the outlay for 1991-92 as under:

(करोड़ रुपए Rupees in Crores)

		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93
केन्द्रीय आयोजना के लिए बजट व्यवस्था	Budgetary support for Central Plan	19014.84	17670.61	18501.00
सरकारी उद्यमों के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर संसाधन	Internal and extra budgetary resources of Public Enterprises	23953.91	22500.96	29906.08
केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय	**Central Plan Outlay**	**42968.75**	**40171.57**	**48407.08**
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए बजट में दर्शायी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central assistance for States and Union Territories' Plans as reflected in the Budget**	**14710.03**	**15361.61**	**16111.00**

कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियां

फसल कार्य : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सभी फसल प्रधान कार्यक्रमों तथा खाद्यान फसलों के उत्पादन और उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए पर्याप्त निवेश पर बल दिया गया है । विशेष खाद्यान उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत चावल विकास कार्यक्रम तथा मिनिकिट कार्यक्रमों को जारी रखने और सुदृढ बनाने का भी प्रस्ताव है । इसके अंतर्गत छिछले नलकूपों का निर्माण करने/कुएं खोदने के लिए छोटे व सीमान्त किसानों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अंतर्गत, छिड़काव वाली सिंचाई, वर्षा-पोषित कृषि कार्यक्रम, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण, उर्वरक तथा बीज, पौधा संरक्षण कृषि के औजार, सांख्यिकी और फसल बीमा आदि सहित, आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिक अपनाकर तिलहन व दाल विकास तथा उद्यानकृषि फसल संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन के लिए भी परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 689.68 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

भूमि और जल संरक्षण : इस शीर्ष के अधीन किए गए परिव्यय में मुख्यतः इनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में भूमि के कटाव को कम करने के लिए भूमि और जल संरक्षण उपाय, मिट्टी की नमी बनाए रखना और जलाशयों में गाद को रोकना और सिन्धु-गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ की आशंका वाली नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में समन्वित जलक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध करना और केन्द्र प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की सहायता से क्षारीय (ऊसर) भूमि का सुधार । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

पशुपालन : पशु-विकास के सामान्य रूप से दो उद्देश्य हैं। पहला बढ़ती हुई आबादी के लिए जानत्य प्रोटीन को पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध करना और दूसरा, कृषि उत्पादन की वृद्धि बनाए रखने के लिए पर्याप्त पशु-शक्ति प्रदान करना है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 57.70 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसमें यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय और डेनिडा की सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

डेरी विकास : इस शीर्ष में मुख्य रूप से भरपूर दूध की पूर्ति-III कार्यक्रम के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो कि यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय की वस्तु सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण (आई.डी.ए.) से ऋण सहायता, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (आई.बी.आर.डी.)से ऋण और भारतीय डेरी विकास निगम के आन्तरिक साधनों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य 80 लाख ग्रामीण दुग्ध उत्पादक परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचाना है। इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत दूध का उत्पादन करने वाले 190 दुग्ध शालाएं शामिल होंगी जिनका उनकी दुग्ध-उत्पादन की संभाव्यता के आधार पर पता लगाया गया है। इसमें डेरी विकास संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी (टी.एम.डी.डी.) कार्यक्रम, स्विस की सहायता प्राप्त उत्तरी केरल डेरी परियोजना (एन.के.डी.पी.), आपरे-

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Crop Husbandry : The major thrust under this head is on all the crop oriented programmes while ensuring adequate investment flows for increasing production and productivity of food grain crops. The Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Integrated Rice Development Programme and Minikit Programmes are proposed to be continued and strengthened. Provision has been made to assist the small and marginal farmers for constructing shallow tube wells/dug wells. It also includes outlay for Technology Mission on Oilseed and Pulses Development and Horticulture Crops through adoption of modern technologies including Drip Irrigation, rainfed farming programmes, extension and training, fertilizers and seeds, plant protection, agricultural implements, statistics and crop insurance etc. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.689.68 crores.

Soil and Water Conservation : The outlay under this head is provided for undertaking soil and water conservation measures in catchments of major river valley projects with a view to reducing soil erosion, conserving soil moisture and preventing siltation in reservoirs, and integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood-prone rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin, and for Reclamation of Alkali (Usar) Soils under Centrally Sponsored Programme and also with EEC assistance. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.90.00 crores.

Animal Husbandry : Development of livestock in general has a two fold objective. First, to make available adequate quantity of animal protein for the growing population, and second to supply adequate animal power to sustain the growth of agricultural production. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 57.70 crores which includes provision for E.E.C. and Danida assisted project.

Dairy Development: This head mainly provides for Operation Flood III Programme, which is being implemented with commodity assistance from European Economic Community, credit assistance from International Development Agency (IDA), loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)and internal resources of the National Dairy Development Board. The project is intended to benefit 8 million rural milk-producer families. The project will cover 190 milk sheds identified on the basis of their potential for milk production. It also includes provision for Technology Mission on Dairy Development (TMDD), Swiss assisted North Kerala Dairy Project (NKDP), Delhi Milk Scheme and Integrated Dairy

शन फ्लड-III से भिन्न क्षेत्रों पहाड़ी तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना एवं एकीकृत डेरी विकास परियोजना के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

मीन उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत परिव्यय को मछली पकड़ने के बन्दरगाह, मछली अवतरण केन्द्रों के निर्माण, अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग का विकास, मीन उद्योग सहकारियों के लिए तटीय मीन उद्योग तथा खारा पानी जलकृषि में प्रशिक्षण और यांत्रिक मछली पकड़ने की नावों में प्रयोग में आने वाले हाई स्पीड डीजल तेल पर उत्पाद शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाएगा। वर्ष 1992-93के लिए 78.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

वानिकी और वन्य जीवन : वर्ष 1992-93के परिव्यय में 177.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड की योजनाओं, एकीकृत भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं, सामाजिक वनपालन और वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनः प्रजनन के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। इसमें जनजाति विकास, वन्य जीवन संरक्षण तथा प्रबंध तथा राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों और पक्षी-विहारों तथा टाईगर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए भी व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है।

बागान : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत परिव्यय का उपयोग, चाय, काफी, रबड़ तथा मसालों जैसे निर्यात-प्रधान बागानों के विकास के लिये किया जाता है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 48.21 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागारण : इस परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैः

(i) खाद्य, कृषि उत्पाद और अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के संबंध में भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम में निवेश;

(ii) छोटे/सीमान्त किसानों द्वारा कृषि उत्पादों के लिए भाण्डागारण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं हेतु ग्रामीण गोदामों की राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की स्थापना, ताकि वे घबराहट में शीघ्र बिक्री न करें;

(iii) फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन;

(iv) अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन; तथा

(v) वनस्पति तेल एवं वसा तथा तिलहन एवं तेलों के विषय में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम।

1992-93 के लिए 84.82 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है। 1992-93के लिए निर्धारित परिव्यय का उद्देश्य भारतीय खाद्य निगम और केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम (सी. डब्ल्यू. सी.) की भाण्डागारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना है।

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा: जारी अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों और अन्य वचनबद्धताओं को ध्यान में रखने के साथ-साथ अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मुख्य बल दिए जाने के कारण 1992-93 के लिए 199.95 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 131.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक के लिए कृषि ऋण देने के लिए 120.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिए 11.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सहकारिता : इस परिव्यय में निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है : कम विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं, राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लिमिटेड, संस्थाओं की इमारतों के लिये सहकारी विकास योजना, अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सहकारी संस्थाओं के लिये विशेष योजना, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए बनाई गई सहकारी समितियों के लिये विशेष योजना, दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण ढांचों के विकास के लिये विस्तृत योजना, भूमि विकास बैंक आदि। 1992-93 के लिए 215.30 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

अन्य कृषि-संबंधी कार्यक्रम : इस परिव्यय में 7.01 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था कृषि विपणन को सुधारने, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख एवं गौण बाजारों के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कृषि उत्पाद बाजारों को विकसित करने के लिए की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बाजार-अनुसंधान, जांच, मानकीकरण तथा गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रण जैसी अन्य स्कीमें सम्मिलित हैं।

ग्रामीण विकास

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 506.46 करोड़ रुपए है (आई. आर. डी. पी. 375.40 करोड़ रुपए, ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासनः 14.80 करोड़ रुपए, टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, डी.पी.ए.पी. 51.26 करोड़ रुपए, डी.डी.पी. 50 करोड़ रुपए। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.आर.डी.पी.) एक प्रमुख गरीबी हटाओ कार्यक्रम है जो आर्थिक सहायता और ऋण के माध्यम से गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों के लिए आय उपार्जन परिसम्पत्तियों की व्यवस्था करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी पर सीधे वार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया गया था। एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के संबंध में कुल परिव्यय 390.20 करोड़ रुपए का रखा गया है जिसमें ब्लाक स्तर पर प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

Development Project in non-operation Flood III, hilly and backward areas. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.100.00 crores.

Fisheries : The outlay under this head is utilised for constructing fishing harbour, fish landing centres, development of inland fisheries, coastal fisheries and brackish water aquculture for training of fishery cooperatives and also for reimbursement of excise duty on HSD oil used in mechanised fishing boats. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.78.50 crores.

Forestry and Wild Life: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 177.00 crores. The outlay includes schemes of National Wastelands Development Board, Integrated Soil and Water Conservation schemes, social forestry, Forest conservation, development and regeneration. It will also cover Tribal development, Conservation and management of wildlife including development and conservation of National Parks and Sanctuaries and Project Tiger.

Plantations: The outlay under this head is utilised for development of export oriented plantations, such as tea, coffee, rubber and spices. The outlay for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs.48.21 crores.

Food, Storage and Warehousing: The outlay includes :

(i) investment in Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in connection with storage of food, agricultural produce and other notified commodities ;

(ii) establishment of national grid of rural godowns for storage requirements for agricultural produce by small/marginal farmers to avoid distress sale by them;

(iii) fruit and vegetable processing;

(iv) research, training and evaluation; and

(v) vegetable oils and fats and Research & Development Programme in oil seeds & oils.

Outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.84.92 crores. Outlay during 1992-93 is to augment the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC).

Agricultural Research and Education: Keeping in view the ongoing research programmes and other commitments as well as the major thrust during the next five year Plan, the provision is Rs.199.95 crores for 1992-93.

Agricultural Financial Institutions : The outlay for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs.131.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.120.00 crores for NABARD, for providing agricultural credit and Rs.11.00 crores for Regional Rural Banks.

Co-operation: The provision includes outlay for assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in under-developed States, National Cooperative Development Corporation, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, Cooperative Development Scheme for institution building, special scheme for cooperative institutions in comparatively weaker States/Union Territories, special scheme for cooperative societies set-up for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, comprehensive scheme for development of long-term cooperative credit structure, Land Development Banks etc. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.215.30 crores.

Other Agricultural Programmes: Outlay of Rs.7.01 crores is for improving agricultural marketing, development of agricultural produce markets for providing infrastructural facilities for primary and secondary markets in rural areas. Market research, investigation, standardisation and quality control are the other schemes covered by this programme.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development: The total central outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 506.46 crores (IRDP-Rs.375.40 crores, Strengthening of Block level Administration Rs.14.80 crores, TRYSEM : Rs.8.00 crores DPAP: Rs.51.26 crores, DDP: Rs.50.00 crores). The integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major poverty alleviation programmes taken up by the Government to attack poverty directly in rural area by providing income generating assets to farmilies below poverty line through a mix of subsidy and loan. The total outlay for IRDP in 1992-93 is Rs.390.20 crores which includes provision for strengthening Block Level Administration.

ग्रामीण युवक आत्म नियोजन प्रशिक्षण (टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम.) के अंतर्गत गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों के युवकों को तकनीकी कार्यों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ताकि वे स्व-रोजगार अथवा वेतन वाले रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें । प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को वजीफे और औजारों के किट निःशुल्क प्रदान किए जाते है । टी.आर.वाई.एस.ई.एम. के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के तकनीकी संस्थान और स्वैच्छिक संगठन, जो टी.आर.वाई.ई.एस.एम. के लाभानुभोगियों को प्रशिक्षण देते है, को सहायता देने की भी एक योजना है । केन्द्रीय संस्थान शत-प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्त करते है जबकि अन्य संस्थानों को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से बराबर का अंश प्राप्त होता है ।

सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम एक एकीकृत क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जो सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति को खत्म करने और पारिस्थितिक संतुलन बहाल करने व बनाए रखने के लिए दीर्घावधिक उपाय के रूप में तैयार किया था। इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्यों को भूमि एवं जल संसाधनों के विकास, संरक्षण व वैकल्पिक उपयोग के माध्यम से तथा परियोजना-क्षेत्रों में वनरोपण तथा चरागाह के रूप में वनस्पति आच्छादित करके प्राप्त किया जाएगा। यह कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में है और इसके अंतर्गत होने वाला व्यय 50 : 50 के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाएगा।

मरुभूमि विकास कार्यक्रम पूर्णरूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित एक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीम है। इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में मरुभूमि के बनने की प्रक्रिया पर नियंत्रण रखना, सूखे के प्रभावों को कम करना, पारिस्थितिक संतुलन को बहाल करना व उसका अनुरक्षण करना तथा भूमि और जल संसाधनों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना है। इन उद्देश्यों को बालू डिब्बा स्थिरीकरण पर विशेष बल देते हुए वनरोपण, कवचपट्टी वनरोपण और घास वाली भूमि के विकास, मिट्टी व उसकी नमी के संरक्षण तथा जल संसाधन विकास जैसे क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से प्राप्त किया जाएगा।

समेकित ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में घरेलू खपत तथा उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियों के लिए ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विकेन्द्रीकृत ऊर्जा प्रणालियों को तैयार करने और उनकी योजना बनाने का कार्य शामिल किया गया है।

ग्रामीण रोजगार : जवाहर रोजगार योजना के केन्द्रीय अंश में वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 2046.00 करोड़ रुपए है । इस योजना को वर्ष 1989-90 में पहले के दो कार्यक्रमों — ग्रामीण भूमिहीन रोजगार गारंटी कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को मिलाकर शुरु की गई थी और तब से इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार देना है । जवाहर रोजगार योजना के गौण उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आर्थिक आधारभूत-ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करके सतत् रोजगार और ग्रामीण निर्धनों के पक्ष में उनके सीधे और निरंतर लाभों के लिए परिसम्पत्तियों का सृजन करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है । जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत व्यय के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों का हिस्सा 80:20 है । योजना के अंतर्गत, जिला और गांव के हिस्से की निधियों के संबंध में कार्यान्वयन के लिए जिम्मेदारी क्रमशः डी.आर.डी.ए./जिला परिषद और ग्राम पंचायत की है। जे.आर.वाई. के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देश में कुल ग्रामीण निर्धनों के किसी एक राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्रामीण निर्धनों के अनुपात के आधार पर आवंटित की जाती है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, प्रत्येक जिले में निर्धारित क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यवस्था करके आवंटित राशियां जो 80 प्रतिशत से कम न हो, जिले में ग्राम पंचायत को वितरित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है । शेष 20 प्रतिशत राशियों का अन्तर-ब्लाक/ग्राम निर्माण कार्यों के लिए जिला स्तर पर उपयोग किया जा सकता है । राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, इस कार्यक्रम के तहत संसाधनों का 6 प्रतिशत इन्दिरा आवास योजना के लिए रखा गया है । इसके अलावा जे.आर.वाई. के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों का 20 प्रतिशत मिलियन वैल स्कीम (एम.डब्ल्यू.एस.) के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है । जे.आर.वाई. के अन्तर्गत कामगारों को अदा की जाने वाली मजदूरी वही न्यूनतम मजदूरी है जैसा कि न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में निर्धारित की गई है।

भूमि सुधार: वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए अनुमोदित 25.02 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का परिव्यय राजस्व प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाने और भूमि संबंधी रिकार्डों को अद्यतन बनाने, कृषि संबंधी अध्ययन तथा भूमि सुधारों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए रखा गया है।

अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए कुल आयोजना परिव्यय 32.50 करोड़ रुपए का है । इसमें 13.00 करोड़ रुपए डी.डब्ल्यू.सी.आर. के लिए है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास एक विशेष नई योजना है जिसका उद्देश्य संगठनात्मक सहायता के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को आय देने वाली गतिविधियों के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना है। इस कार्यक्रम का दृष्टिकोण सामूहिक है और इसके अंतर्गत समर्थनकारी सेवाएं जैसे निविष्टि पूर्ति और विपणन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है । एक समूह को परिक्रामी निधि, बच्चों की देखभाल आदि के लिए एक समय पर अनुदान के रूप में 15,000 रुपए की राशि उपलब्ध होती है । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा यूनिसेफ द्वारा बराबर की हिस्सेदारी के हिसाब से किया जाता है।

Under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), rural youth from families below the poverty line are provided with technical skills in order to enable them to take up self or wage employment. Stipends and free tool kits are provided to the trainees. There is also a scheme under TRYSEM for providing assistance to technical institutions belonging to Central and State Governments and voluntary organisations which provide training to TRYSEM beneficiaries. Central institutions get 100% grant while all other institutions receive matching share from the Centre and the State Governments.

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) is an integrated area development programme conceived as a long term measure for achieving drought proofing and restoration and maintenance of ecological balance in drought prone areas. The objectives of the programme are sought to be achieved through development, conservation and optimal utilisation of land and water resources and development of vegetal cover in the form of afforestation and pastures in the project areas. The programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is shared equally by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

The Desert Development Programme, a Central Sector Scheme is entirely funded by the Central Government. The objectives of the Programme include controlling the process of desertification, mitigating the effects of drought, restoration and maintenance of ecological balance and raising productivity of land and water resources in desert areas. These objectives are sought to be achieved through activities such as afforestation with special emphasis on Sand-dune Stabilisation, shelterbelt plantation and grassland development, soil and moisture conservation and water resources development.

Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme involves the preparation and planning of decentralised energy systems to meet the energy needs for domestic consumption as well as productive activities in rural areas.

Rural Employment : The total outlay for 1992-93 in the Central share for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) is Rs. 2046.00 crores. The Yojana was launched during the year 1989-90 after merging the erstwhile programme - Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) - and since then is being continued with the primary objective of generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objectives of JRY are creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The expenditure under the JRY is shared between the Centre and the States on 80 : 20 basis. Under the Yojana, the responsibility for implementation in respect of the district and village share of funds has been vested with the concerned DRDAs/ZPs and the village panchayats respectively. The Central assistance under JRY is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Under the Yojana, not less than 80% of the funds allocated to each district after providing for earmarked sectors, have been envisaged to be distributed to the village panchayats in the district. The balance 20% funds could be utilised at the district level for inter-block/village works. At the national level, 6% of the resources under the programme have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana. In addition, 20% of the resources under the JRY have been earmarked for the Million Well Scheme (MWS). The wages payable to the workers under the JRY are the minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

Land Reforms : The approved outlay of Rs.25.02 crores for 1992-93 is intended for strengthening of revenue administration and updating of land records, agrarian studies and computerisation of land records.

Other Rural Development Programmes : The total Plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 32.50 crores. This includes Rs.13.00 crores for DWCRA. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is a special scheme which seeks to provide assistance for income-generating activities to women alongwith organisation support. The programme has a group approach and has provision for supporting services like input supply and marketing facilities. The assistance available to a group is Rs. 15,000 as a one-time grant for revolving fund, child care etc. The scheme is funded on equal sharing basis by Central Government, State Government and UNICEF.

सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण

बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई : बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई के लिए आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं को तैयार करने तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धन के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण, आंकड़ों के संग्रह, अनुसंधान एवं अन्य गतिविधियों से सम्बद्ध व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। 1992-93 के लिए 30.20 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जाएगी ।

लघु सिंचाई : 1992-93 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 50.73 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं : (i) हाइड्रोजियालोजिकल सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से भूमि-जल विकास और केन्द्रीय भूमि-जल बोर्ड द्वारा अन्वेषण, (ii) मूल्यांकन अध्ययन, (iii) लघु सिंचाई आंकड़ों का यौक्तिकरण, (iv) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति बाहुल्य जनसंख्या वाले ब्लाकों के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना, (v) सतही जल एम आई योजनाओं की आयोजना और रूपरेखा के लिए हाईड्रोलाजिकल आंकड़े तैयार करना और (vi) हिमालय क्षेत्र में पुराने कूलों का आधुनिकीकरण।

कमान क्षेत्र विकास : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत फार्म संबंधी विकास कार्यों को तैयार करने, उनकी योजना बनाने, कार्यान्वयन करने और पर्यवेक्षण तथा टोपो-ग्राफिकल भूमि और हवाई सर्वेक्षण, वेयर बन्दी, प्रशिक्षण एवं मूल्यांकन अध्ययन आदि के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान तथा ऋण दिए जाते हैं । भूमि को समतल बनाने और उसे आकार में लाने, खेतों में नालियों और नालों का निर्माण करने, जल छिड़काव और ड्रिप सिंचाई के लिए आई. आर. डी. पी. पद्धति के आधार पर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को ऋण सहायता देने के लिए बराबर-बराबर के आधार पर अनुदान/ऋण दिया जाता है । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नाबार्ड द्वारा रखे जा रहे 'विशेष ऋण खाते' में केन्द्र सरकार का अंशदान भी शामिल है । 1992-93 के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी : इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत 59.78 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के तीन वर्गों के लिए है : (i) बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम जिनका विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है ; (ii) बाढ़ नियंत्रण और समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को सहायता और (iii) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही बागा-चितौनी रेल एवं सड़क पुल की परियोजना लागत के लिए जल संसाधन मंत्रालय का हिस्सा (5.00 करोड़ रुपए) । इन कार्यक्रमों में बाढ़ से संबंधित आंकड़ों को सुव्यवस्थित रूप से इकट्ठा करना, बारीकी से मानीटरिंग कार्य तथा बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी और चेतावनी केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से बाढ़ संबंधी भविष्यवाणी करना और चेतावनी देना, इंडो-बंगला देश संयुक्त नदी आयोग, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और तटीय कटाव और नदियों के लिए बैरक प्रणाली हेतु मास्टरआयोजना तैयार करने के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड, गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग तथा नेपाल और भूटान से होकर बहने वाली नदियों संबंधी बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच संबंधी कार्य । इसके अतिरिक्त 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी में बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए आसाम सरकार को और उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा बेसिन के अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़-रोधन कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। "तिपाईमुख" और "पगलादिया" परियोजनाओं के लिए भी इसमें प्रावधान किया गया है।

ऊर्जा

विद्युत : 1992-93 के लिए 6411.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जो कि मुख्य रूप से राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम (2298.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय पन बिजली विद्युत निगम (1238.00 करोड़ रुपए), दामोदर घाटी निगम (339.00 करोड़ रुपए), उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम (100.00 करोड़ रुपए), विद्युत वित्त निगम (125.00 करोड़ रुपए) नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम (170.00 करोड़ रुपए), टिहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम (300.00 करोड़ रुपए),। राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम (441.00 करोड़ रुपए), नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम लिमिटेड (278.00 करोड़ रुपए) और विद्युत विभाग और केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की अन्य स्कीमें/कार्यक्रमों (146.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

तापीय और पन बिजली उत्पादन और संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनें : इसमें राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम के लिए 1015.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह व्यवस्था इसके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए 2298.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता देने के लिए है : सिंगरौली चरण-I और II (2000 मेगावाट), कोरबा चरण-I और II (2100 मेगावाट), रामगुंडम चरण I और II (2100 मेगावाट), फरक्का चरण-I, II और III (2100 मेगावाट), कहलगांव चरण-I (840 मेगावाट), एन. सी. टी. पी. पी. (दादरी)-(840 मेगावाट), तलचर चरण-I (1000 मेगावाट), सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन, कवास (600 मेगावाट), अन्ता (430 मेगावाट) और औरैया (600 मेगावाट) तथा दादरी (817 मेगावाट)-गैस आधारित केन्द्र फरक्का-II पारेषण लाइनें, रिहन्द पारेषण लाइनें, कहलगांव पारेषण लाइनें, तलचर-I पारेषण लाइनें, सीपीटी लाइनें, अनुसंधान एवं विकास और

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Major and medium irrigation : The outlay under this sector is meant for survey and investigation, data collection, research and other activities for building up of infrastructural facilities and upgrading technology needed for major and medium irrigation sector. The total outlay of Rs.30.20 crores for 1992-93 covers the requirements of different organisations under the Ministry.

Minor irrigation : The total outlay in 1992-93 is Rs.50.73 crores. The programmes that are implemented under this sector include :- (i) Ground Water Development through hydro-geological surveys and exploration by the Central Ground Water Board; (ii) Evaluation Studies; (iii) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics; (iv) Preparation of Master Plan for Blocks with predominant SC and ST population; (v) Generation of hydrological data for Planning and Designing of Surface Water MI Scheme and (vi) Modernisation of old kuhls in Himalayan Region.

Command Area Development: Under this programme, grants and loans are given to States and Union Territory Governments for preparation, planning, implementation and supervision of on-farm development works and for topographical soil and aerial survey, training and evaluation studies etc. Grants/loans are also given on matching basis for subsidy of loans to small and marginal farmers on the IRDP pattern for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation. Central Government's contribution to 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD is also included under this Programme. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 90.00 crores.

Flood Control and Drainage: The outlay of Rs.59.78 crores under this sector is for three categories of programmes: (i) Flood Control Schemes/Programmes that are implemented by various organisations; (ii) assistance to various states for flood control and anti-sea erosion works; and (iii) Share of Ministry of Water Resources for the cost of construction of Bagha-Chitauni rail cum/road bridge project to be implemented by Ministry of Railway (Rs.5.00 crores). The programmes include systematic collection of data on floods, close monitoring and issue of flood forecasts and warning through the network of flood forecasting and warning centres, Indo-Bangla Desh Joint River Commission, Brahmaputra Board for preparation of a Master Plan for control of floods and bank erosion of the Brahmaputra and the Barak system of rivers, Ganga Flood Control Commission, and survey and investigation of Flood Control Projects on rivers common with Nepal and Bhutan. Provisions have also been made in the Budget estimates 1992-93 for assistance to Government of Assam for flood control work in Brahmaputra Valley, and assistance for flood proofing programme in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States, and also for "Tipaimukh" and "Pagladia" Projects.

ENERGY

Power: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.6411.00 crores,which is mainly for schemes of National Thermal Power Corporation (Rs.2298.00 crores), National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (Rs.1238.00 crores), Damodar Valley Corporation (Rs.339.00 crores), North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Rs.100.00 crores), Power Finance Corporation (Rs.125.00 crores), Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation (Rs.170.00 crores) Tehri HydroDevelopment Corporation (Rs.300.00 crores), National Power Transmission Corporation (Rs.441.00 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., (Rs.278.00 crores) and other schemes/programmes of the Department of Power and Central Electricity Authority (Rs.146.00 crores).

Thermal & Hydro Power Generation including associated Transmission Lines : Provision of Rs.1015.00 crores has been made for National Thermal Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.2298.00 crores for Singrauli Stages I & II (2000MW), Korba Stages I & II (2100 MW) Ramagundam Stages I & II (2100 MW), Farakka Stages I , II & III (2100 MW), Kahalgoan Stage I (840 MW), NCTPP (Dadri)-(840 MW), Talcher Stage I (1000 MW) Super Thermal Power Stations; Kawas (600 MW), Anta (430 MW) and Auraiya (600 MW) and Dadri (817 MW)- Gas Based Stations, Farakka-II Tr. Line, Rihand Tr. Line, Kahalgaon Tr. Line, Talcher I Tr. Line and C.T.P. Lines, research and development and renovation and modernisation schemes. This also includes a provision of Rs. 9.00 crores for Badarpur Thermal

नवीकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण योजनाएं। इसमें 9.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत परियोजना के लिए भी शामिल है।

राष्ट्रीय पन-बिजली विद्युत निगम को निम्नलिखित के 1238 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय में सहायता के लिए 329 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है : दुलहस्ती (390 मेगावाट) चमेरा (540 मेगावाट), कोयलकारो (380 मेगावाट), उरी (480 मेगावाट), रनगिट, टनकपुर, सलाल-II, धौलीगंगा पन-बिजली परियोजना, मोगा-भिवानी और नाथपा झाखरी पारेषण लाइनों के साथ-साथ नई पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए।

अन्य व्यवस्था में सरदार सरोवर परियोजना के विद्युत घटक में मध्य प्रदेश के अंश में संसाधनों में अन्तर के लिए भारत सरकार के अंशदान के रूप में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजीगत व्यय, काठलगुरी गैस टरबाइन परियोजना और संबद्ध पारेषण लाइनों के लिए उत्तर पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम के लिए 100.00 करोड़ रुपए, चुने हुई तापीय और पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए विद्युत वित्त निगम को इक्विटी सहायता के रूप में 125.00 करोड़ रुपए, तापीय और पन-बिजली उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम इकाइयों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण तथा पारेषण और वितरण स्कीमें शामिल है।

अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें : क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण में सहायता देने के लिए समीप की विद्युत प्रणालियों को जोड़ने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए 12.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि अन्ततः एक राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड का निर्माण होगा और जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को समुचित और कुशलतापूर्वक बिजली की सप्लाई मिलेगी।

क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र : पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों-उत्तरी, दक्षिणी, पश्चिमी, पूर्वी तथा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थापना संबंधित क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के प्रचालन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए की गई है । इससे क्षेत्र में उत्पादन और पारेषण सुविधाओं के अधिकतम उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से संबंधित क्षेत्रों में राज्य प्रणाली की गतिविधियों के बीच समन्वय करने में सुविधा होगी । इसके लिए अखिल भारतीय आधार पर क्षेत्रीय भार पारेषण केन्द्रों की गतिविधियों को समन्वित करने के लिए नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय भार पारेषण केन्द्र के लिए 30 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अनुसंधान और विकास : बहुत से संस्थान जैसे केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, विद्युत इंजीनियरों की प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी, हाटलाइन ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, विद्युत प्रणाली प्रशिक्षण संस्थान-बिजली की आधारभूत और अनुप्रायोगिक-दोनों प्रकार की समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे हैं और इसके साथ-साथ विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन तथा अनुरक्षण संबंधी कई पहलुओं के संबंध में भी प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं ।

सर्वेक्षण और जांच : इसके अंतर्गत पहाड़ी और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विद्युत परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और जांच के लिए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण और अन्य कार्यक्रम : उर्जा संरक्षण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें ताप बिजली घरों के बेहतर निष्पादन के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, टी एंड डी हानियों को कम करने की प्रोत्साहन योजनाओं के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

न्यूक्लीय विद्युत : 1992-93 के लिए इस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत कुल अनमोदित परिव्यय 966.00 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें से 950.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था नरोरा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, काकरापार परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, कैगा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, इकाई III और IV को समर्थन देने हेतु न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम के लिए तथा 235 मे.वा.ई. नई परियोजनाओं (कैगा III से IV) के लिए है। 966.00 करोड़ रुपए के कुल परिव्यय में एन पी सी तथा डी ए ई की सहायक परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। एन पी सी की सहायक परियोजनाएं तारापुर और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घरों में सुधार, 500 मे.वा.ई. और 235 मे.वा.इ. रिएक्टरों का विकास और अन्य बुनियादी कार्य हैं। डीएई परियोजनाओं जिनके लिए 15.95 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है, के अंतर्गत कालपक्कम में वेस्ट अम्मोनिलाइजेशन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 3.82 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

पेट्रोलियम : वर्ष 1992-93 में पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के लिए 6054 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है, जिसमें कच्चे तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस (प्राकृतिक गैस के लाने ले जाने सहित) के अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के लिए 4794.00 करोड़ रुपए, और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिष्करण और विपणन के लिए 1260.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । 1992-93 के आयोजना परिव्यय का वित्तपोषण 5754.00 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेतर साधनों और 300.00 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन द्वारा किया जाएगा । तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का 1992-93 का योजना परिव्यय 4420.00 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें सर्वेक्षण, ड्रिलिंग, बम्बई हाई के लिए गैस लिफ्ट परियोजना आदि शामिल है। आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के योजना परिव्यय में असम, अरूणाचल प्रदेश और पूर्वोत्तर तट आदि में समर्थन उपस्कर और सुविधाएं, ड्रिलिंग और जलमल की व्यवस्था शामिल है। 1992-93 के लिए इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन का योजना परिव्यय 799 करोड़ रुपए है। गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त अनुषंगी प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं, डिग्बोई रिफाइनरी, काडला-भटिन्डा पाइपलाइन आदि के आधुनिकीकरण जैसी परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए निधियों की आवश्यकता है।

कोयला और लिग्नाइट : भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को बुनियादी समर्थन देने

Power Project.

A provision of Rs. 329 crores has been provided for National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation to support its plan outlay of Rs.1238 crores for Dulhasti (390 MW), Chamera (540 MW), Koel Karo (380 MW), Uri (480 MW), Rangit, Tanakpur, Salal II, Dhauliganga Hydro-electric Projects, Moga-Bhiwani and Nathpa Jhakri Transmission lines as well as investigation of new hydro electric Projects.

Other provisions include capital expenditure of Rs. 10.00 crores as Government of India's contribution to the resources gap in the share of Madhya Pradesh in the power component of Sardar Sarovar Project, Rs.100.00 crores for North Eastern Electric Power Corporation for Kathalguri Gas Turbine Projects and Associated Transmission Lines, Rs. 125.00 crores as equity support to Power Finance Corporation to finance the selected thermal & hydro projects, renovation & modernisation of thermal & hydro power generating programmes/units and transmission & Distribution Schemes.

Inter-State Transmission Lines: A provision of Rs.12.50 crores is for construction of inter-state transmission lines to connect contiguous power systems for facilitating the formation of regional grids leading ultimately to the formation of a national grid, which will enable reliable and efficient supply of power to the consumers.

Regional Load Despatch Stations: Five Regional Load Despatch stations for the Northern, Southern, Western, Eastern and North - Eastern Regions are being established for the operation and control of respective regional grids. This will also facilitate coordination between the activities of the State system in the respective regions with a view to ensure optimum utilisation of generation and transmision facilities in the region. This includes a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for a National Load Despatch Centre at New Delhi to coordinate the activities of the regional load despatch centres on an All India basis .

Research and Development : A number of institutes such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Power Engineers' Training Society, Hotline Training Centre, Power System Training Institute, are engaged in research on power problems, fundamental as well as applied, as also in imparting training in respect of several aspects of the operation and maintenance of power stations.

Survey & Investigation: Provision is for survey and investigation of power projects in hilly and tribal areas.

Energy Conservation and Other Programme: Provision of Rs.8.00 crores is made for schemes relating to conservation of energy Rs. 2.00 crores for incentive schemes for better performance of thermal power stations, Rs. 1.00 crores for incentive schemes for reduction of T & D losses.

Nuclear Power: The total approved outlay under this sector for 1992-93 is Rs.966.00 crores. Out of this, there is a provision of Rs.950.05 crores for Nuclear Power Corporation to support its plan outlay for Narora Atomic Power Project, Kakrapar Atomic Power Project, Kaiga Atomic Power Project, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Unit III and IV and for new 235 MWe Projects (Kaiga III to IV). The total outlay of Rs.966.00 crores, includes provision for ancillary projects of NPC and DAE. The ancillary Projects of NPC are Improvements to Tarapur and Rajasthan Atomic Power Stations, Development of 500 MWe and 235 MWe Reactors and other infrastructural works. Also DAE projects for which a provision of Rs.15.95 crores is made including Rs.3.83 crores for the establishment of Waste Immobilisation Project at Kalpakkam.

Petroleum: The approved Plan outlay for 1992-93 of Rs. 6054.00 crores of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas consists of Rs.4794.00 crores for exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas (including transportation of natural gas) and Rs.1260.00 crores for refining and marketing of petroleum products. The Plan Outlay of 1992-93 will be financed by internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs. 5754.00 crores and by budgetary support of Rs.300.00 crores. Plan outlay for ONGC for 1992-93 is Rs. 4420.00 crores. It includes provisions for surveys, drilling, Gas Lift Project for Bombay High etc. The plan outlay for Oil India Ltd. contains provisions for back-up equipments and facilities, drilling and surveys in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, N.E. Coast etc. Indian Oil Corporation's Plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 799 crores. More funds are required for implementation of projects such as additional secondary processing facilities in Gujarat Refinery, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery, Kandla-Bhatinda Project Pipeline etc.

Coal and Lignite : Keeping in view the importance of the Energy

के लिए ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के महत्व को देखते हुए, कोयले और लिग्नाइट क्षेत्र के लिए 1992-93 के केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय को बढ़ा कर 2405.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है । 623.00 करोड़ रुपए की कुल बजटीय सहायता में 2100 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित कोयला उत्पादन के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के लिए 370.00 करोड़ रुपए, 2340 लाख मीट्रिक टन के निर्धारित कोयला के उत्पादन के लिए सिंगरेनी कोलरीज के लिए 200.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा 133.0 लाख मीट्रिक टनों के निर्धारित लिग्नाइट उत्पादन के लिए नेवेली लिग्नाइट निगम के लिए 30.00 करोड़ और कोयला तथा लिग्नाइट की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है।

ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत : 1992-93 के लिए 128.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस परिव्यय का मुख्य भाग बायोगैस कार्यक्रम के लिए है।वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 1.60 लाख बायो-गैस संयत्र और 25 लाख उन्नत चूल्हे लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।वर्ष 1992-93 में 120 सामुदायिक बायो गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य है।

उद्योग और खनिज

ग्राम और लघु उद्योग : इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत खादी और ग्राम उद्योग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्व-रोजगार स्कीम, कायर बोर्ड, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम, केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड आदि के लिए परिव्यय शामिल है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 502.98 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने और इस तरह से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए 1992-93 में 191 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। स्व-रोजगार योजना के लिए 45.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था लगभग 1.25 लाख बेरोजगार युवकों को अपना व्यापार / उद्योग शुरू करने में सहायता देने के लिए की गई है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपए हैं जो नए यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए लघु उद्यमियों को परामर्श सेवा प्रदान करते हैं और 13 करोड़ रुपए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को उनकी योजना स्कीमों के अंतर्गत लघु उद्योगों की किश्तों पर मशीन और कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने में सहायता की जाती है।

डेनिश सहायता से भुवनेश्वर और जमशेदपुर में एक-एक और जर्मन सहायता से अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद और इंदौर में एक-एक यन्त्र कक्ष स्थापित कर 5 यन्त्र कक्ष स्थापित करने के लिए 26 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। आवश्यक तेल और शीशा उद्योगों में प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के लिए कैनिंग और फिरोजाबाद में पी पी डी सी स्थापित किए जाने हैं जिसके लिए आवश्यक परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। वस्त्र क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के लिए 85.00 करोड़ रुपए और एन.सी.डी.सी. के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है।

लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग : 1992-93 के लिए 3072.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है, जिसका वित्तपोषण, 287.00 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता और 2785.00 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों द्वारा किया जाएगा । स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (सेल) के लिए 2232.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इस परिव्यय को अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा जिसमें एस.डी.एफ. से 760 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि शामिल है। विभिन्न स्कीमों के लिए परिव्यय का मुख्य ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है — भिलाई इस्पात संयत्र के लिए 170 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें 4 मीट्रिक टन वाले चरण तक के विस्तार संबंधी अंतिम अदायगियों के लिए 25.22 करोड़ रुपए, डिबोटल नेकिंग स्कीमों के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए, राउरकेला इस्पात संयत्र के लिए 535 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें चरण-I के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 125 करोड़ रुपए तथा चरण-II के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 275 करोड़ रुपए दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयत्र के लिए 1006 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें 900 करोड़ रुपए की राशि संयत्र के आधुनिकीकरण और खानों के लिए है, 615 करोड़ रुपए विशाखापटनम इस्पात परियोजना के लिए जिसे दो चरणों अर्थात चरण-I और चरण-II में अगस्त, 1992 तक पूरा किया जाना है। जहां तक बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र का संबंध है, 193 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिव्यय में से 10.74 करोड़ रुपए 4 एमटी चरण के विस्तार के लिए है। जिसका मुख्य भाग नवम्बर,1990 में शुरू किया गया था।

अलौह खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 502.00 करोड़ रुपए (412.00 करोड़ रुपए के आन्तरिक तथा बजटेत्तर साधनों सहित) के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । सकल परिव्यय का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(क) एल्यूमीनियम (210.00 करोड़ रुपए);
नेलको के लिए 168.00 करोड़ रुपए और बालको के लिए 42.00 करोड़ रुपए ।

(ख) तांबा (88.71 करोड़ रुपए)
यह परिव्यय पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड के लिए रखा गया है ।

(ग) जस्ता और शीशा (120.00 करोड़ रुपए हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के लिए)

(घ) सोना (8.50 करोड़ रुपए)

(ङ) खनिज अन्वेषण और विकास (14.00 करोड़ रुपए)

(च) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण (32.00 करोड़ रुपए) और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो (8.50 करोड़ रुपए)

sector for infrastructure support to the Indian economy, the Central Plan Outlay for the coal and lignite sector for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs. 2405.00 crores. The total budgetary support of Rs.623.00 crores mainly comprises Rs. 370.00 crores for Coal India Ltd., for targetted coal production of 210.00 million tonnes, Rs. 200.00 crores for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., for targetted coal production of 23.40 million tonnes and Rs. 30.00 crores for Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for targetted lignite production of 13.30 million tonnes and Rs.23.00 crores for other schemes of Coal and Lignite.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy : The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.128.00 crores. The major portion of this outlay is for Biogas Programme. During 1992-93 it is proposed to instal 1.60 lakh biogas plants and 25 Lakhs Improved Choolahs. The proposed target for Community Biogas Plants is 120 in 1992-93.

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Village and Small Scale Industries: This head includes outlays for Khadi and Village Industries, self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth, Coir Board, District Industries Centre, National Small Industries Corporation, Central Silk Board etc. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 502.98 crores. In 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 191 crores is for promoting Khadi & Village Industries and thus provide employment opportunities in the rural areas. Rs. 45.00 crores for Self-Employment Scheme is to assist about 1.25 lakh educated unemployed youths to start their own business/industry. Rs. 20 crores is for District Industries Centres which provide inter-alia consultancy services to the small entrepreneurs for setting up new units, and Rs. 13 crores is for National Small Industries Corporation for their Plan schemes under which small scale industries are assisted in procuring machines on hire purchase and raw materials.

A provision of Rs. 26 crores has been made for setting up of 5 new Tool Rooms one each at Bhubaneswar and Jamshedpur with Danish assistance and one each at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Indore with German assistance. For the upgradation of technology in the essential oils and glass industries, PPDCs are to be set up at Kannauj and Ferozabad for which necessary plan outlay has been provided. Under textiles sector a provision of Rs.85.00 crores is for Central Silk Board and Rs.5.00 crores for N.C.D.C.

Iron and Steel Industries : The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.3072.00 crores which will be financed by a budgetary support of Rs.287.00 crores and internal and extra-budgetary resources of Rs.2785.00 crores. The outlay for Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has been set at Rs.2232.00 crores. This outlay will be met out of the extra budgetary resources including Rs.760 crores from SDF. The broad details of outlay provided for various schemes are - Rs.170 crores for Bhilai Steel Plant including Rs.25.22 crores for the expansion to 4 MT Stage to take care of final payments, Debottlenecking Schemes (Rs.25 crores); Rs.535 crores for Rourkela Steel Plant including Rs.125 crores for modernisation Phase I and Rs.275 crores for Phase II, Rs.1006 crores for Durgapur Steel Plant including Rs.900 crores for modernisation of the Plant and Mines; Rs.615 crores for implementation of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) scheduled for completion in two stages viz., Stage I and Stage II by August 1992. As regards Bokaro Steel Plant, out of the approved outlay of Rs.193 crores, Rs.10.74 crores relate to expansion of 4 MT Stage, the mainstream of which was commissioned in November 1990.

Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industry : The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 502.00 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources of Rs.412.00 crores). The break-up of the gross outlay is as under:–

(a) Aluminium (Rs.210.00 crores);
NALCO Rs.168.00 crores and BALCO Rs.42.00 crores.

(b) Copper (Rs.88.71 crores);
The outlay is exclusively for Hindustan Copper Limited.

(c) Zinc and Lead (Rs.120.00 crores for Hindustan Zinc Ltd.)

(d) Gold (Rs.8.50crores)

(e) Mineral exploration and development (Rs.14.00 crores).

(f) Geological Survey of India (Rs. 32.00 crores) and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.8.50 crores).

(छ) भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए निर्माण-कार्य परिव्यय (5.50 करोड़ रुपए)

(ज) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) ।

सीमेंट और अधातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग : 1992-93 के लिए 84.80 करोड़ रुपए जिसमें से 77.00 करोड़ रुपए भारतीय सीमेंट निगम के लिए और 7.80 करोड़ रुपए औद्योगिक विकास विभाग की योजनाओं के लिए है।

उर्वरक उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 1234 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है, जिसमें से 1134.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि आन्तरिक तथा बजट बाहृय संसाधनो से तथा 100.00 करोड़ रुपए की बकाया राशि की बजट समर्थन के जरिए व्यवस्था की जाएगी। 1234.00 करोड़ रुपए का कुल परिव्यय, उर्वरक तथा रसायन, ट्रावनकोर (71.00 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (75.00 करोड़ रुपए), हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम (42.00 करोड़ रुपए), मद्रास उर्वरक लि. (100.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (200.00 करोड़ रुपए), पारादीप फास्फेट लि. (50.00 करोड़ रुपए), प्रोजेक्ट्स एन्ड डेवलेपमेंट इण्डिया लि. (6.00 करोड़ रुपए), पायराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि. (20.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि. (200.00 करोड़ रुपए), भारतीय किसान उर्वरक निगम लिमिटेड (220 करोड़ रुपएए), कृषक भारती सहकारी लिमिटेड (230 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अन्य स्कीमों (20.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है।

100 करोड़ रुपए का बजटीय समर्थन, एफ सी आई (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), एच एफ सी (18.00 करोड़ रुपए), एम.एफ एल (43.00 करोड़ रुपए), तथा अन्य स्कीमों (20.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है। अन्य स्कीमों के अंतर्गत, इन्डो-यू.के. फर्टिलाइजर एज्यूकेशन प्रोग्राम के लिए 9 करोड़ रुपए, इण्डो-ई ई सी फर्टिलाइजर प्रोग्राम के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, इण्डो- यू. के.-ऐड प्रोग्राम के अंतर्गत रेनफेड फार्मिंग प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 1.25 करोड़ रुपए, इन्डो-यू.के. ड्राई लैण्ड फार्मिंग प्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत 3.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है। उपर्युक्त सभी कार्यक्रम विदेशी सहायता के अंतर्गत शामिल हैं।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग : इस क्षेत्र के लिए जितना परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह निम्नलिखित उद्योग समूहों के लिए रखे गए परिव्ययों के जोड़ के बराबर है:

i) रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के अधीन पेट्रो-रसायन; और

ii) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत पेट्रोलियम तेल शोधक कारखानों का पेट्रो-रसायन भाग।

वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए बजट अनुमान 764.50 करोड़ रुपए का है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से इण्डियन पेट्रोकेमिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि. के 553.00 करोड़ रुपए के और पेट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि. के 79.30 करोड़ रुपए तक के आन्तरिक संसाधन शामिल हैं।

रसायन उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 120.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें 8.90 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन और 111.60 करोड़ रुपए आई.ई.बी.आर. के होंगे। इस परिव्यय में (हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक कैमिकल्स लि. के संबंध में 85.00 करोड़ रुपए, हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायटिक्स लि. के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए और इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि. के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

इंजीनियरी उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 528.11 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है । इसमें भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि., मारुती उद्योग लि., एच एम टी लि., भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि., भारत यंत्र निगम लि., भारी उद्योग विभाग के अंतर्गत हैवी इंजीनियरी, इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि. जैसे इंजीनियरी उद्योग शामिल हैं।

दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 210.15 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है। परिव्यय में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद (टी.डी.सी.) परियोजनाएं, इलेक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम, भारतीय माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कार्यक्रम, कम्प्यूटर मेन फ्रेम का निर्माण, मानकीकरण संबंधी गतिविधि कार्यक्रम, अन्य कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, भारतीय इलेक्ट्रोनिकी निगम के लिए व्यवस्था और एस.सी.एल., सी.एम.सी. और ई.टी.टी. एण्ड डी.सी. के लिए निवेश शामिल है । संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत रखा गया परिव्यय भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड के लिए है।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग : इसके अंतर्गत खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग, नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा लोक वितरण, वस्त्र मंत्रालयों तथा भारी उद्योग विभाग के उपभोक्ता उद्योगों से संबंधित है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 154.51 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण के अंतर्गत परिव्यय भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए है जब कि खाद्य संसाधन उद्योगों के अंतर्गत यह माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी सहायता देने हेतु है। भारी उद्योग विभाग के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिए रखा गया परिव्यय राष्ट्रीय न्यूजप्रिंट और पेपर मिल, हिन्दुस्तान पेपर निगम, भारतीय टायर निगम तथा हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैन्यूफेक्चरिंग कंपनी से संबंधित है। वस्त्र उद्योग के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम, हैन्डलूम एण्ड हैन्डीक्राफ्ट एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन आदि के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए कुल 192.00 करोड़

(g) Works outlay for Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines (Rs.5.50 crores).

(h) Science & Technology Programmes (Rs.2.00 crores).

Cement and Non-metallic Mineral Industries : Outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.84.80 crores of which Rs.77.00 crores is for the Cement Corporation of India and Rs.7.80 crores for the schemes of the Department of Industrial Development.

Fertilizer Industries: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.1234.00 crores, of which an amount of Rs.1134.00 crores will be met from the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources and the balance amount of Rs. 100.00 crores will be provided by way of Budgetary Support. The outlay of Rs.1234.00 crores is for Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (Rs.71.00 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India (Rs.75.00 crores), Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (Rs.42.00 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.100.00 crores), National Fertilizer Ltd. (Rs.200.00 crores), Paradeep Phosphate Ltd. (Rs.50.00 crores), Project and Development India Ltd. (Rs.6.00 crores), Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (Rs.20.00 crores), Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs.200.00 crores), and Indian Farmers Ferts. Coop. Ltd. (220.00 crores), Krishak Bharti Coop Ltd. (Rs.230.00 crores) and other Schemes (Rs.20.00 crores).

The budgetary support of Rs. 100.00 crores is for FCI (Rs. 18.00 crores), HFC (Rs. 18.00 crores), MFL (Rs. 43.00 crore), and other schemes (Rs.20.00 crores). Under other schemes, there is a provision of Rs. 9.00 crores for Indo-UK-Fertilizer Education Programme; Rs.2.00 crores for Indo-EEC-Fertilizer Programme, Rs. 1.25 crores for Rainfed Farming Project under Indo-UK-Aid Programme, Rs.3.60 crores under Indo-UK-Dry-Land Farming Project. All the above programmes are covered under foreign aid.

Petrochemical Industries : The outlay for this sector is the aggregate of the outlays provided for :

i) Petro-chemicals under the Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals; and

ii) Petro-chemical portion of the petroleum refineries with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

The budget estimate for 1992-93 is Rs.764.50 crores mainly consisting of internal resources of Indian Petrochemicals Cooperation Ltd. (IPCL) to the tune of Rs.553.00 crores and Petrofils Cooperatives Ltd. (PCL) to the extent of Rs.79.30 crores.

Chemical Industries : The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.120.50 crores with a budgetary support of Rs. 8.90 crores and I.E.B.R. of Rs.111.60 crores. The outlay includes Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.- Rs.85.00 crores, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. - Rs.20.00 crores, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. - Rs.5.00 crores.

Engineering Industries : The Plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.528.11 crores. It includes outlay for engineering industries viz. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Maruti Udyog Limited, HMT Limited, Bharat Bhari Udyog NigamLimited, Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited, Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited under Department of Heavy Industry.

Telecommunication and Electronic Industries: The Plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.210.15 crores. The outlay includes provisions for Technology Development Council (TDC) projects. Electronics Material Development Programme, Indian Micro Electronics Programme, Manufacture of Computer Main Frame, Standardisation Activities programme, other programmes, Central Electronics Ltd., Electronics Corporation of India and for investment in SCL, CMC and ETT & DC. The outlay under the Department of Communication is for Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited.

Consumer Industries: The outlays relate to consumer industries under the Ministries of Food Processing Industries, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution, Textiles and Department of Heavy Industry . The Outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.154.51 crores. The outlay under Civil Supplies and Public Distribution relates to Bureau of Indian Standards while under Food Processing Industries it is extension of loan and equity support to Modern Food Industries. The outlay for consumer industries under the Department of Heavy Industry relates to National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Hindustan Paper Corporation, Tyre Corporation of India, Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. The outlay for textiles relates to National Textile Corporation, British India Corporation and National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Handloom and Handicraft Export Corporation etc.

Atomic Energy Industries: The total outlay for 1992-93 is

रुपए का परिव्यय है। इसमें मानुगुरू और हाजीरा में भारी पानी परियोजना के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की ईंधन पुनः संस्करण तथा अन्य औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए (23.00 करोड़ रुपए) परिव्यय शामिल है। नाभिकीय ईंधन काम्प्लैक्स के लिए मुख्यतः ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्रों और जिर्कलोय एवं जिर्कोनियम संयंत्रों के विस्तार के लिए तथा परमाणु बिजली घरों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने हेतु नए यूरेनियम आक्साइड ईंधन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिए 61.20 करोड़ की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। कुल परिव्यय में डीएई के उपक्रमों - अर्थात् भारतीय इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स निगम लिमिटेड (2 करोड़ रुपए) तथा इन्डियन रेयर अर्थस लिमिटेड (15 करोड़ रुपए) को वित्तीय सहायता, यूसीआईएल के लिए 32 करोड़ रुपए तथा आईआरई-डीएई परियोजनाओं के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपए का भी प्रावधान है।

अन्य उद्योग : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 209.20 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

उद्योगों तथा खनिजों के अंतर्गत अन्य परिव्यय : वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में 623.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । 1992-93 में जो परिव्यय रखा गया है, वह औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थानों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए औद्योगिक एककों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए है।

परिवहन

रेलवे : रेलवे की अत्यावश्यक आवश्यकताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय 5700.00 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है । इससे निम्नलिखित के लिए रेलवे समर्थ हो पाएगा : (i) 27500 वैगनों, 307 लोकोमोटिव्स, 2429 कोच और 231 ई.एम.यू. की खरीद; (ii) 2850 ट्रेक किलोमीटर के नवीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना; (iii) 500 किलोमीटर के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य प्रारम्भ करना; (iv) 300 किलोमीटर नई लाइनों को पूरा करना ।

पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ : पत्तन क्षेत्र की नीति में निम्नलिखित तरीकों से बड़े पत्तनों का विकास करने के लिए जोर दिया गया है (i) कन्टेनर कार्यों के लिए पत्तन सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना, (ii) अन्य पत्तन सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार, (iii) बड़े जहाजों को घाट लगाने के लिए चुने हुए मुख्य पत्तनों पर गोदी (ड्राफ्ट) को गहरा करना, (iv) तलकर्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना और, (v) बड़े पत्तनों के पूरक के रूप में भूमिका अदा करने के संबंध मे चुने हुए छोटे पत्तनों का विकास करना।

1992-93 के लिये आयोजना परिव्यय 634.00 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किया गया है।

नौवहन : भारतीय नौवहन उद्योग के विकास और विस्तार के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 1222.19 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें भारतीय नौवहन निगम के लिए 50.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय शामिल है।

नागर विमानन : नागर विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए 1992-93 के परिव्यय में 1036.08 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित किए गए हैं, इसमें एयर इंडिया 399.50 करोड़ रुपए, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स 193.57 करोड़ रुपए, आई.ए.ए.आई. 117.97 करोड़ रुपए, वायुदूत 0.50 करोड़ रुपए, नेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथोरिटी 275.47 करोड़ रुपए, पवनहंस 25.57 करोड़ रुपए और इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी 15.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

सड़कें और पुल : देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण, विकास और अनुरक्षण के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की गई है । सामरिक और अन्तर-राज्यीय महत्व की सड़कों की देखभाल केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है । राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के लिये सड़कों के महत्व को देखते हुए 1992-93 के संदर्भ में 463.37 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और विकास के लिए (438.87 करोड़ रुपए), अंतर्राज्यीय अथवा आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों के लिए (13.60 करोड़ रुपए) और राजमार्ग अनुसंधान तथा आयोजना, मशीनरी और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (10.90 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सड़क परिवहन : सरकार सड़क परिवहन के बारे में व्यापक नीतियां बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसमें राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों का प्रबन्ध, राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम से संबंधित मोटर वाहन कानून भी शामिल है। 1992-93 के लिये परिव्यय की राशि 30.00 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है। इस राशि में शामिल परिव्यय इस प्रकार है : राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगमों को केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदानों के लिये 4.00 करोड़ रुपए (2) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के लिये 20.00 करोड़ रुपये और (3) अनुसंधान और विकास की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये 6.00 करोड़ रुपये।

अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । परिव्यय में ये शामिल हैं :- सी.आई.डब्ल्यू.टी.सी. में निवेश के लिए 18.00 करोड़ रुपए, (ii) आई. डब्ल्यू. ए. आई. को 9.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुदान और विकास एवं योजना, अनुसंधान तथा जलसर्वेक्षण की अन्य योजनाओं के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए।

अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं : फरक्का बराज परियोजना का उद्देश्य भागीरथी हुगली नदी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र (रिजीम) और नौगम्यता में सुधार द्वारा कलकत्ता बंदरगाह का परिरक्षण और रख रखाव करना है । 1992-93 के लिये 13.09 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है ।

Rs.192.00 crores. This includes Rs.10 crores for completion of Heavy Water Projects at Manuguru and Hazira. Other Provision include Fuel Reprocessing and other Industrial Projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (Rs.23.00 crores). A provision of Rs.61.20 crores has also been made for Nuclear Fuel Complex mainly for Expansion of Fuel Fabrication Plants and Zircaloy and Zirconium Plants and for setting up of a new Uranium Oxide Fuel Plant to meet the needs of Atomic Power Stations. Included in the total outlay is also a provision towards financial assistance to the undertakings of DAE viz. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (Rs.2.00 crores) and Indian Rare Earths Limited (Rs.15.00 crores) Rs.32.00 crores for UCIL and Rs.2.00 crores for IRE-DAE Projects.

Other Industries: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.209.20 crores.

Other outlays on Industries and Minerals: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.623.00 crores. The outlay in 1992-93 is for industrial financial institutions and subsidy to new industrial units in backward areas.

TRANSPORT

Railways : Keeping in view the essential needs of Railways, the outlay for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs.5700.00 crores. It would enable the Railways to (i) procure 27500 wagons, 307 locomotives and 2429 coaches and 231 EMUs; (ii) undertake renewals of 2850 track kilometres; (iii) commission electrification of 500 route kilometres (iv) complete 300 Kms of new lines.

Ports and Lighthouses: The policy thrust in the port sector envisages development of major ports by (i) expansion of port facilities for container cargo; (ii) modernisation and expansion of other port facilities; (iii) deepening of draft at selected major ports to receive larger vessels; (iv) augmentation of dredging facilities, and (v) development of selected minor ports to play a complementary role to major ports.

The Plan outlay for 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 634.50 crores.

Shipping : This outlay is for development and expansion of Indian shipping industry. The outlay for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs.1222.19 crores. This includes provision of Rs.50.00 crores for Shipping Corporation of India.

Civil Aviation: The outlay for 1992-93 for the Civil Aviation Sector has been fixed at Rs.1036.08 crores. This includes provision for Air India Rs.399.50 crores, Indian Airlines Rs.193.57 crores, I.A.A.I. Rs.117.97 crores, Vayudoot Rs.0.50 crores,, National Airports Authority Rs. 275.47 crores and Pawan Hans Rs.25.57 crores and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy Rs.15.00 crores.

Roads and Bridges : Considerable progress has been made in construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Strategic and roads of inter-state importance are also looked after by the Central Government. Keeping in view the importance of Roads for development of National economy, the outlay for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs. 463.37 crores. This includes (i) provision for construction and development of National Highways (Rs.438.87 crores), (ii) Rs.13.60 crores for Roads of Inter-State or economic importance and (iii) Rs.10.90 crores for Highways Research and Planning, machinery and grant to National Highway Authority of India.

Road Transport: The Government is concerned with broad policies relating to Road Transport including management of State Transport Undertakings and Motor Vehicles legislation relating to State Road Transport Corporations. The outlay for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs. 30.00 crores. It includes an outlay of Rs.4.00 crores for Central Government contribution to State Road Transport Corporation, (ii) Rs. 20.00 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation and (iii) Rs. 6.00 crores for other Schemes of Research and Training.

Inland Water Transport: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs30.00 crores. The outlay includes (i) investment of Rs. 18.00 crores in CIWTC, (ii) Rs. 9.00 crores Grant to IWAI and Rs. 3.00 crores for other schemes of development and planning, research and hydrographic survey.

Other Transport Services: The Farakka Barrage project is intended to preserve and maintain the Calcutta Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi Hoogly River system. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.13.09 crores.

संचार

डाक सेवाएं : 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 77.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस परिव्यय के एक बड़े भाग (34.28 करोड़ रुपए) के डाक प्रणाली संबंधी प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के लिए खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें डाक छंटनी मशीनीकरण परियोजना तथा विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर इलैक्ट्रोनिकी डाक धन अंतरण प्रणाली की स्थापना करना शामिल है। डाक भवनों के निर्माण के लिए 32.33 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है।

दूर-संचार सेवाएं : 1992-93 के लिये 4500.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसका वित्तपोषण मुख्यतः दूरसंचार क्षेत्र के आंतरिक और बजटेत्तर साधनों से किया जायेगा । वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं से संबंधित परिव्यय मुख्यतः सामग्री की अधिप्राप्ति के लिये है क्योंकि दूरसंचार विभाग की योजना में सामग्री पर अधिक बल दिया गया है। इस संबंध में वस्तुपरक लक्ष्यों के अंतर्गत 9.4 लाख टेलीफोन लाइनों कीअतिरिक्त स्विचिंग क्षमता (7.5 लाख सीधी एक्सचेंज लाइनों), 40,000 लाइनों की क्षमता वाले 15 ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों तथा ग्राम पंचायतों में 48,500 टेलीफोनों आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अन्य संचार सेवाएं : इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से विदेश संचार निगम लि. के लिए 313.00 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे आंतरिक संसाधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा।

विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान : वर्ष 1992-93 के परिव्यय में 105.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निर्धारित की गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के परिव्यय में मुख्य रूप से भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र में परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रमों की प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुसंधान और विकास को जारी रखने, इन्दौर स्थित उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी का इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र, टाटा आधार-भूत अनुसंधान संस्थान, टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र और साहा नाभिकीय भौतिकी संस्थान, परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र, परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग, भौतिकी संस्थान, भुवनेश्वर और नाभिकीय विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए, व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान : अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिक के अंतर्गत चल रही स्कीमों/परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय में विक्रम साराभाई अंतरिक्ष केन्द्र, आईएसआरओ इनर्शियल सिस्टम यूनिट, लिक्विड प्रोपल्शन सिस्टम सेंटर, आईएसआरओ सेटेलाइट सेंटर, एसअचएआर सेंटर और अईएसआरओ टेलीमीट्री, ट्रैकिंग एण्ड कमांड नेटवर्क, आगमेंटिड सेटेलाईट लांच व्हीकल कांटीनुएशन की लांच व्हीकल परियोजनाएं, पोलर सेटेलाईट लांच व्हीकल, जियो-सिंक्रोनस लांच व्हीकल, एसआरओएसएस की उपग्रह परियोजनाएं, इन्सेट-II टीएस, भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन/आईआरएस निरंतरता सहित तथा आईआरएस परियोजना-2 के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र, सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन, माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंध प्रणाली, क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवहन उपग्रह केन्द्र, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी के लिए भी प्रावधान रखा गया है। 1992-93 के लिए 368 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है।

समुद्रविज्ञान अनुसंधान : 1992-93 के लिए 39.00 करोड़ रुपए है। एंटार्कटिका अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत एंटार्कटिका में वार्षिक वैज्ञानिक अभियान दल भेजने के लिए जलपोत का किराया देने हेतु तथा गोवा में एंटार्कटिका अध्ययन केन्द्र के लिए भवन निर्माण करने हेतु 16 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है। बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत, मध्य भारतीय महासागर में भारत को आबंटित किए गए मुख्य क्षेत्र के 75 प्रतिशत भाग की जल सफाई हेतु मल्टी बीम स्वैथ बैपीमीट्रिक प्रणाली का प्रयोग करके सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। निष्कर्षणीय धातुकर्म प्रक्रियावों को बैंच स्केल पर अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है तथा प्रायोगिक संयंत्र वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे।

अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् की आयोजनागत स्कीमों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 320.10 करोड़ रुपए का है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अंतर्गत रखे गए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के उच्च और अविर्भावी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास-बुनियादी और प्रायोगिक, के लिए है। ये क्षेत्र भौतिक विज्ञानों, रासायनिक विज्ञानों, जीव विज्ञानों तथा इंजीनियरिंग के विभिन्न विषयों के अतिरिक्त उच्च सामग्री विकास, मौसम विज्ञान, शल्यकर्म विकास तथा सुपर कन्डक्टिविटी से संबंधित हैं। उद्यमशीलता विकास सहित सामाकि-आर्थिक विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है। अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों को बड़ी संख्या में मुख्यतया नये और अन्तःशास्त्रीय क्षेत्रों में सतत आधार पर समर्थन दिया जाता है। चुनींदा क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त परियोजनाओं/उद्यमों को उन्नत करने की दृष्टि से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों को समर्थन दिया जाता रहेगा। जीव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग में 1992-93 के लिए अनुमोदित परिव्यय 75

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Services : An outlay of Rs. 77.00 crores has been provided in Budget Estimates 1992-93. A major portion of this outlay (Rs.34.28 crores) is proposed to be spent on upgradation of technology of Postal System which includes setting up of a Mail Sorting mechanisation project and Electronic Mail Money Transfer System at various stations. An amount of Rs.32.33 crores has been earmarked for construction of postal buildings.

Telecommunication Services: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.4500.00 crores which will be financed predominantly from the internal and extra budgetary resources of the Telecommunication sector. The outlay for Telecommunication services during 1992-93 is mainly for the procurement of material as the plan of DOT is material intensive. The physical targets envisaged are provision of 9.4 lakhs additional switching capacity of telephone lines (7.5 lakh direct exchange lines), gross addition of 40, 000 lines of TAX capacity and 48,500 Telephones in Gram Panchayats.

Other Communication Services: Outlay of Rs. 313.00 crores is mainly for Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., to be met from internal resources.

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Atomic Energy Research: The Plan outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.105.00 crores which is mainly for continuing the research and development of technologies involved in the Atomic Energy Programme at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Atomic Minerals Division, Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Centre, Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar and other institutions for conducting research in the field of Nuclear Science.

Space Research: The approved outlay on ongoing schemes/projects under Space Technology include provision for major ISRO Centres at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU), Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), SHAR Centre and ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Netwrok (ISTRAC), Launch Vehicle Projects of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle Continuation ASLV(C), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV), Satellite Projects of SROSS (C) INSAT-II Ts, Indian Remote Sensing, Indian Remote Sensing Continuation (IRS(c) and IRS P2. Besides these, provisions have been made for Space Application Centre, Remote Sensing Application Mission, Microwave Remote Sensing, National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS), Regional Remote Sensing Satellite Centres (RRSSC), National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA). The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.368 crores.

Oceanographic Research: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 39.00 crores. There is a provision of Rs.16 crores under Antarctic Research programme for charter hire of a vessel for sending the annual scientific expedition to Antarctica and also for construction of a building at Goa to house Antarctic Study Centre. Under the Polymetallic Nodules Programme more than75% of the pioneer area in the Central Indian Ocean allotted to India has been surveyed by using Multi Beam Swath Bathymetric Systems for Hydrosweep. The process for extractive metallurgy have been finalised on a bench scale and Pilot Plants will be operated during 1992-93.

Other Scientific Research : This head provides outlays for Plan schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other programmes of the Department of Science Technology. The approved outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 320.10 crores. The outlay under Department of Science and Technology is for promotion of research and development - basic and applied - in frontier and emerging areas of Science & Technology in accordance with national priorities. These areas relate to Advanced Materials Development, Meteorology, Instrumentation Development and Superconductivity in addition to various disciplines in Physical Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Life Sciences and Engineering. Due emphasis is being given to programmes of Socio-economic development including Entrepreneurship Development. A large number of R & D activities are supported on continuing basis particularly in new and inter-disciplinary areas. Programmes under International Co-operation in Science & Technology with a view to promote Joint Projects/Ventures in selected areas will continue to be supported. In Department of Bio-Technology

करोड़ रुपए है। यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः विभाग की अनुसंधान योजनाओं के लिए है। जर्म प्लाज्म बैंकों, बायो-इनफार्मेटिक्स, आनुवंशिक इंजीनियरिंग यूनिटों आदि के रुप मे बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए अतिरिक्त सहायता का प्रस्ताव है। मानव स्वास्थ्य, कृषि और उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में उदीयमान सभावनाओं के साथ जीव प्रौद्योगिकी में अनुसंधान और प्रदर्शन के उद्देश्य से सबधित कार्यक्रमो को समर्थन दिया जाता रहेगा। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा सस्थान की योजना स्कीमों तथा नेशनल फेसिलिटी फार एनीमल टिश्यू एन्ड सैल कल्चर, पुणे को संवर्धित समर्थन दिया जाएगा।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण : 1992-93 के लिए आवंटन की राशि 103.00 करोड़ रुपए है । इसमें संरक्षण और सर्वेक्षण कार्यो, गंगा प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, पारिस्थितिक विकास और वायु और जल-प्रदूषण की रोकथाम के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं

सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं : इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत किए गए 41.75 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय का संबध कृषि, जल संसाधन मंत्रालयों और इलैक्ट्रानिक्स और योजना विभाग से संबद्ध मुख्यतः आर्थिक सेवा विभागों के सचिवालय व्यय से है ।

पर्यटन : 1992-93 के लिये 81.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है । पर्यटन विकास से संबंधित योजनाओं में विदेशी बाजारों में प्रचार और विपणन के दीर्घकालिक अभियान, स्वदेशी पर्यटन का विकास, जनशक्ति एवं संस्थागत विकास, ग्रामीण व पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण-स्थलो का विकास, स्मारको से संबद्ध फ्लडलाइटिंग तथा ध्वनि एवं प्रकाश कार्यक्रम, विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं सहित बौद्ध केन्द्रों का विकास, यात्री निवास, यात्रिकाओं, समुद्रतटीय सैरगाहो पर आवास-स्थानो, वनों में आवासीय स्थलों, तम्बू वाले आवास-स्थानो, शिविर-स्थलों, पूर्व-निर्मित व ट्रेकिंग झोपड़ियों, मार्गों के किनारे सुविधाओं का निर्माण करना, चुनिंदा पर्यटक केन्द्रो / क्षेत्रों का एकीकृत विकास, खेल-कूद विषयक पर्यटन का विकास तथा पर्यटक परिवहन का विकास करना सम्मिलित है।

विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिये बजटीय सहायता सहित आवटन 31.21 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत आयोजना परिव्यय में ये मुख्य मदें शामिल हैं : निर्यात प्रक्रिया जोनों का विकास (12.10 करोड़ रुपए) और समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण (14.25 करोड़ रुपए)।

जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी : 1992-93 के लिए 26.00 करोड़ रुपए के इस परिव्यय में, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन, राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन, भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान कीआयोजना स्कीमों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

मौसम विज्ञान : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 31.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें वेधशालाओं और मौसम केन्द्रों के लिए वृहत् व्यवस्था शामिल है। जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य उड़ान, नौवहन और कृषि संबंधी उपयोगकर्ताओं को मौसम संबंधी जानकारी देना और साथ ही बाढ़ नियंत्रण, तूफानों की चेतावनी देना आदि है ।

नागरिक आपूर्ति : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 7.17 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में, शहरी क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थानों की सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें एन सी सी एफ और सुपर बाजार को उनके विस्तारण के लिए सहायता शामिल है ।

सामान्य वित्तीय तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाएं : 57.35 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय में राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंको की शेयर पूंजी बढ़ाने के लिए 53 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं।

अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय 109.73 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसमें नेहरू रोजगार योजना के लिए 70.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

सामाजिक सेवाएं

सामान्य शिक्षा : आठवीं योजना से मानव संसाधन विकास की समस्या को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। सामान्य शिक्षा के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 में 781.25 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस परिव्यय में से प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए 284 करोड़ रुपए की राशि में से आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड के लिए 99.14 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमो के लिए 64.50 करोड़ रुपए, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के. लिए 90.10 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षाकर्मी प्रयोजन के लिए 4.70 करोड़ रुपए, महिला समाख्या के लिए लिए 4.00 करोड़ रुपए, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अंतर्गत नई योजनाओं के लिए 8.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान है।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए 209.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है जिसमें से एन सी ई आर टी हेतु 3.00 करोड़ रुपए, नवोदय विद्यालयों के लिए 75.00 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षा के व्यवसायिकरण हेतु 79.00 करोड़ रुपए, स्कूलों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, अपंग बच्चों के लिए एकीकृत शिक्षा हेतु 3.50 करोड़ रुपए, शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों के लिए 14.00 करोड़ रुपए, स्कूली शिक्षा में पर्यावरणात्मक अभिविन्यास के

the approved outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.75 crores. The provision is mainly for Research Schemes of the Department. Additional Support is proposed for infrastructural facilities in terms of Germ Plasm Banks, Bio-informatics, Genetic Engineering Units etc. Programmes aimed of research and demonstration in Biotechnology with promising possibilities in the areas of human health, agriculture and industry will continue to be supported. Plan Schemes of National Institute of Immunology and National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune will receive enhanced support.

Ecology and Environment : The allocation for 1992-93 is Rs. 103.00 crores. It consists of provision for conservation and survey, Ganga Pollution Control, ecology and development and prevention of air and water pollution.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services : Outlay of Rs.41.75 crores under this head relate to secretariat expenditure of the Economic Services mainly of Ministries of Agriculture and Water Resources. Department of Electronics and Department of Planning.

Tourism: The outlay for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs. 81.00 crores. The schemes for development of tourism include undertaking sustained publicity and marketing campaigns in the overseas markets, development of domestic tourism, manpower and institutional development, development of attractions for tourists in rural and backward areas, Floodlighting and Sound and Light shows connected with monuments, development of Buddhist Centres including externally aided projects, construction of Yatri Niwas, accommodation at Beach resorts, forest lodge, tented accommodation, camping sites, pre-fabricated and trekking huts, wayside amenities, integrated development of selected tourist centres/areas, development of sports tourism and development of tourist transports.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion : The allocation for 1992-93 is Rs. 31.21 crores inclusive of budgetary support . Main items included in Plan outlay under this head are Development of Export Processing Zones (Rs. 12.10 crores) and Marine Products Exports Development Authority (Rs. 14.25 crores).

Census Surveys and Statistics : The outlay of Rs.26.00 crores for 1992-93 includes provision for the plan scheme of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), for the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) etc.

Meteorology : The outlay for 1992-93 of Rs.31.00 crores includes larger provisions for observatories and weather stations aimed at furnishing weather information to users in aviation, shipping, and agriculture as also for flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones, etc.

Civil Supplies: Outlay of Rs.7.17 crores in 1992-93 includes larger provision for assistance to Consumer Cooperative Institutions in urban areas including assistance to NCCF and Super Bazar for their expansion.

General Financial and Trading Institutions: Outlay of Rs.57.35 crores includes Rs.53.00 crores for augmenting the share capital of nationalised banks.

Other General Economic Services: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.109.73 crores. This includes a provision of Rs.70.80 crores for Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

SOCIAL SERVICES

General Education: High priority has been accorded to the problem of Human Resource Development in the Eighth Plan. The outlay for General Education during 1992-93 is Rs.781.25 crores. The outlay consists of Rs.284.00 crores for Elementary Education consisting of Rs.99.14 crores for Operation Black Board, Rs.64.50 crores for Teacher Training Programmes, Rs.90.10 crores for Non-formal Education Rs. 4.70 crores for Shiksha Karmi Project, Rs.4.00 crores for Mahila Samakhya, Rs.12.00 crores for Bihar Education Project and Rs.8.06 crores for New Schemes under the Elementary Education.

For Secondary Education the Outlay consists of Rs.209.00 crores consisting of Rs.3.00 crores for NCERT, Rs.75.00 crores for Navodaya Vidyalays Rs.79.00 crores for Vocationalisation of Education, Rs.6.00 crores for Computer Education in Schools, Rs.3.50 crores for Integrated Education for Disabled Children, Rs.14.00 crores for Education Technology Programmes, Rs.2.90

लिए 2.90 करोड़ रुपए, विज्ञान संबंधी प्रयोगशालाओं के उन्नयन हेतु 21.98 करोड़ रुपए तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों हेतु 3.02 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा के लिए 150.00 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं, जिसमें 124.00 करोड़ रुपए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान-आयोग के लिए, 10.00 करोड़ रुपए इन्दिरा गान्धी राष्ट्रीय खुले विश्वविद्यालय के लिए, 9.50 करोड़ रुपए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु कार्यक्रमों के लिए तथा 6.50 करोड़ रुपए विश्वविद्यालय तथा उच्च शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए हैं।

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए 120.00 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए है जिसमें से 18.00 करोड़ रुपए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के लिए है, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा जन-आन्दोलन के लिए 3.75 करोड़ रुपए, उत्तर-साक्षरता और सतत परियोजना के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए, ग्रामीण कार्यशील साक्षरता परियोजना के लिए 14.80 करोड़ रुपए, प्रशासनिक संरचना को मजबूत बनाने के लिए 7.00 करोड़ रुपए, निरक्षरता उन्मूलन परियोजना हेतु 58.65 करोड़ रुपए तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संबंधी अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 7.05 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भाषाओं के विकास और भारतीय भाषा साहित्य जिसमें हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाना भी शामिल है के लिए 12.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

तकनीकी शिक्षा : 1992-93 के दौरान तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए 170.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसमें से तकनीकी आध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में तकनीकी संस्थानों को सहायता देने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लिए 22.00 करोड़ रुपए, गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रमों के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रुपए, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए 24.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थानों के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, इजिनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 30.00 करोड़ रुपए, तथा महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकताओं वाले क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए 7.50 करोड़ रुपए, नई प्रौद्योगिकियों से संबंधित आधारभूत संरचना हेतु 9.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान बंगलौर के लिए 6.00 करोड़ रुपए, लौंगोवाल इजिनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के लिए 5.00 करोड़ रुपए, चुनिंदा उच्च तकनीकी संस्थानों में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, नए और/अथवा परिष्कृत प्रौद्योगिकी तथा विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों से संबंधित नए पाठ्यक्रमों संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए 7.50 करोड़ रुपए, आयोजना और वास्तुशिल्प स्कूल, नई दिल्ली के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए 13.00 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

खेल और युवा सेवाएं : 1992-93 के लिए बजट अनुमान 74.35 करोड़ रुपए का है । यह परिव्यय मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन, युवा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण, खेल संगठनों को अनुदान, खेल और शारीरिक दल विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान आदि के संबंध में है।

कला और संस्कृति : 1992-93 के लिए 69.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसमें क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों के लिए 2.50 करोड़ रुपए, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के लिए 6.80 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए, राष्ट्रीय पुरातत्व संग्रहालय के लिए 2.25 करोड़ रुपए और राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद् के लिए 8.00 करोड़ रुपए, का प्रावधान रखा गया है।

चिकित्सा और जनस्वास्थ्य : 1992-93 के लिए 302.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय रखा गया है । इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत परिव्यय का अधिकांश भाग संचारी और अन्य बीमारियों की रोकथाम से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के लिए है । केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित इन स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । वर्ष 1992-93के परिव्यय में स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित जिन कार्यक्रमों को मुख्य रूप से शामिल किया गया है वह कार्यक्रम ये हैं :- राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, रक्त बैंकिंग एवं रक्त-आधान सेवाओं का आधुनिकीकरण और राष्ट्रीय एस.टी.डी. कार्यक्रम (70.00 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (50 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (11.30 करोड़ रुपए),राष्ट्रीय रोहा और अंधत्व नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (13.50 करोड़ रुपए), राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियत्रण कार्यक्रम (14.50 करोड़ रुपए) और काला-अजार (15.00 करोड़ रुपए)। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में, चिकित्सीय शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसधान सहित चिकित्सा विज्ञानों के विकास पर बल दिया गया है जिसके लिए 1992-93 में 67.64 करोड़ रुपए का कुल परिव्यय रखा गया है।

परिवार कल्याण : परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम को अभिभावी राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। इसका उद्देश्य, शताब्दी के पूरा होने तक जन्म दर को घटाकर 21 प्रति हजार और मृत्यु दर को 9 प्रति हजार करना है। यह कार्यक्रम अपने प्रारंभिक समय से ही शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना स्कीम के रूप में जारी है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 1000.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है जिसमें प्रसूति एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

जल-पूर्ति और सफाई : जल-पूर्ति और सफाई राज्य का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित समस्यामूलक गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था

crores for Environmental Orientation in School Education, and Rs.21.98 crores for Promotion of Science Labs., and Rs.3.02 crores for other Programmes of Secondary Education.

Rs.150.00 crores have been earmarked for University and Higher Education, consisting Rs.124.00 crores for University Grants Commission, Rs.10.00 crores for Indira Gandhi National Open University Rs.9.50 crores for Programmes to Strengthen Scientific Research and Rs.6.50 crores for other Programmes of University and Higher Education.

Rs.120.00 crores have been allocated for Adult Education including Rs.18.00 crores for Voluntary Organisations, Rs.3.75 crores for Mass Movement for Adult Education, Rs.10.00 crores for Post Literacy and Continuing Project, Rs.14.80 crores for Rural Functional Literacy Project, Rs.7.00 crores for Strengthening of Administrative Structure, Rs.58.65 crores for Project for Eradication of illiteracy and Rs.7.05 crores for other programmes of Adult Education.

For Development of Languages and Literature of Indian Languages including Popularisation of Hindi, the outlay is Rs.12.00 crores.

Technical Education: Outlay on technical education for 1992-93 has been kept at Rs.170.00 crores. It includes inter alia Rs.6.00 crores for Technical Teacher Training Institutes, Rs.22.00 crores for University Grants Commission for Assistance to Technical Institutions in the University Sector, Rs.3.00 crores for Quality Improvement Programmes, Rs.24.00 crores for Indian Institutes of Technology, Rs.24.00 crores for Regional Engineering Colleges, Rs.8.00 crores for Indian Institutes of Management, Rs.30.00 crores for Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops, Rs.7.50 crores for expansion of facilities in the other areas of critical needs, Rs.9.00 crores for creation of infrastructure in areas of emerging technologies, Rs.6.00 crores for I.I.Sc. Banglore, Rs..5.00 crores for Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Rs.2.50 crores for Research and Development in selected higher technical institutions, Rs.7.50 crores for Programme in New and/or improved Technology and offering new courses in specialised fields, Rs.2.50 crores for School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi and Rs.13.00 crores for Other Programmes of Technical Education.

Sports and Youth Services: The budget estimate for 1992-93 is Rs.74.35 crores. The outlay is mainly for National Service Scheme, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Programme of Training of Youth, Sports Authority of India, Grants to Sport Federations, Exchange of Sports and Physical Team experts etc.

Art and Culture: The outlay for 1992–93 is Rs.69.50 crores. This includes provision of Rs.2.50 crores for Zonal Cultural Centres, Rs.10.00 crores for Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, Rs,6.80 crores for Archaeological Survey of India, Rs.2.00 crores for National Museum, Rs.2.25 crores for National Archives and Rs.8.00 crores for National Council of Science Museums.

Medical and Public Health: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.302.00 crores. A major portion of the outlay under this head is meant for national programmes for control of communicable and other diseases. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented through State Governments. On the Health side, the outlay for 1992-93 includes allocations for National AIDS Control Programmes, Modernisation of Blood Banking and Transfusion Services and National S.T.D. Programme (Rs.70.00 crores), National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rs.50 crores) National Leprosy Control Programme (Rs.11.30 crores), National Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme (Rs.13.50 crores) National T.B. Control Programme (Rs.14.50 crores) and Kala-Azar (Rs.15 crores). On Medical side, the emphasis on the development of medical Sciences including medical education, training and research for which a total outlay of Rs.67.64 crores has been provided during 1992-93.

Family Welfare: Family Welfare Programme is given an over-riding national priority. It aims to bring down the birth rate to 21 per thousand and death rate to 9 per thousand by the turn of the century. The programme continues to be cent per cent Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme since its inception. The outlay for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs. 1000.00 crores* which also includes provision for implementing Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project.

Water Supply and Sanitation: Water supply and sanitation is a State subject and Central assistance is intended to supplement the

करने के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संसाधनों को पूरा करने के लिए दी जाती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार/केन्द्रीय लोक स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरणिक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से जलपूर्ति और सफाई कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनका क्रियान्वयन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन भी प्रदान करती है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए इस क्षेत्र में 460.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

ग्रामीण सफाई योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निजी घरों में साफ शौचालयों का निर्माण करके विभिन्न केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन-यापन की गुणवत्ता में सुधार किया जा सके । इसके समेत वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए कुल परिव्यय 552.51 करोड़ रुपए है। ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति और सफाई तथा शहरी जल आपूर्ति और जलमल (23.51 करोड़ रुपए) और आवास और शहरी विकास निगम (49.00 करोड़ रुपए) ।

आवास : इसके लिए 507.72 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है। इसमें 'हुडको' की योजनाओं के संबंध में 459.00 करोड़ रुपए और 8.00 करोड़ रुपए एचडीएफसी के लिए शामिल है। अन्य व्यवस्थाओं में सी.जी.ई., डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ., एच.पी.एल., बी.एम.टी.पी.सी. तथा रास्तों पर रहने वालों के लिए रात्रि निवास योजना के लिए अन्य व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर सामान्य श्रेणी के भवनों के निर्माण पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है।

शहरी विकास : 43.35 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय में 13.00 करोड़ रुपये विभिन्न राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में छोटे तथा मध्यम दर्जे के शहरों के एकीकृत विकास तथा 10.00 करोड़ रुपये राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना के लिए हैं।

सूचना और प्रचार : 91-92 के लिए 42.82 करोड़ निर्धारित किये है जिसमें से 6.84 करोड़ रुपये राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम के लिए शामिल हैं।

प्रसारण : सुदृढ़ प्रसारण के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के लिये 490.16 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय है (जिससे 416.16 करोड़ रुपये आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन की व्यावसायिक राजस्व निधि से प्राप्त किये जायेंगे) । 1992-93 के परिव्यय में स्टूडियो को पूर्ण करना, नये स्टेशन स्थापित करने सम्बधी निर्माण कार्य तथा ट्रांसमीटर परियोजनाओं को पूरा करना तथा एफ एम ट्रांसमीटर्स इत्यादि स्थापित करना भी शामिल है । दूरदर्शन के लिए 1992-93 में 325.16 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय निर्धारित किया गया है (जिसमें से 160.16 करोड़ रुपये आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन की व्यावसायिक राजस्व निधि से प्राप्त किये जायेंगे) । 1992-93 के परिव्यय में नये टी. वी. स्टूडियों को पूर्ण करना, पी. जी. एम. केन्द्र, उच्च शक्ति के टी. वी. ट्रांसमीटरों, समाचारकक्ष आटोमेशन को प्रारम्भ करना, उपग्रह सूचना एकत्रीकरण प्रणाली, उपस्करों को बदलना सिविल निर्माण कार्य इत्यादि शामिल हैं।

कल्याण

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण : 1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय के रूप में 462.25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है, जिसमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्तियां (46.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता (225.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता (20.00 करोड़ रुपए), कन्या छात्रावास (7.83 करोड़ रुपए), सफाई वालों की मुक्ति (60.00 करोड़ रुपए), अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त तथा विकास निगम, तथा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

श्रम तथा रोजगार : निर्माण कार्य के लिये परिव्यय सहित वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय 101.80 करोड़ रुपये है । इसमें श्रमिकों के रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण तथा उनके कार्य करने की दशा में सुधार तथा सुरक्षा पर बल दिया गया है ।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण : वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 527.35 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है । जिसमें से 450.00 करोड़ रुपए एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं के लिए है। वर्ष 1992-93 के परिव्यय में दिन के समय बच्चों की देखरेख के लिए केन्द्र, कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए छात्रावास और महिलाओं की शिक्षा के हेतु सघन पाठ्यक्रम के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है।

पोषण : यह खाद्य विभाग की मांग का एक हिस्सा है । 1992-93 के लिए 2.32 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय है।

सामान्य सेवाएं

लोक निर्माण - इस में सामान्य पूल आफिस आवास के निर्माण, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान तथा नई दिल्ली में अनुसंधान तथा विकास सैल तथा शिलांग में नई स्थापित उत्तरी पूर्वी जोन के लिए 7.02 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रावधान है।

अन्य प्रशासकीय सेवाएं : सरकारी कार्यालयों के मशीनीकरण तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिये 1992-93 में 14.81 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय शामिल है।

resources of State Governments and Union Territory Governments in providing safe drinking water to identified problem villages. The Central Government also provides technical guidance for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. Provision of Rs.460.00 crores has been made for this sector for the year 1992-93.

The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under various Central and State Sector Programmes for providing sanitary facilities in rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines in individual houses with the overall objective of improving the quality of life in rural areas. The provision for 1992-93 is Rs.20.00 crores.

The total outlay in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation as well as that for Urban Water Supply and Sewerage (Rs.23.51 crores) and for Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Rs.49.00 crores) in 1992-93 is Rs. 552.51 crores.

Housing: The outlay is Rs.507.72 crores. This includes Rs.459.00 crores for the schemes of HUDCO and Rs.8.00 crores for HDFC. Other provisions include expenditure on construction of General pool accommodation at various places in India besides other provisions for C.G.E.W.H.O.; N.B.I.; H.P.L.; B.M.T.P.C.; and Footpath dweller's night-Shelter Scheme.

Urban Development: The outlay of Rs.43.35 crores includes Rs.13.00 crores for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in various States & U.Ts. and Rs.10.00 crores for the National Capital Region Scheme.

Information and Publicity : The allocation for 1992-93 is Rs.42.84 crores which includes an amount of Rs.6.84 crores for the National Film Development Corporation.

Broadcasting : For Sound Broadcasting the outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.490.16 crores (of which Rs.416.16 crores would be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund). The outlay for 1992-93 includes provision for completion of studios, new stations, installation works and completion of transmitter projects, setting up of FM transmitters etc. The outlay for Doordarshan for 1992-93 has been fixed at Rs.325.16 crores (of which Rs. 160.16 crores will be met from Akashvani and Doordarshan Commercial Revenue Fund). Outlay for 1992-93 includes provision for commissioning of new T.V. Studios, P.G.F. Centres, High Power T.V. Transmitters, introduction of News room automation, Satellite News gathering system, Replacements of equipments, Civil Works etc.

WELFARE

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : The outlay for 1992-93 Rs.462.25 crores includes Post-Matric Scholarship for SCs/STs (Rs.46.00 crores), Special Central Assistance for SC component Plan (Rs.225.00 crores), Assistance to Scheduled Caste Development Corporation (Rs.20.00 crores), Girls Hostel (Rs.7.83 crores), Liberation of Scavengers (Rs.60.00 crores). National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation and other programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Casts/Tribes.

Labour and Employment : The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 101.80 crores inclusive of works outlay. Emphasis is on employment and training of labour and improving working conditions and safety.

Social Security and Welfare: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.527.35 crores of which Rs.450.00 crores are for Integrated Child Development Services. The outlay for 1992-93 also includes provision for day care centres for children, hostels for working women, Condensed Courses for Education of Women.

Nutrition : This forms a part of the demands of the Department of Food. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.2.32 crores.

GENERAL SERVICES

Public Works: The outlay of Rs.7.02 crores provides for construction of general pool Office accommodation, CPWD Training Institute and R & D cell at New Delhi and the newly set-up North-Eastern Zone at Shillong.

Other Administrative Services: The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.14.81 crores includes provision for training, mechanisation of government offices etc.

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STATEMENT 11

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/विभाग	MINISTRY/DEPARTMENT	बजट Budget 1991-92 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1991-92 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1992-93 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1362.34**	**...**	**1362.34**	**1327.60**	**...**	**1327.60**	**1408.00**	**...**	**1408.00**
कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1014.35	...	1014.35	1016.93	...	1016.93	1050.00	...	1050.00
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	190.00	...	190.00	180.51	...	180.51	200.00	...	200.00
पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	Department of Animal Husbandry And Dairying	157.99	...	157.99	130.16	...	130.16	158.00	...	158.00
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS**	**111.86**	**930.50**	**1042.36**	**115.09**	**542.55**	**657.64**	**117.00**	**1880.00**	**1997.00**
रसायन और पैट्रो रसायन विभाग	Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	21.86	609.80	631.66	21.25	257.00	278.25	17.00	746.00	763.00
उर्वरक विभाग	Department of Fertilisers	90.00	320.70	410.70	93.84	285.55	379.39	100.00	1134.00	1234.00
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**	**106.07**	**416.73**	**522.80**	**98.66**	**586.41**	**685.07**	**109.00**	**1008.08**	**1117.08**
नागर विमानन विभाग	Department of Civil Aviation	29.07	403.73	432.80	27.30	581.40	608.70	29.00	1007.08	1036.08
पर्यटन विभाग	Department of Tourism	77.00	13.00	90.00	71.36	5.01	76.37	80.00	1.00	81.00
नागरिक आपूर्ति तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**	**12.99**	**4.81**	**17.80**	**12.00**	**4.81**	**16.81**	**10.00**	**...**	**10.00**
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COAL**	**743.00**	**2257.00**	**3000.00**	**734.00**	**1624.00**	**2358.00**	**728.00**	**1955.00**	**2683.00**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**86.82**	**18.18**	**105.00**	**81.62**	**11.79**	**93.41**	**81.00**	**10.00**	**91.00**
वाणिज्य विभाग	Department of Commerce	82.82	18.18	101.00	77.63	11.79	89.42	77.00	10.00	87.00
पूर्ति विभाग	Department of Supply	4.00	...	4.00	3.99	...	3.99	4.00	...	4.00
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**95.00**	**3370.00**	**3465.00**	**77.47**	**3634.69**	**3712.16**	**80.00**	**4928.00**	**5008.00**
संचार मंत्रालय	Ministry of Communications	6.00	...	6.00	3.47	...	3.47	3.00	...	3.00
डाक सेवाएं	Postal Services	72.00	...	72.00	57.00	...	57.00	77.00	...	77.00
दूर-संचार सेवाएं	Telecommunication Services	17.00	3370.00	3387.00	17.00	3634.69	3651.69	...	4928.00	4928.00
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**300.44**	**...**	**300.44**	**267.06**	**...**	**267.06**	**280.00**	**...**	**280.00**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**1129.90**	**120.00**	**1249.90**	**1090.39**	**...**	**1090.39**	**804.00**	**...**	**804.00**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	Department of Economic Affairs	874.70	120.00	994.70	1087.91	...	1087.91	800.00	...	800.00
व्यय विभाग	Department of Expenditure	255.20	...	255.20	2.48	...	2.48	4.00	...	4.00
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**	**38.85**	**37.50**	**76.35**	**21.57**	**34.83**	**56.40**	**39.00**	**30.00**	**69.00**
खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PRO-CESSING INDUSTRIES**	**40.00**	**3.00**	**43.00**	**32.11**	**...**	**32.11**	**40.00**	**...**	**40.00**
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**1050.90**	**...**	**1050.90**	**1138.25**	**...**	**1138.25**	**1302.00**	**...**	**1302.00**
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	Department of Health	301.90	...	301.90	281.63	...	281.63	302.00	...	302.00
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	Department of Family Welfare	749.00	...	749.00	856.62	...	856.62	1000.00	...	1000.00
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**12.00**	**...**	**12.00**	**11.08**	**...**	**11.08**	**13.00**	**...**	**13.00**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1526.76**	**...**	**1526.76**	**1393.21**	**...**	**1393.21**	**1546.00**	**...**	**1546.00**
शिक्षा विभाग	Department of Education	977.00	...	977.00	905.17	...	905.17	952.00	...	952.00
युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	75.56	...	75.56	64.85	...	64.85	74.00	...	74.00
कला और संस्कृति विभाग	Department of Art and Culture	74.20	...	74.20	58.19	...	58.19	70.00	...	70.00
महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	Department of Women and Child Development	400.00	...	400.00	365.00	...	365.00	450.00	...	450.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**589.12**	**382.00**	**971.12**	**528.20**	**390.04**	**918.24**	**721.00**	**525.00**	**1246.00**
औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	Department of Industrial Development	70.00	...	70.00	58.00	...	58.00	254.00	...	254.00

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना परिव्यय
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(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. I.E.B.R	जोड़ Total
भारी उद्योग विभाग	Department of Heavy Industry	169.00	382.00	551.00	160.49	390.04	550.53	132.00	525.00	657.00
लघु उद्योग और कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	350.12	...	350.12	309.71	...	309.71	335.00	...	335.00
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**304.86**	**183.94**	**488.80**	**115.69**	**183.94**	**299.63**	**114.00**	**419.00**	**533.00**
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**95.00**	...	**95.00**	**71.38**	...	**71.38**	**102.00**	...	**102.00**
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**70.77**	**399.23**	**470.00**	**75.33**	**372.76**	**448.09**	**90.00**	**412.00**	**502.00**
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**8.00**	...	**8.00**	**7.02**	...	**7.02**	**8.00**	...	**8.00**
पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**180.00**	**4877.07**	**5057.07**	**180.00**	**3964.90**	**4144.90**	**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**
योजना मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**	**69.31**	...	**69.31**	**58.25**	...	**58.25**	**91.00**	...	**91.00**
आयोजन	Planning	55.00	...	55.00	49.13	...	49.13	75.00	...	75.00
सांख्यिकी विभाग	Department of Statistics	14.31	...	14.31	9.12	...	9.12	16.00	...	16.00
विद्युत तथा गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**2024.22**	**2995.29**	**5019.51**	**2023.47**	**2998.28**	**5021.75**	**1953.00**	**3342.00**	**5295.00**
विद्युत विभाग	Department of Power	1874.22	2995.29	4869.51	1889.25	2998.28	4887.53	1825.00	3342.00	5167.00
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा-स्रोत विभाग	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	150.00	...	150.00	134.22	...	134.22	128.00	...	128.00
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**	**3508.00**	...	**3508.00**	**3008.00**	...	**3008.00**	**3100.00**	...	**3100.00**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**338.88**	...	**338.88**	**296.07**	...	**296.07**	**350.00**	...	**350.00**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Science and Technology	149.20	...	149.20	124.46	...	124.46	150.00	...	150.00
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	118.68	...	118.68	107.71	...	107.71	125.00	...	125.00
जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	Department of Biotechnology	71.00	...	71.00	63.90	...	63.90	75.00	...	75.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**433.32**	**2502.06**	**2935.38**	**429.32**	**2580.94**	**3010.26**	**287.00**	**2785.00**	**3072.00**
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**848.80**	**941.20**	**1790.00**	**723.24**	**766.29**	**1489.53**	**740.00**	**1652.00**	**2392.00**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**234.54**	**80.11**	**314.65**	**179.40**	**80.11**	**259.51**	**206.00**	**11.00**	**217.00**
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**300.00**	**300.00**	**600.00**	**306.93**	**300.00**	**606.93**	**293.00**	**400.00**	**693.00**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**275.00**	...	**275.00**	**225.40**	...	**225.40**	**240.00**	...	**240.00**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**478.75**	...	**478.75**	**477.75**	...	**477.75**	**530.00**	...	**530.00**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**412.14**	**492.89**	**905.03**	**382.58**	**771.87**	**1154.45**	**412.00**	**866.00**	**1278.00**
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**121.60**	**11.40**	**133.00**	**108.10**	**21.75**	**129.85**	**75.00**	...	**75.00**
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**37.00**	...	**37.00**	**32.27**	...	**32.27**	**39.00**	...	**39.00**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**374.60**	...	**374.60**	**348.10**	...	**348.10**	**368.00**	...	**368.00**
रेलवे	**RAILWAYS**	**1694.00**	**3631.00**	**5325.00**	**1694.00**	**3631.00**	**5325.00**	**1925.00**	**3775.00**	**5700.00**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	*19014.84*	*23953.91*	*42968.75*	*17670.61*	*22500.96*	*40171.57*	*18501.00*	*29906.08*	*48407.08*

मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सम्मुख दर्शाए गए बजट समर्थन में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किए गए निर्माण कार्य पर हुआ व्यय शामिल है ।

Budget support shown against Ministries/Departments is inclusive of expenditure on works executed by CPWD.

विकास शीर्ष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण STATEMENT 12

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1991-92 Budget	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised	बजट 1992-93 Budget
I. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप	***I. Agriculture and Allied Activities***		***1857.85***	***1735.17***	***1879.27***
1. खेती बाड़ी	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	663.15	608.64	689.68
2. भू और जल संरक्षण	2. Soil and Water Conservation	12402	100.00	88.96	90.00
3. पशु पालन	3. Animal Husbandry	12403	59.82	51.95	57.70
4. डेरी विकास	4. Dairy Development	12404	97.96	78.00	100.00
5. मीन उद्योग	5. Fisheries	12405	65.00	51.46	78.50
6. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	6. Forestry and Wild Life	12406	183.21	174.09	177.00
7. बागान	7. Plantations	12407	50.82	52.59	48.21
8. खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	101.67	75.39	84.92
9. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	9. Agricultural Research and Education	12415	189.95	180.46	199.95
10. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	131.00	76.29	131.00
11. सहकारिता	11. Co-operation	12425	206.27	288.02	215.30
12. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	12. Other Agricultural programmes	12435	9.00	9.32	7.01
II. ग्रामीण विकास	***II. Rural Development***		***2702.41***	***2356.01***	***2609.98***
1. विशेष ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	513.40	479.40	506.46
2. ग्रामीण रोजगार	2. Rural Employment	12505	2100.00	1825.00	2046.00
3. भूमि सुधार	3. Land Reforms	12506	34.61	14.51	25.02
4. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	4. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	54.40	37.10	32.50
III. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	***III. Irrigation and Flood Control***		***266.70***	***217.15***	***230.71***
1. वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	40.54	29.62	30.20
2. लघु सिंचाई	2. Minor Irrigation	12702	57.83	51.50	50.73
3. कमान क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	3. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	89.50	90.00
4. बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	4. Flood Control and Drainage	12711	78.33	46.53	59.78
IV. ऊर्जा	***IV. Energy***		***13514.30***	***12269.16***	***14998.00***
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	5927.04	6214.56	6411.00
2. पेट्रोलियम	2. Petroleum	12802	4917.26	4057.38	6054.00
3. कोयला और लिग्नाइट	3. Coal and Lignite	12803	2520.00	1863.00	2405.00
4. ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत,	4. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	150.00	134.22	128.00
V. उद्योग और खनिज	***V. Industry and Minerals***		***7117.22***	***6689.22***	***8197.75***
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	548.06	454.34	502.98
2. लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग	2. Iron and Steel Industries	12852	2935.38	3010.26	3072.00
3. अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	3. Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	470.00	448.09	502.00
4. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	4. Cement and non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	80.00	80.00	84.80
5. उर्वरक उद्योग	5. Fertiliser Industries	12855	410.70	379.39	1234.00
6. पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग	6. Petro-Chemical Industries	12856	654.47	266.76	764.50
7. रसायन और औषधीय उद्योग	7. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	97.90	65.93	120.50
8. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	8. Engineering Industries	12858	394.45	402.56	528.11
9. दूर-संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक उद्योग	9. Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	12859	227.95	224.81	210.15
10. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	10. Consumer Industries	12860	253.26	247.62	154.51
11. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	11. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	194.00	215.72	192.00
12. अन्य उद्योग	12. Other Industries	12875	5.35	5.40	209.20
13. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	13. Other outlays on Industries and Minerals	12885	845.70	888.34	623.00
VI. परिवहन	***VI. Transport***		***7536.79***	***7415.22***	***9129.23***
1. रेलवे	1. Railways	13002	5325.00	5325.00	5700.00
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	2. Ports and Lighthouses	13051	539.00	367.75	634.50
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	616.99	609.91	1222.19
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation	13053	432.80	608.70	1036.08
5. सड़कें और पुल	5. Roads and Bridges	13054	490.00	455.62	463.37
6. सड़क परिवहन	6. Road Transport	13055	70.00	24.92	30.00
7. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	7. Inland Water Transport	13056	50.00	10.32	30.00
8. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	8. Other Transport Services	13075	13.00	13.00	13.09

विकास शीर्ष के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना-परिव्यय
CENTRAL PLAN OUTLAY BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

विवरण
STATEMENT 12
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head Of Development	बजट 1991-92 Budget	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised	बजट 1992-93 Budget
***VII.* संचार**	***VII. Communications***		***3383.00***	***3630.16***	***4890.00***
1. डाक सेवाएं	1. Postal Services	13201	72.00	57.00	77.00
2. दूर संचार सेवाएं	2. Telecommuncation Services	13225	3203.00	3435.00	4500.00
3. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3. Other Communication Services	13275	108.00	138.16	313.00
***VIII.* विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण**	***VIII. Science Technology & Environment***		***960.91***	***841.13***	***935.10***
1. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	1. Atomic Energy Research	13401	120.15	94.35	105.00
2. अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	2. Space Research	13402	374.60	348.10	368.00
3. समुद्र-विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3. Oceanographic Research	13403	37.00	32.27	39.00
4. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	4. Other Scientific Research	13425	311.93	273.44	320.10
5. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	5. Ecology and Environment	13435	117.23	92.97	103.00
***IX.* सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं**	***IX. General Economic Services***		***648.38***	***427.09***	***385.21***
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	31.59	30.14	41.75
2. पर्यटन	2. Tourism	13452	90.00	76.37	81.00
3. विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	3. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	34.20	29.53	31.21
4. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	4. Census, Surveys and Statistics	13454	22.81	17.20	26.00
5. मौसम विज्ञान	5. Meteorology	13455	30.00	24.66	31.00
6. नागरिक पूर्ति	6. Civil Supplies	13456	7.20	7.20	7.17
7. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	7. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	26.98	102.76	57.35
8. अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	8. Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries	13605	0.35	0.35	...
9. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	9. Other General Economic Services	13475	405.25	138.88	109.73
***X.* सामाजिक सेवाएं**	***X. Social Services***		***4956.48***	***4564.68***	***5128.40***
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	792.05	745.40	781.25
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	184.00	158.82	170.00
3. खेल-कूद और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports and Youth Services	22204	76.16	65.45	74.35
4. कला और संस्कृति	4. Art and Culture	22205	73.70	57.76	69.50
5. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	5. Medical and Public Health	22210	301.90	281.63	302.00
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	22211	749.00	856.62	1000.00
7. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	7. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	837.44	680.15	552.51
8. आवास	8. Housing	22216	402.10	440.47	507.72
9. शहरी विकास	9. Urban Development	22217	63.95	52.55	43.35
10. सूचना और प्रचार	10. Information and Publicity	22220	23.00	19.07	42.84
11. प्रसारण	11. Broadcasting	22221	465.80	280.56	490.16
12. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	12. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	22225	413.86	428.03	462.25
13. श्रम और रोजगार	13. Labour and Employment	22230	94.89	71.10	101.80
14. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	14. Social Security and Welfare	22235	474.35	424.35	527.35
15. पोषाहार	15. Nutrition	22236	3.28	1.79	2.32
16. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	16. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	1.00	0.93	1.00
***XI.* सामान्य सेवाएं**	***XI. General Services***		***24.71***	***26.58***	***23.43***
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	32052	1.64	0.60	1.50
2. पुलिस	2. Police	32055	...	...	...
3. पूर्ति और निपटान	3. Supplies and Disposals	32057	...	...	...
4. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	4. Stationery and Printing	32058	0.10	0.04	0.10
5. लोक निर्माण कार्य	5. Public Works	32059	6.65	12.93	7.02
6. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	6. Other Administrative Services	32070	16.32	13.01	14.81
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***		***42968.75***	***40171.57***	***48407.08***

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण **STATEMENT 13**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1991-92 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1992-93 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
कृषि मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Agriculture**	**218.36**	**0.80**	**217.56**	**323.17**	**0.30**	**322.87**	**250.51**	**0.25**	**250.26**
कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग	*Department of Agriculture and Cooperation*	*167.76*	*0.20*	*167.56*	*249.07*	*0.20*	*248.87*	*188.31*	*0.05*	*188.26*
1. भूमि विकास बैंक	1. Land Development Banks	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	50.00	...	50.00
2. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	2. National Cooperative Development Corporation	127.05	...	127.05	208.86	...	208.86	138.25	...	138.25
3. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	3. National Seeds Corporation	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
4. पाम आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड	4. Oil Palm India Ltd.	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.05	0.05	...
5. स्टेट फार्म्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	5. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
पशुपालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	*Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying*	*50.60*	*0.60*	*50.00*	*74.10*	*0.10*	*74.00*	*62.20*	*0.20*	*62.00*
6. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	6. National Dairy Development Board	50.00	...	50.00	74.00	...	74.00	62.00	...	62.00
7. बूचड़खाना निगम	7. Slaughter Houses Corporation	0.60	0.60	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.20	0.20	...
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**	**1026.76**	**10.06**	**86.20**	**641.20**	**22.67**	**75.98**	**1977.00**	**75.81**	**21.19**
रसायन और पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग	*Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals*	*631.66*	*8.06*	*13.80*	*278.25*	*7.67*	*13.58*	*763.00*	*13.81*	*3.19*
8. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	8. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.48	0.47	1.00	0.28	0.27
9. बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि०	9. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.50	0.75	0.75	1.43	0.72	0.71	3.00	0.50	0.50
10. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	10. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	6.00	...	...	10.90	...	...	20.00	...	...
11. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि०	11. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	0.95	0.95	3.00	0.75	0.75
12. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	76.00	...	...	45.00	...	...	85.00	...	...
13. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	13. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	6.84	1.25	1.25	2.37	1.19	1.18	5.00	1.18	1.17
14. भारतीय पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	14. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	520.76	...	...	201.00	...	...	553.00	...	...
15. कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	15. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	...	79.30	...	...
16. स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड	16. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.95	0.48	0.47	1.00	0.50	0.50
17. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	17. Other bodies/institutions	15.46	4.06	9.80	13.65	3.85	9.80	12.70	10.60	...
उर्वरक विभाग	*Department of Fertilisers*	*395.10*	*2.00*	*72.40*	*362.95*	*15.00*	*62.40*	*1214.00*	*62.00*	*18.00*
18. फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०	18. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	50.20	...	15.20	39.22	...	5.20	71.00	...	...
19. फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	19. Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd.	65.00	...	25.00	43.40	...	25.00	75.00	9.00	9.00
20. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन लि०	20. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	50.00	0.80	18.20	36.00	0.80	28.20	42.00	9.00	9.00
21. इंडियन फारमर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि०	21. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	...	220.00	...	...
22. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	22. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	0.10	...	...	230.00	...	...
23. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	23. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	48.00	1.00	...	32.75	14.00	...	100.00	43.00	...
24. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर लि०	24. National Fertilizers Ltd.	63.00	...	14.00	94.45	...	4.00	200.00	...	...
25. पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि०	25. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	45.00	...	...	40.79	...	...	50.00	...	...
26. प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड डेवलपमैंट (इं०) लि०	26. Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	2.50	...	...	1.00	...	...	6.00	1.00	...
27. पाइराइट्स,फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०	27. Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	3.20	0.20	...	7.32	0.20	...	20.00	...	...
28. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लि०	28. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	68.00	...	...	67.82	...	...	200.00	...	...
नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**442.79**	**13.53**	**12.53**	**613.16**	**14.28**	**12.47**	**1032.58**	**13.40**	**11.10**
नागर विमानन विभाग	*Department of Civil Aviation*	*426.79*	*11.53*	*11.53*	*603.36*	*11.48*	*10.48*	*1027.58*	*10.90*	*9.60*
29. एयर इंडिया	29. Air India	135.07	...	...	190.22	...	...	399.50	...	...
30. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	30. Indian Airlines	52.77	...	...	242.05	...	...	193.57	...	...
31. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	31. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	11.15	...	...	1.70	...	...	15.00	...	...
32. भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण लि०	32. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	99.00	...	...	85.30	...	...	117.97	...	...

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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजा परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
33. राष्ट्रीय हवाईअड्डा प्राधिकरण	33. National Airport Authority	122.08	11.31	11.31	78.64	11.26	10.26	275.47	10.65	9.35
34. पवन हंस लिमिटेड	34. Pawan Hans Ltd.	6.28	...	...	5.01	...	...	25.57	...	...
35. वायुदूत	35. Vayudoot	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.44	0.22	0.22	0.50	0.25	0.25
पर्यटन विभाग	*Department of Tourism*	*16.00*	*2.00*	*1.00*	*9.80*	*2.80*	*1.99*	*5.00*	*2.50*	*1.50*
36. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	36. India Tourism Development Corporation	16.00	2.00	1.00	9.80	2.80	1.99	5.00	2.50	1.50
नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution**	**6.81**	**...**	**2.00**	**6.81**	**...**	**2.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**
37. हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पती तेल निगम	37. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation	0.12	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...
38. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	38. National Cooperative Development Corporation	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
39. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए	39. Other bodies / Institutions	4.69	...	...	4.69	...	...	...	...	...
कोयला मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Coal**	**2985.00**	**440.00**	**286.00**	**2345.00**	**483.00**	**238.00**	**2660.00**	**298.00**	**407.00**
40. कोल इंडिया लि०	40. Coal India Ltd.	2035.00	277.00	122.00	1456.00	277.00	122.00	1850.00	96.00	274.00
41. नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि०	41. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	610.00	137.00	...	619.00	130.00	...	401.00	135.00	...
42. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि०	42. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	340.00	26.00	166.00	270.00	76.00	116.00	409.00	67.00	133.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**18.18**	**...**	**...**	**11.79**	**...**	**...**	**10.00**	**...**	**...**
वाणिज्य विभाग	*Department of Commerce*	*18.18*	...	...	*11.79*	...	...	*10.00*	...	...
43. माइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	43. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	6.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. चाय व्यापार निगम	44. Tea Trading Corporation	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए	45. Other bodies / Institutions	11.64	...	...	11.79	...	...	10.00	...	...
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**3387.00**	**17.00**	**...**	**3651.69**	**17.00**	**...**	**4928.00**	**...**	**...**
दूर-संचार सेवाए	*Telecommunication Services*	*3387.00*	*17.00*	...	*3651.69*	*17.00*	...	*4928.00*	...	...
46. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	46. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	6.00	3.00	...	6.00	3.00	...	7.00	...	...
47. इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज़ लि०	47. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	76.00	...	...	76.00	...	...	111.00	...	...
48. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड	48. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	650.00	...	...	685.00	...	...	641.00	...	...
49. दूर-संचार	49. Telecommunications	2553.00	14.00	...	2750.00	14.00	...	3859.00	...	...
50. विदेश संचार निगम लिमिटेड	50. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	102.00	...	...	134.69	...	...	310.00	...	...
वित्त मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Finance**	**879.20**	**194.00**	**565.20**	**943.87**	**218.16**	**725.71**	**666.32**	**195.00**	**471.32**
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	*Department of Economic Affairs*	*879.20*	*194.00*	*565.20*	*943.87*	*218.16*	*725.71*	*666.32*	*195.00*	*471.32*
51. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	51. Export Import Bank of India	40.00	40.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	60.00	60.00	...
52. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	52. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	27.85	...	27.85	147.26	...	147.26	175.00	...	175.00
53. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	53. Industrial Development Bank of India	132.50	100.00	32.50	153.15	50.00	103.15	215.00	50.00	165.00
54. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	54. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2.65	...	2.65	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32
55. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	55. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	39.00	25.00	14.00	34.00	20.00	14.00	34.00	20.00	14.00
56. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	56. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	90.00	...	90.00	20.00	...	20.00	80.00	...	80.00
57. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	57. National Housing Bank	29.50	...	29.50	41.37	...	41.37	...	...	...
58. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	58. Nationalised banks	18.00	18.00	...	102.76	102.76	...	53.00	53.00	...
59. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	59. Regional Rural Banks	11.00	11.00	...	10.40	10.40	...	11.00	11.00	...
60. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लि०	60. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	1.00	...
61. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	61. Small Industries Development Bank of India	487.70	...	367.70	396.66	...	396.66	35.00	...	35.00
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food**	**62.50**	**25.00**	**...**	**49.83**	**15.00**	**...**	**57.49**	**27.49**	**...**
62. केन्द्रीय भांडागारण निगम	62. Central Warehousing Corporation	37.50	...	...	34.83	...	...	30.00	...	...
63. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	63. Food Corporation of India	25.00	25.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	27.49	27.49	...
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	**5.60**	**1.30**	**1.30**	**2.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**1.50**	**0.50**	**1.00**
64. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज इंडिया लि०	64. Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd.	5.60	1.30	1.30	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.50	1.00
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**0.86**	**0.11**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**...**	**0.75**	**0.05**	**...**	**0.05**

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क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1991-92 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	बजट 1992-93 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
स्वास्थ्य विभाग	*Department of Health*	*0.11*	*0.11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. इंडियन मैडीसिन्ज फार्मास्युटिकल्स कारपोरेशन लि०	65. Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd.	0.11	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
परिवार कल्याण विभाग	*Department of Family Welfare*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
66. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि०	66. Hindustan Latex Ltd.	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.05	...	0.05
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**662.20**	**110.05**	**170.15**	**647.20**	**104.79**	**152.37**	**758.30**	**70.15**	**163.15**
भारी उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*541.70*	*104.55*	*55.15*	*541.70*	*99.29*	*52.37*	*650.30*	*62.15*	*63.15*
67. एण्ड्रयू यूल एंड कंपनी लि०	67. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.	16.00	...	...	16.00	...	...	35.00	...	...
68 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	68. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	18.45	6.80	7.00	18.45	6.46	6.65	10.70	4.25	4.45
69. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	69. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	100.00	...	...	100.00	...	...	106.26	...	...
70. भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	70. Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.	0.65	0.33	0.32	0.65	0.30	0.31	0.10	...	0.10
71. भारत आप्थेलमिक ग्लास लि०	71. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.47	0.48	0.80	0.40	0.40
72. भारत यंत्र निगम लि०	72. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	11.50	3.25	3.25	11.50	3.08	3.09	25.40	1.25	1.25
73. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	73. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	80.00	15.00	15.00	80.00	14.25	14.25	77.00	...	...
74 भारतीय साईकिल निगम लि०	74. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.10	...	0.10
75. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि०	75. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	...	...	...
76. द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	76. Fluid Control Research Institute	0.20	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.25	...	...
77. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	77. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	10.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	4.75	4.75	3.00	1.50	1.50
78. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि०	78. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	75.00	...	...	75.00	...	...	89.89	36.50	36.50
79. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	79. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	47.00	12.00	...	47.00	11.40	...	86.76	...	...
80. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	80. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	5.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.37	2.38	51.96	...	...
81. हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लि०	81. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	72.00	27.00	...	72.00	25.65	...	15.00	...	...
82. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट कंपनी लि०	82. Hindustan Salt Company Ltd.	2.00	1.50	...	2.00	1.42	...	3.26	1.50	1.50
83. इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लि०	83. Instrumentation Ltd.	8.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	0.95	0.95	6.50	...	...
84. मारूति उद्योग लि०	84. Maruti Udyog Ltd.	40.00	...	...	40.00	...	...	100.00	...	...
85. माइनिंग एंड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०	85. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	4.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	1.90	1.90	3.00	1.50	1.50
86. नेशनल बाइसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	86. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.10	...	0.10
87. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम	87. National Industrial Development Corporation	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.47	0.48	0.35	...	0.20
88. नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	88. National Instruments Ltd.	1.50	0.42	0.43	1.50	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.25	0.25
89. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०	89. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	17.00	12.50	2.50	17.00	11.90	2.35	3.07	1.00	1.00
90. प्राग टूल्स लि०	90. Praga Tools Ltd.	3.00	...	1.00	3.00	...	0.95	3.00	...	...
91. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	91. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.10	...	0.10
92. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	92. Scooters India Ltd.	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.10	...	0.10
93. टेनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	93. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.23	0.24	0.10	...	0.10
94. टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	94. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	27.00	13.50	13.50	27.00	12.82	12.83	28.00	14.00	14.00
लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro. and Rural Industries*	*20.50*	*5.50*	*115.00*	*105.50*	*5.50*	*100.00*	*108.00*	*8.00*	*100.00*
95. खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग-खादी उद्योग	95. Khadi and Village Industries Commission-Khadi Industries	40.00	...	40.00	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00
96 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग -अन्य ग्रामीण उद्योग	96. Khadi and Village Industries Commission- Other Village Industries	75.00	...	75.00	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	65.00
97. भारतीय लघु उद्योग कारपोरेशन लि०	97. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	8.00	8.00	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information & Broadcasting**	**186.74**	**1.40**	**1.40**	**186.44**	**1.25**	**1.25**	**423.00**	**2.00**	**2.00**
98. नेशनल फिल्म डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन	98. National Film Development Corporation	6.37	1.40	1.40	6.07	1.25	1.25	6.84	2.00	2.00

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश

PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण STATEMENT 13

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 19891-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
99.आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन की अक्षय निधि	99. Non-lapsable funds of Akashvani and Doordarshan	180.37	...	...	180.37	...	...	416.16	...	...
खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Mines**	**419.03**	**18.45**	**1.35**	**386.31**	**12.20**	**1.35**	**441.00**	**20.00**	**9.00**
100.भारत एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि०	100. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	60.00	...	...	38.90	...	...	42.00	...	...
101. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	101. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	9.30	8.30	1.00	9.30	8.30	1.00	8.50	...	8.50
102. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	102. Hindusthan Copper Ltd.	66.00	...	...	66.00	...	...	88.71	1.00	...
103. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	103. Hindusthan Zinc Ltd.	162.00	0.80	...	162.00	0.80	...	120.00	18.00	...
104. मिनरल एक्सप्लोरेशन कारपोरेशन लि०	104. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	14.00	9.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	1.00	1.00	...
105. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी लि०	105. National Aluminium Company Ltd.	96.00	...	...	96.00	...	...	168.00	...	...
106.सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन	106. Sikkim Mining Corporation	0.70	0.35	0.35	0.45	0.10	0.35	0.53	...	0.50
107. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाए	107. Others bodies/Institutions	11.03	...	...	10.66	...	...	12.26	...	...
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**5057.07**	**...**	**180.00**	**4144.90**	**...**	**180.00**	**6208.00**	**...**	**300.00**
108. बाल्मेर लारी लि०	108. Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	7.00	...	...	12.99	...	...	18.00	...	...
109. भारत पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	109. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	166.17	...	...	73.32	...	...	82.75	...	...
110. बीको लारी लि०	110. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	0.10	...	...	3.82	...	...	1.00	...	...
111. बोंगाईगाव रिफाइनरीज एंड पैट्रोकैमिकल्स लि०	111. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd.	49.88	...	...	50.66	...	...	69.27	...	...
112. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०	112. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	39.09	...	...	40.57	...	...	47.10	...	...
113. इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि०	113. Engineers India Ltd.	3.25	...	...	3.91	...	...	5.00	...	...
114भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि०	114. Gas Authority of India Ltd.	269.61	...	...	197.29	...	...	152.20	...	...
115. हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	115. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	191.55	...	...	98.85	...	...	156.79	...	...
116.इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	116. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	798.88	...	...	452.06	...	...	812.10	...	...
117. इन्डो-बर्मा पैट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि०	117. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd.	77.00	...	...	18.25	...	...	28.00	...	...
118. लूब्रिजोल इंडिया लि०	118. Lubrizol India Ltd.	8.71	...	...	9.79	...	...	6.00	...	...
119. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	119. Madras Refineries Ltd.	106.09	...	...	94.39	...	...	187.79	...	...
120. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	120. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	3095.74	...	125.00	2800.00	...	125.00	4420.00	...	260.00
121. आयल इंडिया लि०	121. Oil India Ltd.	244.00	...	55.00	289.00	...	55.00	222.00	...	40.00
विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Power and Non-conventional Energy Sources**	**4729.95**	**1678.84**	**55.82**	**4631.94**	**1271.56**	**362.10**	**5065.26**	**1240.56**	**482.70**
विद्युत विभाग	*Department of Power*	*4725.29*	*1674.18*	*55.82*	*4627.28*	*1266.90*	*362.10*	*5061.00*	*1236.30*	*482.70*
122. दामोदर घाटी निगम	122. DamodarValley Corporation	340.00	...	25.00	280.51	...	...	339.00	...	...
123. नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	123. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	120.00	120.00	...	43.00	43.00	...	170.00	120.00	...
124. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन लि०	124. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation of India Ltd.	1049.00	253.18	30.82	1068.00	277.20	25.80	1238.00	309.00	20.00
125. राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम	125. National Power Transmission Corporation	6.00	6.00	...	256.00	56.00	...	441.00	10.00	...
126. नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	126. National Thermal Power Corporation of India Ltd.	2715.29	800.00	...	2755.77	666.70	336.30	2298.00	552.30	462.70
127. उत्तर-पूर्वी बिजली विद्युत निगम कारपोरेशन लि०	127. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	200.00	200.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	100.00	70.00	...
128. विद्युत वित्त निगम	128. Power Finance Corporation	125.00	125.00	...	125.00	125.00	...	125.00	125.00	...
129. टिहरी पन बिजली विकास निगम	129. Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	170.00	170.00	...	39.00	39.00	...	300.00	50.00	...
130. अन्य संस्थाए /निकाय	130. Others bodies/Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	...
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	*Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources*	*4.66*	*4.66*	...	*4.66*	*4.66*	...	*4.26*	*4.26*	...
131. इंडियन रिन्युएबल एनर्जी डिवलपमैंट एजेन्सी	131. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...
132.फोटोवोल्टिक और संबद्ध उद्योग	132. Photovoltaics and related Industries	0.66	0.66	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.26	0.26	...
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Rural Development**	...	...	...	...	...	...	**5.00**	**5.00**	...
133.शहरी विकास और आवास निगम	133. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Science and Technology**	**3.00**	**1.60**	**1.40**	**2.84**	**1.52**	**1.32**	**3.50**	**1.75**	**1.75**

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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1991-92 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट 1991-92 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	बजट 1991-92 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: ऋण Loans	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: ऋण Loans	बजट 1992-93 Budget: कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट 1992-93 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: इक्विटी Equity	बजट 1992-93 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support: ऋण Loans
134. भारत प्रतिरक्षण और जीव विज्ञान निगम	134. Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...
135. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	135. Central Electronics Ltd.	2.50	1.25	1.25	2.36	1.18	1.18	3.30	1.65	1.65
136. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान विकास निगम	136. National Research Development Corporation	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.28	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.10	0.10
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel**	**2935.38**	**16.30**	**417.02**	**3010.26**	**3.55**	**425.77**	**3072.00**	**207.29**	**79.71**
137. भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि०	137. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	10.00	8.30	1.70	6.90	1.60	5.30	6.75	2.60	4.15
138. बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	138. Bird Group of Companies	5.39	...	5.39	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
139. फेरो स्क्रेप निगम लि०	139. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	2.00	...	...	2.20	...	...	4.80	...	...
140. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	140. Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6.00	...	6.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
141. कुद्रेमुख लोहा अयस्क कंपनी लि०	141. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	75.00	...	...	33.00	...	...	75.00	...	...
142. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	142. Manganeese Ore India Ltd.	5.41	...	...	6.30	...	...	8.50	...	...
143. मैटल स्क्रेप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	143. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.	2.00	...	...	2.00	...	...	0.35	...	...
144. मेटलर्जिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंसल्टेंट इंडिया लि०	144. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	1.00	...	...	0.96	...	...	1.80	...	...
145. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम	145. National Mineral Development Corporation	92.58	...	...	92.20	...	...	100.00	...	...
146. राष्ट्रीय मिशन	146. National Mission	2.00	...	...	2.00	...	...	5.00	...	...
147 नीलाचल इस्पात निगमलि०	147. Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	0.50	0.50	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.40	0.40	...
148. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	148. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	752.00	...	398.93	900.00	...	400.52	615.00	200.00	62.00
149. स्पोंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	149. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12.00	7.00	5.00	15.00	1.25	9.95	12.00	3.89	3.56
150. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	150. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	1969.00	...	...	1939.00	...	...	2232.00	...	...
151. विजयनगर स्टील लि०	151. Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	0.50	0.50	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.40	0.40	...
जल भू-तल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**1233.10**	**24.63**	**267.27**	**971.03**	**9.63**	**195.11**	**1833.15**	**12.09**	**169.06**
जल भू-तल परिवहन विभाग	*Department of Surface Transport*	*103.25*	*17.50*	*85.75*	*28.00*	*2.50*	*25.50*	*42.00*	*9.00*	*33.00*
152. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	152. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	35.00	17.50	17.50	5.00	2.50	2.50	18.00	9.00	9.00
153. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	153. Delhi Transport Corporation	53.00	...	53.00	13.00	...	13.00	20.00	...	20.00
154. राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम	154. State Transport Corporations	15.00	...	15.00	10.00	...	10.00	4.00	...	4.00
155. राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम	155. National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ एवं नौवहन विभाग	*Department of Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping Ports*	*1129.85*	*7.13*	*181.52*	*943.03*	*7.13*	*169.61*	*1791.15*	*3.09*	*136.06*
156. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	156. Bombay Port Trust	40.00	...	10.58	25.85	...	7.30	70.43	...	12.10
157. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	157. Calcutta Port Trust	64.00	...	11.00	24.83	...	6.05	46.20	...	5.68
1158. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	158. Cochin Port Trust	37.03	...	24.60	40.34	...	27.04	42.17	...	10.25
159. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	159. Dredging Corporation of India	20.04	...	...	40.91	...	...	55.79	...	...
160. हल्दिया गोदी	160. Haldia Dock	37.00	...	20.35	27.59	...	13.35	45.00	...	6.32
161. जिग्गर खली	161. Jiggar Khali	7.00	...	...	...	...	...	35.29	...	...
162. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	162. Madras Port Trust	55.00	...	16.48	16.85	...	2.75	34.89	...	8.05
163. मार्मगोआ पत्तन	163. Mormugao Port	7.10	...	...	3.14	...	...	11.76	...	...
164. नेवा शेवा पोर्ट	164. Nava Shewa Port	65.00	...	35.00	40.35	...	35.00	57.30	...	25.00
165. नया काडला पत्तन न्यास	165. New Kandla Port Trust	55.00	...	...	13.56	...	...	40.00	...	...
166 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	166. New Mangalore Port	8.56	...	3.02	5.27	...	...	4.91	...	...
1167. पारादीप पत्तन	167. Paradip Port	40.00	...	15.00	28.00	...	...	67.00	...	10.00
168. तूतीकोरिन पत्तन	168. Tuticorin Port	8.95	...	2.95	6.88	...	2.39	17.05	...	2.00
169. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	169. Vishakapatnam Port	59.79	...	...	48.68	...	...	65.57	...	...
पोत-निर्माण	*Ship-Building*									
170. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	170. Bombay Port Trust	5.94	...	3.94	3.50	...	3.50	4.42	...	2.57
171. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	171. Calcutta Port Trust	1.00	...	1.00	0.52	...	0.52	...	...	...
172. कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	172. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	5.86	2.93	2.93	5.86	2.93	2.93	5.00	2.50	2.50
173. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	173. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	5.08	2.45	2.63	5.08	2.45	2.63	1.60	0.30	1.30
174. हुगली डाक एंड पोर्ट्स इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०	174. Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd.	3.50	1.75	1.75	3.50	1.75	1.75	0.58	0.29	0.29
175. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	175. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	604.00	...	30.29	602.32	...	64.40	1186.19	...	50.00
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**118.51**	**33.40**	**5.00**	**112.60**	**30.74**	**1.75**	**47.90**	**36.90**	...
176. ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन	176. British India Corporation	7.00	7.00	...	6.65	6.65	...	7.00	7.00	...

सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना निवेश
PLAN INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

क्रम संख्या मंत्रालय/उद्यम का नाम	Sl. No. Name of Ministry/Enterprise	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	कुल आयोजना परिव्यय Total Plan Outlay	बजट समर्थन Budget Support इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans
177. हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम	177. Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corpn.	2.00	2.00	...	0.90	0.90	...	1.00	1.00	...
178. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	178. National Cooperative Development Corporation	5.00	...	5.00	1.75	...	1.75	5.00	5.00	...
179. राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	179. National Handloom Development Corporation	1.50	1.50	...	1.43	1.43	...	1.00	1.00	...
180. नेशनल जूट मैन्यूफेक्चर्स कारपोरेशन	180. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation	2.90	2.90	...	2.76	2.76	...	2.90	2.90	...
181. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम	181. National Textile Corporation	100.11	20.00	...	99.11	19.00	...	31.00	20.00	...
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**337.00**	**37.00**	**–**	**367.50**	**42.00**	**25.50**	**519.04**	**32.01**	**87.03**
182. हिन्दुस्तान प्रिफेब लि०	182. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.02	0.01	0.01
183. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	183. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	335.50	35.50	...	361.00	40.50	20.50	511.00	32.00	79.00
184. आवास विकास वित्त निगम	184. Housing Development Finance Corporation	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00	8.00	...	8.00
185. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम	185. National Buildings Construction Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Water Resources**	**10.00**	**...**	**10.00**	**9.00**	**...**	**9.00**	**2.00**	**...**	**2.00**
186. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	186. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
187. नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि०	187. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	...	...	...
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Welfare**	**10.50**	**10.50**	**...**	**30.50**	**30.50**	**...**	**35.50**	**35.50**	**...**
188. कृत्रिम अंग निर्माण निगम	188. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...
189. राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ी जाति वित्त और विकास निगम	189. National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	...	...	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...
190. राष्ट्रीय अ.जा. और अ. जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम	190. National SC & ST Finance and Development Corporation	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00	...
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	*Department of Atomic Energy*	*674.46*	*181.57*	...	*953.44*	*181.57*	...	*1053.05*	*168.63*	*18.42*
191. भारतीय इलक्ट्रानिक निगम	191. Electronics Corporation of India	13.00	...	...	12.00	...	...	15.00	1.00	1.00
192. इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	192. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2.50	...	...	18.96	...	...	35.00	7.58	7.42
193. नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम	193. Nuclear Power Corporation	571.96	130.57	...	821.06	130.57	...	950.05	128.05	10.00
194. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया	194. Uranium Corporation of India	87.00	51.00	...	101.42	51.00	...	53.00	32.00	...
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	*Department of Electronics*	*48.10*	*30.30*	*6.40*	*52.99*	*30.30*	*0.94*	...	...	...
195. कंप्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	195. Computer Maintenance Corporation	4.20	0.10	0.10	29.95	0.10	0.10	...	...	...
196. इलेक्ट्रानिकी ट्रेड और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास कारपोरेशन लि०	196. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.	1.00	0.20	0.80	3.17	0.20	0.80	...	...	...
197. सेमी-कंडक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि०	197. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	40.50	30.00	5.50	24.36	30.00	0.04	...	...	...
198. अन्य संस्थाएं /निकाय	198. Other Institutions / Bodies	2.40	...	...	1.85	...	...	...	...	...
199. रेलवे	199. Railways	5325.00	1694.00	...	5325.00	1694.00	...	5700.00	1925.00	...
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***30783.10***	***4539.84***	***2289.35***	***29421.22***	***4185.02***	***2735.24***	***36750.15***	***4367.33***	***2476.74***

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बान्ड/ ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ आपूर्तिकर्ता ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बान्ड/ ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ आपूर्तिकर्ता ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers**	**305.46**	**...**	**28.45**	**208.64**	**542.55**	**1001.77**	**...**	**30.55**	**847.68**	**1880.00**
रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	***Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals***	***160.00***	***...***	***20.00***	***77.00***	***257.00***	***433.97***	***...***	***13.00***	***299.03***	***746.00***
1. बंगाल कैमिकल्स एंड फार्मासियुटिकल्स लि०	1. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.45	0.45
2. बंगाल इम्युनिटी लि०	2. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
3. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि.	3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	10.90	...	...	...	10.90	2.72	...	...	17.28	20.00
4. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स लि.	4. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50
5. हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लि०	5. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	25.00	...	...	20.00	45.00	35.00	...	...	50.00	85.00
6. इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि०	6. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.65	2.65
7. भारतीय पैट्रो-रसायन निगम लि०	7. Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	124.00	...	20.00	57.00	201.00	372.00	...	...	181.00	553.00
8. पैट्रोफिल्स कोआपरेटिव लि.	8. Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	24.25	...	13.00	42.05	79.30
9. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	9. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.10	2.10
उर्वरक विभाग	***Department of Fertilizers***	***145.46***	***...***	***8.45***	***131.64***	***285.55***	***567.80***	***...***	***17.55***	***548.65***	***1134.00***
10. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०	10. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	18.40	18.40	...	...	...	57.00	57.00
11. फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स (ट्रावनकोर) लि०	11. Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	14.02	...	...	20.00	34.02	71.00	...	...	...	71.00
12. हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि०	12. Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	7.00	7.00	...	...	...	24.00	24.00
13. इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लि०	13. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	220.00	...	...	...	220.00
14. कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि०	14. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.	0.10	...	...	...	0.10	94.97	...	...	135.03	230.00
15. मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	15. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	8.45	10.30	18.75	...	...	17.55	39.45	57.00
16. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	16. National Fertilizers Ltd.	90.45	...	...	...	90.45	170.83	...	...	29.17	200.00
17. पारादीप फास्फेटस लि०	17. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	40.79	...	...	...	40.79	11.00	...	...	39.00	50.00
18. प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलपमेंट (इंडिया) लि०	18. Projects and Development (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
19. पाइराइट्स, फासफेट्स एंड केमिकल्स लि०	19. Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	...	...	...	7.12	7.12	...	...	...	20.00	20.00
20. राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	20. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	...	...	...	67.82	67.82	...	...	...	200.00	200.00
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**582.71**	**...**	**...**	**3.70**	**586.41**	**993.08**	**...**	**...**	**15.00**	**1008.08**
नागर विमानन विभाग	***Department of Civil Aviation***	***579.70***	***...***	***...***	***1.70***	***581.40***	***992.08***	***...***	***...***	***15.00***	***1007.08***
21. एअर इंडिया	21. Air India	190.22	...	...	...	190.22	399.50	...	...	...	399.50
22. इंडियन एअरलाइन्स	22. Indian Airlines	242.05	...	...	...	242.05	193.57	...	...	...	193.57
23. इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	23. Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy	...	...	...	1.70	1.70	...	...	...	15.00	15.00
24. भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	24. International Airports Authority of India	85.30	...	...	...	85.30	117.97	...	...	...	117.97
25. राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण	25. National Airports Authority	57.12	...	...	...	57.12	255.47	...	...	...	255.47
26. हैलीकोप्टर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया (पवन हंस लि०)	26. Helicopter Corporation of India (Pawan Hans Ltd)	5.01	...	...	...	5.01	25.57	...	...	...	25.57
पर्यटन विभाग	***Department of Tourism***	***3.01***	***...***	***...***	***2.00***	***5.01***	***1.00***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***1.00***
27. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	27. India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	3.01	...	...	2.00	5.01	1.00	...	...	...	1.00
नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution**	**0.12**	**...**	**...**	**4.69**	**4.81**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
28. हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पती तेल निगम	28. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation	0.12	...	...	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...
29. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	29. Other bodies/institutions	...	...	...	4.69	4.69	...	...	...	...	...
कोयला मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Coal**	**939.00**	**200.00**	**133.00**	**352.00**	**1624.00**	**727.79**	**636.00**	**251.00**	**340.21**	**1955.00**
30. कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	30. Coal India Ltd	448.00	200.00	133.00	276.00	1057.00	556.00	400.00	251.00	273.00	1480.00
31. नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	31. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd	489.00	...	...	...	489.00	30.00	236.00	...	...	266.00
32. सिंगरेनी कोलरीज कम्पनी लि०	32. Singareni Collieries Company Ltd	2.00	...	...	76.00	78.00	141.79	...	...	67.21	209.00
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Commerce**	**11.79**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**11.79**	**10.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**10.00**
वाणिज्य विभाग	***Department of Commerce***	***11.79***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***11.79***	***10.00***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***10.00***
33. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	33. Other bodies/institutions	11.79	...	...	...	11.79	10.00	...	...	...	10.00

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
संचार मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Communications**	**2660.69**	**974.00**	...	...	**3634.69**	**3797.00**	**1071.00**	**60.00**	...	**4928.00**
दूर संचार सेवाएं	*Telecommunication Services*	*2660.69*	*974.00*	...	...	*3634.69*	*3797.00*	*1071.00*	*60.00*	...	*4928.00*
34. हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि०	34. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd	3.00	...	...	...	3.00	7.00	...	...	...	7.00
35. इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लि०	35. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd	76.00	...	...	...	76.00	111.00	...	...	...	111.00
36. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि०	36. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	315.00	370.00	...	...	685.00	448.00	193.00	...	...	641.00
37. दूर संचार	37. Telecommunications	2132.00	604.00	...	...	2736.00	2981.00	878.00	...	...	3859.00
38. विदेश संचार निगम लि०	38. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd	134.69	...	...	...	134.69	250.00	...	60.00	...	310.00
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Food**	**34.83**	...	...	...	**34.83**	**30.00**	...	...	...	**30.00**
39. केन्द्रीय भाण्डागारण निगम	39. Central Warehousing Corporation	34.83	...	...	...	34.83	30.00	...	...	...	30.00
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Industry**	**195.65**	**104.05**	**16.44**	**73.90**	**390.04**	**287.74**	**18.70**	**51.42**	**167.14**	**525.00**
भारी उद्योग विभाग	*Department of Heavy Industry*	*195.65*	*104.05*	*16.44*	*73.90*	*390.04*	*287.74*	*18.70*	*51.42*	*167.14*	*525.00*
40. एन्ड्रू यूल एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	40. Andrew Yule and Company Ltd	10.70	...	...	5.30	16.00	20.29	...	...	14.71	35.00
41. भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि०	41. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd	2.35	...	...	2.99	5.34	2.00	...	...	...	2.00
42. भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	42. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd	100.00	...	...	...	100.00	106.26	...	...	...	106.26
43. भारत लेदर कोरपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	43. Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd	...	...	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	...
44. भारत ओपथलमिक ग्लास लि०	44. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	...	...	...	...	...
45. भारत यन्त्र निगम लि०	45. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd	0.84	...	...	4.49	5.33	4.31	...	...	18.59	22.90
46. सीमेन्ट निगम लि०	46. Cement Corporation Ltd	...	...	...	51.50	51.50	25.00	11.00	...	41.00	77.00
47. साइकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	47. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
48. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	48. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	...	...	...	...
49. द्रव्य नियन्त्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	49. Fluid Control research Institute	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.25	...	...	...	0.25
50. हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	50. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...
51. हिन्दुस्तान केबल लि०	51. Hindustan Cables Ltd	8.45	66.55	...	...	75.00	16.89	...	...	...	16.89
52. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	52. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd	19.16	...	16.44	...	35.60	27.76	7.70	...	51.30	86.76
53. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि०	53. Hindustan Paper Corporation limited	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	21.50	...	...	30.46	51.96
54. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि०	54. Hindustan Photo Films Mnfg Company Ltd	8.85	37.50	...	...	46.35	12.42	...	...	2.58	15.00
55. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि०	55. Hindustan Salts Ltd	...	...	...	0.58	0.58	0.26	...	...	...	0.26
56. इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि०	56. Instrumentation Ltd	2.00	...	...	4.10	6.10	...	...	...	6.50	6.50
57. मारुति उद्योग लि०	57. Maruti Udyog Ltd	40.00	...	...	...	40.00	48.58	...	51.42	...	100.00
58. माइनिंग और एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन	58. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...
59. नेशनल बाइसाईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	59. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...
60. नेशनल इंडस्ट्रीयल डवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लि.	60. National Industrial Development Corprn Ltd	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.15	...	...	...	0.15
61. नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	61. National Instruments Ltd	...	...	...	0.70	0.70	...	...	...	...	...
62. नेपा लि०	62. NEPA Limited	2.75	...	...	...	2.75	1.07	...	...	...	1.07
63. प्रागा टूल्स लि०	63. Praga Tools Ltd	0.55	...	...	1.50	2.05	1.00	...	...	2.00	3.00
64. पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि०	64. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
65. स्कूटर इंडिया लि०	65. Scooters India Ltd.	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
66. भारत टैनरी एण्ड फुटवीयर निगम लि०	66. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	...	...	...	...	...
67. भारत टायर निगम लि०	67. Tyre Corporation of India Limited	...	...	...	1.35	1.35	...	...	...	...	...
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**183.94**	...	...	...	**183.94**	**419.00**	...	...	...	**419.00**
68. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम लि०	68. National Film Development Corprn Ltd	3.57	...	...	...	3.57	2.84	...	...	...	2.84
69. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं आदि (आकाशवाणी/दूरदर्शन की अव्यपनीय निधि)	69. Other bodies/institutions etc. (non-lapsable fund of Akashvani/Doordarshan)	180.37				180.37	416.16				416.16

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

विवरण
STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बाण्ड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
खान मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Mines**	**342.32**	**...**	**9.10**	**21.34**	**372.76**	**391.85**	**...**	**7.89**	**12.26**	**412.00**
70. भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	70. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd	19.12	...	9.10	10.68	38.90	34.11	...	7.89	...	42.00
71. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	71. Hindustan Copper Ltd	66.00	...	...	...	66.00	87.71	...	...	...	87.71
72. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	72. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	161.20	...	...	...	161.20	102.00	...	...	...	102.00
73. नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लि०	73. National Aluminium Company Ltd	96.00	...	...	...	96.00	168.00	...	...	...	168.00
74. सिक्किम मीनिंग कारपोरेशन	74. Sikkim Mining Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	0.03
75. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	75. Other bodies/Institutions	...	...	...	10.66	10.66	...	...	...	12.26	12.26
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	**2634.82**	**...**	**...**	**1330.08**	**3964.90**	**2645.87**	**28.00**	**2076.68**	**1157.45**	**5908.00**
76. बामर लारी एंड कम्पनी लि०	76. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd	6.45	...	...	6.54	12.99	...	...	...	18.00	18.00
77. भारत पेट्रोलियम निगम लि०	77. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	73.32	...	...	...	73.32	82.75	...	...	...	82.75
78. बिको लारी	78. Biecco Lawrei	...	...	...	3.82	3.82	...	...	...	1.00	1.00
79. बोंगाईगांव रिफाईनरी एंड पेट्रो-केमिकल्स लि०	79. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd	50.66	...	...	...	50.66	58.35	...	...	10.92	69.27
80. कोचीन रिफाईनरी लि०	80. Cochin Refineries Ltd	21.25	...	...	19.32	40.57	8.46	...	...	38.64	47.10
81. इंजीनियर्स इण्डिया लि०	81. Engineers India Ltd	3.91	...	...	...	3.91	5.00	...	...	...	5.00
82. गैस अथोरिटी आफ इण्डिया लि०	82. Gas Authority of India Ltd	197.29	...	...	...	197.29	152.20	...	...	...	152.20
83. हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि०	83. Hindustan Petroleum Coporation Ltd	36.33	...	...	62.52	98.85	143.21	...	...	13.58	156.79
84. इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लि०	84. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd	402.06	...	...	50.00	452.06	500.10	...	...	312.00	812.10
85. भारत-बर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि०	85. Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company Ltd	...	...	...	18.25	18.25	...	28.00	...	...	28.00
86. लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि०	86. Lubrizol India Ltd	5.82	...	...	3.97	9.79	3.42	...	...	2.58	6.00
87. मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि०	87. Madras Refineries Ltd	56.13	...	...	38.26	94.39	32.43	...	...	155.36	187.79
88. तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	88. Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1596.93	...	...	1078.07	2675.00	1477.95	...	2076.68	605.37	4160.00
89. आयल इण्डिया लि०	89. Oil India Ltd	184.67	...	...	49.33	234.00	182.00	...	...	...	182.00
विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources**	**608.63**	**1843.64**	**546.01**	**...**	**2998.28**	**306.00**	**1647.00**	**1300.00**	**89.00**	**3342.00**
विद्युत विभाग	***Department of Power***	***608.63***	***1843.64***	***546.01***	***...***	***2998.28***	***306.00***	***1647.00***	***1300.00***	***89.00***	***3342.00***
90. दामोदर घाटी निगम	90. Damodar Valley Corporation	30.51	250.00	...	...	280.51	...	200.00	50.00	89.00	339.00
91. नाथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	91. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
92. नेशनल हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो० लि०	92. National Hydro Electric Power Corprn Ltd	22.00	593.00	150.00	...	765.00	19.00	500.00	390.00	...	909.00
93. राष्ट्रीय विद्युत उपग्रह निगम	93. National Power Transmission Corporation	...	200.00	...	...	200.00	81.00	250.00	100.00	...	43[illegible].00
94. राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम लि)	94. National Thermal Power Corpration Ltd	556.12	800.64	396.01	...	1752.77	206.00	697.00	380.00	...	1283.00
95. उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	95. North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	30.00
96. टिहरी पनबिजली विकास निगम	96. Tehri Hydro-Development Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250.00	...	250.00
97. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	97. Other bodies/Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Steel**	**627.66**	**500.00**	**650.40**	**802.88**	**2580.94**	**1166.45**	**500.00**	**1113.55**	**5.00**	**2785.00**
98. फैरो स्क्रैप निगम लि०	98. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd	2.20	...	...	...	2.20	4.80	...	...	...	4.80
99. कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	99. Kundremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd	33.00	...	...	...	33.00	75.00	...	...	...	75.00
100. मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	100. Managanese Ore India Ltd	6.30	...	...	...	6.30	8.50	...	...	...	8.50
101. मैटल स्क्रैप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	101. Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of India Ltd	2.00	...	...	...	2.00	0.35	...	...	...	0.35
102. मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	102. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants(I) Ltd	0.96	...	...	...	0.96	1.80	...	...	...	1.80

सरकारी उद्यमों के संसाधन
RESOURCES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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STATEMENT 14

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/उद्यम	Ministry/Enterprise	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92					बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93				
		आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total	आन्तरिक संसाधन Internal Resources	बांड ऋण-पत्र Bonds/ Debentures	ई.सी.बी./ सप्लायर्स ऋण E.C.B./ Suppliers Credit	अन्य Others	जोड़ Total
103. राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०	103. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	92.20	...	...	...	92.20	100.00	...	...	...	100.00
104. राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	104. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd	...	...	376.00	123.48	499.48	...	...	353.00	...	353.00
105. स्पंज आयरन इं. लि०	105. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	...	...	1.40	2.40	3.80	4.00	...	0.55	...	4.55
106. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	106. Steel Authority of India Ltd	491.00	500.00	273.00	675.00	1939.00	972.00	500.00	760.00	...	2232.00
107. राष्ट्रीय मिशन	107. National Mission	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	5.00	5.00
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Surface Transport**	**342.66**	**...**	**384.20**	**39.43**	**766.29**	**446.87**	**...**	**1020.25**	**184.88**	**1652.00**
पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	***Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping***	***342.66***	***...***	***384.20***	***39.43***	***766.29***	***446.87***	***...***	***1020.25***	***184.88***	***1652.00***
108. बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	108. Bombay Port Trust	18.55	...	...	...	18.55	60.18	...	...	...	60.18
109. कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	109. Calcutta Port Trust	...	...	...	18.78	18.78	...	...	...	40.52	40.52
110. कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	110. Cochin Port Trust	...	...	...	13.30	13.30	...	...	...	31.92	31.92
111. भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम लि०	111. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd	40.91	...	...	...	40.91	55.79	...	...	...	55.79
112. हल्दिया पत्तन	112. Haldia Dock	14.24	...	...	...	14.24	38.68	...	...	...	38.68
113. जिगर खली	113. Jiggar Khali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.29	35.29
114. मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	114. Madras Prot Trust	14.10	...	...	...	14.10	26.84	...	...	...	26.84
115. मारमोगोआ पत्तन न्यास	115. Mormugao Port Trust	3.14	...	...	...	3.14	11.76	...	...	...	11.76
116. नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	116. New Kandla Port Trust	13.56	...	...	...	13.56	40.00	...	...	...	40.00
117. नया मंगलौर पत्तन न्यास	117. New Mangalore Port Trust	5.27	...	...	...	5.27	4.91	...	...	...	4.91
118. जवाहर लाल नेहरू पत्तन न्यास	118. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust	...	...	...	5.35	5.35	...	...	...	32.30	32.30
119. पारादीप पत्तन न्यास	119. Paradip Port Trust	26.00	...	...	2.00	28.00	25.00	...	...	32.00	57.00
120. भारतीय नौवहन निगम लि०	120. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd	153.72	...	384.20	...	537.92	115.94	...	1020.25	...	1136.19
121. तूतीकोरिन पत्तन न्यास	121. Tuticorn Port Trust	4.49	...	...	...	4.49	2.20	...	...	12.85	15.05
122. विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन न्यास	122. Vishkapatnam Port Trust	48.68	...	...	...	48.68	65.57	...	...	...	65.57
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Textiles**	**...**	**...**	**80.11**	**...**	**80.11**	**...**	**...**	**11.00**	**...**	**11.00**
123. राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लि०	123. National Textile Corporation Ltd	...	...	80.11	...	80.11	...	...	11.00	...	11.00
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**Ministry of Urban Development**	**...**	**300.00**	**...**	**...**	**300.00**	**...**	**400.00**	**...**	**...**	**400.00**
124. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	124. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	...	300.00	...	...	300.00	...	400.00	...	...	400.00
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	***Department of Atomic Energy***	***412.69***	***300.00***	***...***	***59.18***	***771.87***	***285.56***	***557.40***	***...***	***23.04***	***866.00***
125. इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि०	125. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd	1.00	...	...	11.00	12.00	7.00	...	...	6.00	13.00
126. इंडियन रेअर अर्थस लि०	126. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	0.78	...	...	18.18	18.96	2.96	...	...	17.04	20.00
127. भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम लि०	127. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd	20.42	...	...	30.00	50.42	21.00	...	...	...	21.00
128. न्यूक्लियर पावर कारपोरेशन	128. Nuclear Power Corporation	390.49	300.00	...	...	690.49	254.60	557.40	...	...	812.00
इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग	***Department of Electronics***	***(-)6.97***	***...***	***6.00***	***22.72***	***21.75***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***...***	***...***
129. कम्प्यूटर अनुरक्षण निगम	129. Computer Maintenance Corporation	1.03	...	6.00	22.72	29.75	...	...	...	...	...
130. इलेक्ट्रोनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	130. Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd	(-)4.17	...	...	...	(-)4.17	...	...	...	...	...
131. सेमी-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि०	131. Semi Conductor Complex Ltd	(-)5.68	...	...	...	(-)5.68	...	...	...	...	...
132. अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	132. Other bodies/institutions	1.85	...	...	...	1.85	...	...	...	...	...
133. रेलवे	133. Railways	2131.00	1500.00	...	...	3631.00	2575.00	1200.00	...	...	3775.00
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***12007.00***	***5721.69***	***1853.71***	***2918.56***	***22500.96***	***15083.98***	***6058.10***	***5922.34***	***2841.66***	***29906.08***

आन्तरिक संसाधन : *इसमें ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी कम करके मूल्यह्रास तथा रोक कर रखे गए लाभ ।*

बांड : *देश के अन्दर उपक्रमों द्वारा जारी किए गए सरकारी ऋणों के द्योतक है ।*

विदेशी वाणिज्यिक उधार : *ये देश से बाहर वाणिज्यिक उधारों के द्योतक है ।*

अन्य : *इनमें उद्यमों द्वारा अन्तः निगमित अन्तरणों से जुटाई गई जमा राशि शामिल है ।*

Internal Resources: *Comprises depreciation and retained profit reduced by repayment of loans*

Bonds: *Represent public loans floated by the enterprises within the country*

External Commercial Borrowings: *Represent commercial borrowings outside the country*

Others: *Include deposits raised by the enterprise and inter corporate transfers.*

राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND UNION TERRITORY PLANS

विवरण **STATEMENT 15**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट 1991-92 Budget	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised	बजट 1992-93 Budget
क. राज्य आयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**A. Central Assistance for State Plans**	**13427.53**	**14166.03**	**14820.35**
सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Normal Central Assistance*	*11000.00*	*11749.00*	*11954.32*
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता	*Special Central Assistance*	*835.00*	*824.50*	*826.10*
पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	Hill Areas	290.00	290.00	290.00
जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	Tribal Sub Plan	250.00	250.00	250.00
सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Border Areas	85.00	85.00	85.00
उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद	North Eastern Council	210.00	199.50	201.10
अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	Other Special Areas	...	...	...
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	*Rural Electrification*	*260.00*	*260.00*	*260.00*
अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान	*Grants under Article 275(1)*	*1332.53*	*1332.53*	*1779.93*
ख. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**B. Union Territory Plans**	**1282.50**	**1195.58**	**1290.65**
विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories with Legislature*	*85.00*	*82.28*	*90.00*
पाण्डिचेरी	Pondicherry	85.00	82.28	90.00
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	*Union territories without Legislature*	*1197.50*	*1113.30*	*1200.65*
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	Andaman &Nicobar Islands	154.00	154.00	155.00
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	64.36	65.36	68.00
दादरा और नगर हवेली	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21.00	19.19	18.15
दिल्ली	Delhi	920.00	839.00	920.00
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	22.46	20.07	25.00
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	15.68	15.68	14.50
कुल जोड़ (क + ख)	***Grand Total (A+B)***	***14710.03***	***15361.61***	***16111.00****

• इसमें राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में दी गई 14273.94 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 29,45,47,64,81 और 82), संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को 90.00 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में, (मांग संख्या 46), बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में व्यय के लिए 1200.65 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 93 से 98) और अन्य व्यय के रूप में 546.41 करोड़ रुपए (मांग संख्या 29,45,47,67 और 82) की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* This comprises Rs. 14273.94 crores as grants and loans to State Governments Demand No. 29,45,47,64,81 & 82), Rs. 90.00 crores as grants and loans to U.T. Governments (Demand No. 46), Rs. 1200.65 crores as expenditure in Union Territories without legislature (Demand No. 93 to 98) and Rs. 546.41 crores as other expenditure (Demand No. 29,45,47,67 & 82).

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 16
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
राज्य आयोजना	**STATE PLAN**	**6028.22**	**6881.54**	**12909.76**	**7172.79**	**6477.52**	**13650.31**	**7616.63**	**6657.31**	**14273.94**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*1.01 Special Central Assistance- Other special areas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. वित्त	2. Finance	5603.73	6873.80	12477.53	6756.76	6470.40	13227.16	7272.83	6651.42	13924.25
2.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*2.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*4010.20*	*6844.80*	*10855.00*	*5163.23*	*6441.40*	*11604.63*	*5146.90*	*6622.42*	*11769.32*
2.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-पहाड़ी क्षेत्र	*2.02 Special Central Assistance - Hill areas*	*261.00*	*29.00*	*290.00*	*261.00*	*29.00*	*290.00*	*261.00*	*29.00*	*290.00*
2.03 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*2.03 Special Central Assistance - Other Special Areas*	...		...	...		...	...		...
2.04 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*2.04 Special Central Assistance - Border areas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*85.00*	...	*85.00*
2.05 अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अन्तर्गत अनुदान	*2.05 Grants under Article 275(1)*	*1332.53*	...	*1332.53*	*1332.53*	...	*1332.53*	*1779.93*	...	*1779.93*
3. गृह	3. Home Affairs	73.59	7.74	81.33	65.13	7.12	72.25	54.90	5.89	60.79
3.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*3.01 Special Central Assistance- Border areas*	*1.80*	*0.20*	*2.00*	*1.80*	*0.20*	*2.00*	...	...	...
3.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*3.02 Special Central Assistance- North Eastern Council Plan*	*71.79*	*7.54*	*79.33*	*63.33*	*6.92*	*70.25*	*54.90*	*5.89*	*60.79*
4. शिक्षा	4. Education									
4.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*4.01 Special Central Assistance- Border areas*	*54.00*	...	*54.00*	*54.00*	...	*54.00*	...	...	...
5. योजना	5. Planning									
5.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*5.01 Special Central Assistance- Border areas*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	...	...	...
6. ग्रामीण विकास	6. Rural Development									
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -अन्य विशेष क्षेत्र	*6.01 Special Central Assistance- Other special areas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. जल संसाधन	7. Water Resources	27.80	...	27.80	27.80	...	27.80	...	...	...
7.01 अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता	*7.01 Additional Central Assistance*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	*7.02 Special Central Assistance- Border areas*	*27.80*	...	*27.80*	*27.80*	...	*27.80*	...	...	...
8. कल्याण	8. Welfare	268.90	...	268.90	268.90	...	268.90	288.90	...	288.90
8.01 सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	*8.01 Normal Central Assistance*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*
8.02 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	*8.02 Special Central Assistance- Tribal Sub Plan*	*248.90*	...	*248.90*	*248.90*	...	*248.90*	*248.90*	...	*248.90*
8.03 जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्षों के तेलों का विकास	*8.03 Development of Oil Seeds and oils of tree origin in Tribal Areas*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**6291.70**	**181.37**	**6473.07**	**5585.28**	**288.72**	**5874.00**	**5929.77**	**166.19**	**6095.96**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	578.21	93.26	671.47	521.57	88.43	610.00	543.34	100.48	643.82
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	47.22	...	47.22	42.08	...	42.08	45.85	...	45.85
3. उर्वरक	3. Fertilizers	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. पर्यावरण और वन	4. Environment and Forests	132.90	0.10	133.00	119.77	0.10	119.87	123.44	0.10	123.54
5. वित्त	5. Finance	250.00	...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. स्वास्थ्य	6. Health	152.82	...	152.82	147.63	...	147.63	173.18	...	173.18
7. परिवार कल्याण	7. Family Welfare	671.40	...	671.40	773.55	...	773.55	919.19	...	919.19
8. गृह	8. Home Affairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. शिक्षा	9. Education	407.14	...	407.14	380.87	...	380.87	374.16	...	374.16
10. युवा कार्य और खेल	10. Youth Affairs and Sports	10.46	...	10.46	15.27	...	15.27	15.04	...	15.04
11. महिला और बाल विकास	11. Women and Child Development	273.80	...	273.80	312.05	...	312.05	369.93	...	369.93
12. औद्योगिक विकास	12. Industrial Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	13. Small Scale industries and Agro & Rural Industries	23.01	5.05	28.06	23.01	4.05	27.06	21.86	1.60	23.46
14. श्रम	14. Labour	50.05	...	50.05	37.05	...	37.05	58.79	...	58.79
15. विद्युत	15. Power	4.04	20.00	24.04	3.57	145.50	149.07	5.00	12.50	17.50
16. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	16. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	54.36	...	54.36	44.72	...	44.72	38.50	...	38.50
17. ग्रामीण विकास	17. Rural Development	3007.50	...	3007.50	2584.67	...	2584.67	2640.59	...	2640.59
18. जल-भूतल परिवहन	18. Surface Transport	16.70	9.37	26.07	14.28	6.10	20.38	11.20	4.70	15.90
19. वस्त्रोद्योग	19. Textiles	14.60	4.00	18.60	5.57	0.80	6.37	11.20	4.60	15.80
20. शहरी विकास	20. Urban Development	79.08	13.30	92.38	69.84	11.51	81.35	46.25	12.01	58.26
21. जल संसाधन	21. Water Resources	116.90	26.00	142.90	102.30	26.00	128.30	100.00	24.00	124.00
22. कल्याण	22. Welfare	384.95	1.12	386.07	374.45	1.12	375.57	405.47	1.12	406.59
23. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	23. Other Ministries/Departments	16.56	8.67	25.23	13.03	5.11	18.14	26.78	5.08	31.86
जोड़-राज्य सरकारें	**TOTAL - State Governments**	**12319.92**	**7062.91**	**19382.83**	**12758.07**	**6766.24**	**19524.31**	**13546.40**	**6823.50**	**20369.90**

राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को आयोजना अनुदान और ऋण
PLAN GRANTS AND LOANS TO STATE & U.T. GOVERNMENTS

विवरण
STATEMENT 16
(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाएं	**UNION TERRITORY PLANS**	**45.51**	**39.49**	**85.00**	**42.69**	**39.59**	**82.28**	**47.74**	**42.26**	**90.00**
1. गृह	1. Home Affairs	45.51	39.49	85.00	42.69	39.59	82.28	47.74	42.26	90.00
1.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	*1.01 Special Central Assistance- North Eastern Council Plan*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.02 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजना (विधान मंडल सहित)	*1.02 U.T. Plans (with Legislature)*	*45.51*	*39.49*	*85.00*	*42.69*	*39.59*	*82.28*	*47.74*	*42.26*	*90.00*
2. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	2. Other Ministries/Departments									
2.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-जनजातीय उप-आयोजना (कल्याण)	*2.01 Special Central Assistance- Tribal Sub Plan(Welfare)*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजनाएं	**CENTRAL AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED PLAN SCHEMES**	**18.57**	**0.68**	**19.25**	**13.13**	**0.58**	**13.71**	**14.36**	**0.76**	**15.12**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture & Cooperation	1.40	0.05	1.45	1.13	0.04	1.17	1.86	0.13	1.99
2. पशुपालन और डेरी	2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1.31	...	1.31	0.61	...	0.61	0.40	...	0.40
3. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिकवितरण	3. Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.13	0.25
4. पर्यावरण और वन	4. Environment and Forests	1.21	...	1.21	1.13	...	1.13	1.46	...	1.46
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	0.36	...	0.36	0.26	...	0.26	0.14	...	0.14
6. परिवार कल्याण	6. Family Welfare	0.63	...	0.63	0.69	...	0.69	0.63	...	0.63
7. शिक्षा	7. Education	3.72	...	3.72	0.98	...	0.98	1.18	...	1.18
8. युवा कार्य और खेल	8. Youth Affairs and Sports	0.51	...	0.51	0.01	...	0.01	0.06	...	0.06
9. महिला और बाल विकास	9. Women and Child Development	0.98	...	0.98	0.98	...	0.98	0.99	...	0.99
10. लघु उद्योग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग	10. Small Scale industries and Agro & Rural Industries	0.24	0.28	0.52	0.16	0.28	0.44	0.14	0.24	0.38
11. श्रम	11. Labour	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05	0.25	...	0.25
12. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	12. Non-Conventional Energy Sources	0.31	...	0.31	0.31	...	0.31	0.30	...	0.30
13. ग्रामीण विकास	13. Rural Development	4.07	...	4.07	3.24	...	3.24	2.63	...	2.63
14. वस्त्रोद्योग	14. Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. शहरी विकास	15. Urban Development	0.82	0.30	1.12	0.71	0.21	0.92	0.55	0.26	0.81
16. जल संसाधन	16. Water Resources	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
17. कल्याण	17. Welfare	2.53	...	2.53	2.53	...	2.53	3.03	...	3.03
18. अन्य मंत्रालय/विभाग	18. Other Ministries/Departments	0.21	...	0.21	0.13	...	0.13	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	**TOTAL - Union Territory Governments**	**64.08**	**40.17**	**104.25**	**55.82**	**40.17**	**95.99**	**62.10**	**43.02**	**105.12**
कुल जोड़-आयोजना	***GRAND TOTAL- PLAN***	*12384.00*	*7103.08*	*19487.08*	*12813.89*	*6806.41*	*19620.30*	*13608.50*	*6866.52*	*20475.02*

विवरण
STATEMENT 17

विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान और ऋण
GRANTS AND LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	अनुदान Grant	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
आयोजना-भिन्न	*Non-Plan*	*181.04*	*1213.99*	*1395.03*	*166.33*	*1185.48*	*1351.81*	*189.87*	*294.21*	*484.08*
1. वाणिज्य	**1. Commerce**	...	**1150.00**	**1150.00**	...	**1150.00**	**1150.00**	...	**250.00**	**250.00**
1.01 तकनीकी ऋण	1.01 Technical Credits	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	250.00	250.00
2. विदेश कार्य	**2. External Affairs**	**168.94**	**11.35**	**180.29**	**150.54**	**10.35**	**160.89**	**173.92**	**16.01**	**189.93**
2.01 बंगला देश	2.01 Bangladesh	2.12	10.00	12.12	2.88	10.00	12.88	6.50	15.00	21.50
2.02 भूटान	2.02 Bhutan	72.35	1.34	73.69	63.02	0.34	63.36	92.00	1.00	93.00
2.03 नेपाल	2.03 Nepal	19.63	0.01	19.64	14.13	0.01	14.14	20.00	0.01	20.01
2.04 अफ्रीका	2.04 Africa	12.30	...	12.30	10.30	...	10.30	6.86	...	6.86
2.05 कम्बोडिया	2.05 Combodia	0.01	...	0.01	1.50	...	1.50	0.01	...	0.01
2.05 अन्य विकासशील देश	2.06 Other developing countries	62.53	...	62.53	58.71	...	58.71	48.55	...	48.55
3. वित्त	**3. Finance**	**11.45**	**52.64**	**64.09**	**14.84**	**25.13**	**39.97**	**14.85**	**28.20**	**43.05**
3.01 यू.एन.डी.पी को अंशदान	3.01 Contribution to U.N.D.P.	8.12	...	8.12	11.50	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.50
3.02 मारीशस	3.02 Mauritius	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.80	3.80	...	2.00	2.00
3.03 गुयाना	3.03 Guyana	...	5.50	5.50	...	9.29	9.29	...	1.00	1.00
3.04 श्रीलंका	3.04 Sri Lanka	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	15.00	15.00
3.05 वियतनाम	3.05 Vietnam	...	10.71	10.71	...	4.20	4.20	...	7.18	7.18
3.06 सूरीनाम	3.06 Surinam	...	4.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.50
3.07 जाम्बिया	3.07 Zambia	...	8.00	8.00	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
3.08 मोजाम्बिक	3.08 Mozambique	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	...	...
3.09 सीरिया	3.09 Syria.	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
3.10 नाम्बिया	3.10 Namibia	...	8.50	8.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.11 अफगानिस्तान	3.11 Afghanistan	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
3.12 सेशल्स	3.12 Seychelles	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.50	0.50
3.13 कम्बोडिया	3.13 Combodia	...	0.01	0.01	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...
3.14 रूसी संघ	3.14 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...
3.15 अन्य देश	3.15 Other countries	3.33	...	3.33	3.34	...	3.34	3.35	...	3.35
4. जल-भूतल परिवहन	**4. Surface Transport**	**0.65**	...	**0.65**	**0.95**	...	**0.95**	**1.10**	...	**1.10**
4.01 बंगलादेश को सहायता	4.01 Assistance to Bangladesh	0.65	...	0.65	0.95	...	0.95	1.10	...	1.10
आयोजना	*Plan*	*0.35*	...	*0.35*	*0.35*	...	*0.35*	...	...	...
6. विद्युत	**6. Power**	**0.35**	...	**0.35**	**0.35**	...	**0.35**	...	...	...
6.01 नेपाल हितकारी योजना	6.01 Nepal Benefit Scheme	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*181.39*	*1213.99*	*1395.38*	*166.68*	*1185.48*	*1352.16*	*189.87*	*294.21*	*484.08*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़	TOTAL	33724.87	79697.22	113422.09	33032.22	80069.87	113102.09	34612.00	84474.70	119086.70
राजस्व व्यय	*REVENUE EXPENDITURE*	*17068.01*	*64315.07*	*81383.08*	*16933.66*	*66696.02*	*83629.68*	*18337.03*	*71233.08*	*89570.11*
क. सामान्य सेवाएं	A. GENERAL SERVICES	14.52	45217.59	45232.11	10.04	45659.29	45669.33	12.75	52068.11	52080.86
(क) राज्य के अंग	*(a) Organs of State*	...	*515.84*	*515.84*	...	*520.29*	*520.29*	...	*474.91*	*474.91*
संसद	2011 Parliament	...	29.59	29.59	...	30.43	30.43	...	37.26	37.26
मांग संख्या 61	Demand61	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
मांग संख्या 88	Demand88	...	20.36	20.36	...	20.36	20.36	...	27.40	27.40
मांग संख्या 89	Demand89	...	9.05	9.05	...	9.90	9.90	...	9.69	9.69
राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति	*2012 President, Vice President*	...	*3.42*	*3.42*	...	*3.92*	*3.92*	...	*3.93*	*3.93*
मांग संख्या 90	Demand90	...	3.15	3.15	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.63	3.63
मांग संख्या 91	Demand91	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.30	0.30
मंत्रि परिषद	*2013 Council of Ministers*	...	*12.01*	*12.01*	...	*15.14*	*15.14*	...	*12.47*	*12.47*
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 43	Demand43	...	11.80	11.80	...	14.94	14.94	...	12.24	12.24
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02
न्याय प्रशासन	*2014 Administration of Justice*	...	*15.70*	*15.70*	...	*18.80*	*18.80*	...	*18.25*	*18.25*
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	8.83	8.83	...	12.45	12.45	...	11.06	11.06
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	...	6.87	6.87	...	6.35	6.35	...	7.19	7.19
निर्वाचन	*2015 Elections*	...	*200.00*	*200.00*	...	*190.00*	*190.00*	...	*127.00*	*127.00*
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	200.00	200.00	...	190.00	190.00	...	127.00	127.00
लेखा परीक्षा	*2016 Audit*	...	*255.12*	*255.12*	...	*262.00*	*262.00*	...	*276.00*	*276.00*
मांग संख्या 34	Demand34	...	255.12	255.12	...	262.00	262.00	...	276.00	276.00
(ख) कर संग्रह	*(b) Tax Collection*	...	*659.99*	*659.99*	...	*673.30*	*673.30*	...	*722.08*	*722.08*
आय और व्यय पर करों का संग्रह	*2020 Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure*	...	*229.07*	*229.07*	...	*242.81*	*242.81*	...	*251.10*	*251.10*
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	225.00	225.00	...	238.95	238.95	...	247.05	247.05
मांग संख्या 58	Demand58	...	4.07	4.07	...	3.86	3.86	...	4.05	4.05
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन पर कर और उपहार कर का संग्रह	*2031 Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift Tax*	...	*25.00*	*25.00*	...	*26.55*	*26.55*	...	*27.45*	*27.45*
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	25.00	25.00	...	26.55	26.55	...	27.45	27.45
सीमा शुल्क	*2037 Customs*	...	*212.32*	*212.32*	...	*204.93*	*204.93*	...	*236.70*	*236.70*
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	212.32	212.32	...	204.93	204.93	...	236.70	236.70
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क	*2038 Union Excise Duties*	...	*190.25*	*190.25*	...	*197.64*	*197.64*	...	*201.90*	*201.90*
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	190.25	190.25	...	197.64	197.64	...	201.90	201.90
वस्तुओं और सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	*2045 Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services*	...	*3.35*	*3.35*	...	*1.37*	*1.37*	...	*4.93*	*4.93*
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	3.35	3.35	...	1.37	1.37	...	4.93	4.93
(ग) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(c) Other Fiscal Services	...	501.55	501.55	...	563.44	563.44	...	574.24	574.24
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल	*2046 Currency, Coinage and Mint*	...	*34.57*	*34.57*	...	*18.56*	*18.56*	...	*25.92*	*25.92*
*मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	34.57	34.57	...	18.56	18.56	...	25.92	25.92
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	2047 Other Fiscal Services	...	466.98	466.98	...	544.88	544.88	...	548.32	548.32
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	30.83	30.83	...	30.12	30.12	...	30.25	30.25
*मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	18.99	18.99	...	27.09	27.09	...	27.94	27.94
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	408.52	408.52	...	480.27	480.27	...	482.60	482.60
मांग संख्या 33	Demand32	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	8.63	8.63	...	7.39	7.39	...	7.52	7.52
(घ) ब्याज संदाय और ऋण शोधन	*(d) Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt*	...	*27450.00*	*27450.00*	...	*27250.00*	*27250.00*	...	*32000.00*	*32000.00*
ब्याज अदायगियां	*2049 Interest Payments*	...	*27450.00*	*27450.00*	...	*27250.00*	*27250.00*	...	*32000.00*	*32000.00*
मांग संख्या 29	Demand28	...	27450.00	27450.00	...	27250.00	27250.00	...	32000.00	32000.00
(ङ) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	*(e) Administrative Services*	*14.52*	*2672.56*	*2687.08*	*10.04*	*2826.74*	*2836.78*	*12.75*	*3462.37*	*3475.12*
लोक सेवा आयोग	*2051 Public Service Commission*	...	*19.89*	*19.89*	...	*22.11*	*22.11*	...	*20.95*	*20.95*
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	...	6.56	6.56	...	7.54	7.54	...	6.98	6.98
मांग संख्या 92	Demand92	...	13.33	13.33	...	14.57	14.57	...	13.97	13.97
सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	*2052 Secretariat-General Services*	*1.64*	*267.26*	*268.90*	*0.60*	*254.89*	*255.49*	*1.50*	*295.34*	*296.84*
मांग संख्या 12	Demand12	...	5.54	5.54	...	5.55	5.55	...	5.68	5.68

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	147.63	147.63	...	143.26	143.26	...	162.78	162.78
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	39.88	39.88	...	31.43	31.43	...	49.30	49.30
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	10.43	10.43	...	10.83	10.83	...	11.19	11.19
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	...	7.16	7.16	...	6.70	6.70	...	7.12	7.12
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	19.63	19.63	...	19.25	19.25	...	20.48	20.48
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	...	16.80	16.80	...	17.31	17.31	...	17.84	17.84
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	7.52	7.52	...	7.06	7.06	...	7.64	7.64
मांग संख्या 61		Demand61	...	1.12	1.12	...	0.98	0.98	...	1.07	1.07
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	1.09	6.29	7.38	0.05	7.04	7.09	1.00	6.70	7.70
मांग संख्या 66		Demand66	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.83	0.83
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.55	4.41	4.96	0.55	4.63	5.18	0.50	4.71	5.21
पुलिस	2055	*Police*	...	*1757.57*	*1757.57*	...	*1852.96*	*1852.96*	*0.20*	*1984.84*	*1985.04*
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	1738.57	1738.57	...	1833.70	1833.70	...	1965.23	1965.23
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	...	19.00	19.00	...	19.26	19.26	0.20	19.61	19.81
पूर्ति और निपटान	2057	*Supplies and Disposals*	...	*17.85*	*17.85*	...	*17.94*	*17.94*	...	*17.81*	*17.81*
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	...	16.86	16.86	...	16.95	16.95	...	17.81	17.81
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	...	...
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	2058	*Stationery and Printing*	...	*56.62*	*56.62*	...	*56.61*	*56.61*	...	*62.34*	*62.34*
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	56.62	56.62	...	56.61	56.61	...	62.34	62.34
लोक-निर्माण कार्य	2059	*Public Works*	*1.65*	*105.40*	*107.05*	*1.93*	*114.70*	*116.63*	*2.00*	*105.17*	*107.17*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.36	0.36
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	1.65	105.10	106.75	1.93	114.44	116.37	2.00	104.81	106.81
विदेश कार्य	2061	*External Affairs*	...	*308.37*	*308.37*	...	*357.29*	*357.29*	...	*373.92*	*373.92*
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	308.37	308.37	...	357.29	357.29	...	373.92	373.92
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2070	*Other Administrative Services*	*11.23*	*139.60*	*150.83*	*7.51*	*150.24*	*157.75*	*9.05*	*602.00*	*611.05*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.70	0.90	1.60	0.55	0.94	1.49	0.70	0.90	1.60
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	0.01	2.63	2.64	0.01	2.50	2.51	0.01	3.28	3.29
मांग संख्या 32		Demand32	1.26	...	1.26	0.48	...	0.48	0.69	450.00	450.69
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	2.14	2.14	...	2.48	2.48	...	2.42	2.42
मांग संख्या 42		Demand42	3.50	123.39	126.89	3.00	133.50	136.50	3.00	134.53	137.53
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.68	2.68	0.10	2.73	2.83
मांग संख्या 58		Demand58	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.21	1.21
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	5.76	6.63	12.39	3.47	6.99	10.46	4.55	6.93	11.48
(च) पेंशनें और विविध सामान्य सेवाएं		*(f) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*2278.87*	*2278.87*	...	*2358.41*	*2358.41*	...	*2681.20*	*2681.20*
पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	2071	*Pension and other Retirement Benefits*	...	*2298.24*	*2298.24*	...	*2384.66*	*2384.66*	...	*2713.10*	*2713.10*
मांग संख्या 17		Demand17	...	1750.00	1750.00	...	1840.00	1840.00	...	2120.00	2120.00
मांग संख्या 33		Demand33	...	548.24	548.24	...	544.66	544.66	...	593.10	593.10
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	2075	*Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*-19.37*	*-19.37*	...	*-26.25*	*-26.25*	...	*-31.90*	*-31.90*
*मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	-20.45	-20.45	...	-26.72	-26.72	...	-32.35	-32.35
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.28	0.28
(छ) रक्षा सेवाएं		*(g) Defence Services*	...	*11138.78*	*11138.78*	...	*11467.11*	*11467.11*	...	*12153.31*	*12153.31*
रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना	2076	*Defence Services-Army*	...	*8079.13*	*8079.13*	...	*8134.26*	*8134.26*	...	*8638.97*	*8638.97*
*मांग संख्या 18		Demand18	...	8079.13	8079.13	...	8134.26	8134.26	...	8638.97	8638.97
रक्षा सेवाएं - नौ सेना	2077	*Defence Services-Navy*	...	*892.06*	*892.06*	...	*942.00*	*942.00*	...	*990.21*	*990.21*
*मांग संख्या 19		Demand19	...	892.06	892.06	...	942.00	942.00	...	990.21	990.21
रक्षा सेवाएं - वायु सेना	2078	*Defence Services-Air Force*	...	*2054.96*	*2054.96*	...	*2334.22*	*2334.22*	...	*2463.27*	*2463.27*
मांग संख्या 20		Demand20	...	2054.96	2054.96	...	2334.22	2334.22	...	2463.27	2463.27
रक्षा सेवाएं - आयुध कारखाने	2079	*Defence Services-Ordnance Factories*	...	*112.63*	*112.63*	...	*56.63*	*56.63*	...	*60.86*	*60.86*
*मांग संख्या 21		Demand21	...	112.63	112.63	...	56.63	56.63	...	60.86	60.86
ख. सामाजिक सेवाएं		**B. SOCIAL SERVICES**	**1425.06**	**2050.68**	**3475.74**	**1148.44**	**2034.03**	**3182.47**	**1199.22**	**2119.09**	**3318.31**
सामान्य शिक्षा	2202	*General Education*	*381.55*	*522.69*	*904.24*	*367.06*	*534.41*	*901.47*	*404.96*	*531.79*	*936.75*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	381.55	522.64	904.19	367.06	534.35	901.41	404.96	531.73	936.69
मांग संख्या 80		Demand80	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
तकनीकी शिक्षा	2203	*Technical Education*	*183.20*	*150.43*	*333.63*	*155.62*	*149.87*	*305.49*	*169.73*	*152.71*	*322.44*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	183.20	150.43	333.63	155.62	149.87	305.49	169.73	152.71	322.44

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	2204	*Sports and Youth Services*	*62.85*	*24.28*	*87.13*	*48.59*	*23.61*	*72.20*	*56.95*	*24.34*	*81.29*
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.64	0.30	0.94	0.40	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.60
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	62.21	23.98	86.19	48.19	23.31	71.50	56.65	24.04	80.69
कला और संस्कृति	2205	*Art and Culture*	*64.96*	*60.27*	*125.23*	*54.32*	*60.35*	*114.67*	*62.91*	*60.05*	*122.96*
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	64.76	59.71	124.47	54.17	59.78	113.95	62.71	59.46	122.17
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	0.20	0.56	0.76	0.15	0.57	0.72	0.20	0.59	0.79
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	2210	*Medical and Public Health*	*140.31*	*251.39*	*391.70*	*123.64*	*251.34*	*374.98*	*120.63*	*263.78*	*384.41*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	140.31	251.39	391.70	123.64	251.34	374.98	120.63	263.78	384.41
परिवार कल्याण	2211	*Family Welfare*	*76.07*	*9.50*	*85.57*	*81.43*	*9.19*	*90.62*	*80.03*	*9.42*	*89.45*
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	76.07	9.50	85.57	81.43	9.19	90.62	80.03	9.42	89.45
जल पूर्ति और स्वच्छता	2215	*Water Supply and Sanitation*	*118.09*	*0.69*	*118.78*	*79.56*	*0.59*	*80.15*	*65.72*	*0.59*	*66.31*
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	81.49	0.69	82.18	46.40	0.59	46.99	42.21	0.59	42.80
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	36.60	...	36.60	33.16	...	33.16	23.51	...	23.51
आवास	2216	*Housing*	*9.30*	*88.67*	*97.97*	*7.20*	*87.52*	*94.72*	*5.00*	*96.10*	*101.10*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.45	1.45
*मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	1.08	1.28	...	1.81	1.81
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	8.80	87.38	96.18	7.00	85.17	92.17	5.00	92.84	97.84
शहरी विकास	2217	*Urban Development*	*8.90*	*2.97*	*11.87*	*3.88*	*3.08*	*6.96*	*5.93*	*2.95*	*8.88*
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	8.90	2.97	11.87	3.88	3.08	6.96	5.93	2.95	8.88
सूचना और प्रचार	2220	*Information and Publicity*	*13.53*	*79.19*	*92.72*	*9.76*	*81.13*	*90.89*	*13.03*	*80.59*	*93.62*
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	13.53	79.19	92.72	9.76	81.13	90.89	13.03	80.59	93.62
प्रसारण	2221	*Broadcasting*	*122.38*	*268.72*	*391.10*	*61.56*	*248.62*	*310.18*	*14.00*	*276.24*	*290.24*
*मांग संख्या 56		Demand56	122.38	268.72	391.10	61.56	248.62	310.18	14.00	276.24	290.24
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2225	*Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes*	*25.40*	*4.08*	*29.48*	*25.57*	*4.36*	*29.93*	*24.61*	*3.76*	*28.37*
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	0.11	0.60	0.71	0.28	0.57	0.85	0.20	0.60	0.80
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	25.29	3.48	28.77	25.29	3.79	29.08	24.41	3.16	27.57
श्रम तथा रोजगार	2230	*Labour and Employment*	*33.80*	*319.17*	*352.97*	*30.08*	*310.20*	*340.28*	*30.42*	*320.98*	*351.40*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	...	24.00	24.00	...	17.65	17.65	...	24.00	24.00
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	33.80	295.17	328.97	30.08	292.55	322.63	30.42	296.98	327.40
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	2235	*Social Security and Welfare*	*181.53*	*237.79*	*419.32*	*97.78*	*237.93*	*335.71*	*142.55*	*254.51*	*397.06*
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	10.00	13.23	23.23	10.00	12.82	22.82	10.00	11.64	21.64
मांग संख्या 33		Demand33	...	3.81	3.81	...	7.24	7.24	...	8.95	8.95
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	164.06	164.06	...	161.58	161.58	...	177.36	177.36
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	47.31	18.94	66.25	36.81	18.54	55.35	54.47	18.81	73.28
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	124.22	37.75	161.97	50.97	37.75	88.72	78.08	37.75	115.83
पोषाहार	2236	*Nutrition*	*1.79*	*2.03*	*3.82*	*1.15*	*2.03*	*3.18*	*1.40*	*2.02*	*3.42*
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	1.79	2.03	3.82	1.15	2.03	3.18	1.40	2.02	3.42
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2250	*Other Social Services*	...	*1.57*	*1.57*	...	*2.47*	*2.47*	...	*10.50*	*10.50*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	...	0.20	0.20	...	1.10	1.10	...	9.10	9.10
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.85	0.85
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55
सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	2251	*Secretariat-Social Services*	*1.40*	*27.24*	*28.64*	*1.24*	*27.33*	*28.57*	*1.35*	*28.76*	*30.11*
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.19	3.19	...	3.36	3.36
मांग संख्या 41		Demand41	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.89	0.89	...	0.99	0.99
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	0.45	6.50	6.95	0.45	6.54	6.99	0.45	6.92	7.37
मांग संख्या 48		Demand48	0.20	1.70	1.90	0.20	1.67	1.87	0.25	1.68	1.93
मांग संख्या 49		Demand49	0.50	2.39	2.89	0.43	2.32	2.75	0.50	2.41	2.91
मांग संख्या 55		Demand55	0.10	3.93	4.03	0.01	4.03	4.04	0.05	4.28	4.33
मांग संख्या 57		Demand57	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.75	3.75	...	3.95	3.95
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	0.15	2.95	3.10	0.15	3.04	3.19	0.10	3.29	3.39
मांग संख्या 50		Demand50	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.88	1.88
ग. आर्थिक सेवाएं		**C. ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**2888.10**	**13024.00**	**15912.10**	**2607.69**	**14473.37**	**17081.06**	**3154.51**	**12975.67**	**16130.18**
(क) कृषि तथा संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप		*(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities*	*542.87*	*5600.92*	*6143.79*	*493.44*	*6005.42*	*6498.86*	*616.49*	*5943.37*	*6559.86*
कृषि कार्य	2401	*Crop Husbandry*	*119.18*	*1124.43*	*1243.61*	*104.36*	*1324.79*	*1429.15*	*165.88*	*1524.06*	*1689.94*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	118.18	22.98	141.16	103.41	23.75	127.16	165.38	22.61	187.99
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	1100.00	1100.00	...	1300.00	1300.00	...	1500.00	1500.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	1.00	1.45	2.45	0.95	1.04	1.99	0.50	1.45	1.95
मृदा तथा जल संरक्षण	2402 *Soil and Water Conservation*	*9.47*	*0.51*	*9.98*	*8.77*	*0.51*	*9.28*	*8.50*	*0.50*	*9.00*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	9.47	0.51	9.98	8.77	0.51	9.28	8.50	0.50	9.00
पशु पालन	2403 *Animal Husbandry*	*9.84*	*4.38*	*14.22*	*8.36*	*4.38*	*12.74*	*11.84*	*4.37*	*16.21*
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	9.84	4.38	14.22	8.36	4.38	12.74	11.84	4.37	16.21
डेयरी विकास	2404 *Dairy Development*	*43.61*	*7.36*	*50.97*	*3.11*	*40.01*	*43.12*	*33.35*	*46.82*	*80.17*
*मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	43.61	7.36	50.97	3.11	40.01	43.12	33.35	46.82	80.17
मत्स्य पालन	2405 *Fisheries*	*21.23*	*6.61*	*27.84*	*20.21*	*6.30*	*26.51*	*27.76*	*6.31*	*34.07*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	8.73	4.21	12.94	7.10	4.21	11.31	10.76	4.20	14.96
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	12.50	2.40	14.90	13.11	2.09	15.20	17.00	2.11	19.11
वानिकी तथा वन्यजीवन	2406 *Forestry and Wild Life*	*43.80*	*14.80*	*58.60*	*50.50*	*14.79*	*65.29*	*50.99*	*14.72*	*65.71*
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	43.80	14.80	58.60	50.50	14.79	65.29	50.99	14.72	65.71
बागान	2407 *Plantations*	*39.00*	*30.42*	*69.42*	*37.05*	*27.73*	*64.78*	*36.45*	*30.42*	*66.87*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	39.00	30.42	69.42	37.05	27.73	64.78	36.45	30.42	66.87
खाद्य, भंडारण तथा भाण्डागारण	2408 *Food, Storage and Warehousing*	*14.14*	*2727.75*	*2741.89*	*9.19*	*2977.52*	*2986.71*	*19.45*	*2627.76*	*2647.21*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.53	0.53
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	5.12	2726.20	2731.32	2.78	2975.97	2978.75	4.87	2626.04	2630.91
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	1.88	0.55	2.43	1.10	0.55	1.65	0.63	0.58	1.21
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	7.14	0.55	7.69	5.31	0.55	5.86	13.95	0.59	14.54
कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा	2415 *Agricultural Research and Education*	*189.95*	*173.58*	*363.53*	*180.46*	*170.90*	*351.36*	*199.95*	*175.25*	*375.20*
मांग संख्या 3	Demand3	189.95	173.58	363.53	180.46	170.90	351.36	199.95	175.25	375.20
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाएं	2416 *Agricultural Financial Institutions*	*30.00*	*4.83*	*34.83*	*45.89*	*7.28*	*53.17*	*40.00*	*6.91*	*46.91*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	30.00	4.83	34.83	45.89	7.28	53.17	40.00	6.91	46.91
सहकारिता	2425 *Co-operation*	*19.65*	...	*19.65*	*22.54*	...	*22.54*	*15.32*	...	*15.32*
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	19.65	...	19.65	22.54	...	22.54	15.32	...	15.32
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2435 *Other Agricultural Programmes*	*3.00*	*1506.25*	*1509.25*	*3.00*	*1431.21*	*1434.21*	*7.00*	*1506.25*	*1513.25*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1425.00	1425.00	...	1500.00	1500.00
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	3.00	6.25	9.25	3.00	6.21	9.21	7.00	6.25	13.25
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास	*(b) Rural Development*	*411.68*	*3.58*	*415.26*	*370.43*	*3.73*	*374.16*	*402.67*	*3.63*	*406.30*
ग्रामीण विकास के विशेष कार्यक्रम	2501 *Special Programmes for Rural Development*	355.19	0.38	355.57	335.19	0.37	335.56	355.94	0.38	356.32
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	354.95	0.38	355.33	334.95	0.37	335.32	355.34	0.38	355.72
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.60	...	0.60
ग्रामीण रोजगार	2505 *Rural Employment*	*13.64*	*0.18*	*13.82*	*7.43*	*0.21*	*7.64*	*12.96*	*0.21*	*13.17*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	13.64	0.18	13.82	7.43	0.21	7.64	12.96	0.21	13.17
भूमि सुधार	2506 *Land Reforms*	*8.71*	...	*8.71*	*2.61*	...	*2.61*	*7.02*	...	*7.02*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	8.71	...	8.71	2.61	...	2.61	7.02	...	7.02
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	2515 *Other Rural Development Programmes*	*34.14*	*3.02*	*37.16*	*25.20*	*3.15*	*28.35*	*26.75*	*3.04*	*29.79*
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	34.14	3.02	37.16	25.20	3.15	28.35	26.75	3.04	29.79
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	*(c) Special Areas Programmes*	*15.97*	...	*15.97*	*20.04*	...	*20.04*	*16.08*	...	*16.08*
उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र	2552 *North Eastern Areas*	*15.97*	...	*15.97*	*20.04*	...	*20.04*	*16.08*	...	*16.08*
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	15.97	...	15.97	20.04	...	20.04	16.08	...	16.08
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(d) Irrigation and Flood Control*	*108.82*	*55.42*	*164.24*	*75.04*	*55.92*	*130.96*	*97.07*	*55.06*	*152.13*
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई	2701 *Major and Medium Irrigation*	*27.96*	*27.11*	*55.07*	*17.31*	*27.38*	*44.69*	*23.31*	*27.03*	*50.34*
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	27.96	27.11	55.07	17.31	27.38	44.69	23.31	27.03	50.34
लघु सिंचाई	2702 *Minor Irrigation*	*39.33*	*18.25*	*57.58*	*37.50*	*18.30*	*55.80*	*43.23*	*17.83*	*61.06*
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	39.33	18.25	57.58	37.50	18.30	55.80	43.23	17.83	61.06
कमान क्षेत्र विकास	2705 *Command Area Development*	*2.20*	...	*2.20*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	2.20	...	2.20	1.20	...	1.20	3.00	...	3.00
बाढ़ नियंत्रण और जल निकासी	2711 *Flood Control and Drainage*	*39.33*	*10.06*	*49.39*	*19.03*	*10.24*	*29.27*	*27.53*	*10.20*	*37.73*
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	39.33	10.06	49.39	19.03	10.24	29.27	27.53	10.20	37.73
(ङ) ऊर्जा	*(e) Energy*	*150.94*	*455.88*	*606.82*	*147.86*	*415.85*	*563.71*	*171.10*	*393.60*	*564.70*
विद्युत	2801 *Power*	*47.91*	*235.58*	*283.49*	*51.98*	*217.40*	*269.38*	*65.56*	*222.61*	*288.17*
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	47.91	115.68	163.59	51.98	116.62	168.60	65.56	116.45	182.01

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
*मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	...	119.90	119.90	...	100.78	100.78	...	106.16	106.16
पेट्रोलियम	2802	*Petroleum*	...	*100.00*	*100.00*	...	*95.00*	*95.00*	...	*50.00*	*50.00*
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	100.00	100.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	50.00	50.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट	2803	*Coal and Lignite*	*15.00*	*120.30*	*135.30*	*13.00*	*103.45*	*116.45*	*23.00*	*120.99*	*143.99*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	15.00	120.30	135.30	13.00	103.45	116.45	23.00	120.99	143.99
ऊर्जा के गैर पारम्परिक स्रोत	2810	*Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*88.03*	...	*88.03*	*82.88*	...	*82.88*	*82.54*	...	*82.54*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	88.03	...	88.03	82.88	...	82.88	82.54	...	82.54
(च) उद्योग और खनिज		*(f) Industry and Minerals*	*646.74*	*3682.29*	*4329.03*	*588.35*	*4210.62*	*4798.97*	*829.03*	*4156.28*	*4985.31*
ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग	2851	*Village and Small Industries*	*361.28*	*122.68*	*483.96*	*300.40*	*122.68*	*423.08*	*338.38*	*122.46*	*460.84*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	197.59	99.64	297.23	173.01	99.64	272.65	200.35	99.52	299.87
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	163.69	23.04	186.73	127.39	23.04	150.43	138.03	22.94	160.97
उद्योग	2852	*Industries*	*126.49*	*3477.50*	*3603.99*	*116.03*	*4009.37*	*4125.40*	*335.32*	*3967.58*	*4302.90*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	14.80	2932.45	2947.25	16.34	3522.04	3538.38	19.85	3510.44	3530.29
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	1.91	0.04	1.95	1.70	0.04	1.74	2.20	0.04	2.24
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	9.35	90.46	99.81	7.30	85.30	92.60	218.80	31.55	250.35
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	9.30	19.31	28.61	8.83	10.65	19.48	6.70	28.97	35.67
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	4.06	6.97	11.03	3.85	9.47	13.32	10.60	11.23	21.83
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	11.60	11.60	...	10.73	10.73	...	1.88	1.88
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	3.62	22.01	25.63	3.24	7.39	10.63	2.25	22.00	24.25
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	6.70	330.02	336.72	6.36	308.77	315.13	8.12	311.49	319.61
*मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	55.63	55.63	...	46.77	46.77	...	41.80	41.80
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	76.75	8.88	85.63	68.41	8.03	76.44	66.50	7.99	74.49
मांग संख्या 53		Demand53	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.19	0.19
अलौह धातु खनन तथा धातुकर्म उद्योग	2853	*Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries*	*43.97*	*80.02*	*123.99*	*52.97*	*95.00*	*147.97*	*54.00*	*72.62*	*126.62*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	43.97	80.02	123.99	52.97	95.00	147.97	54.00	72.62	126.62
अन्य उद्योग	2875	*Other Industries*	...	*-3.01*	*-3.01*	...	*-21.53*	*-21.53*	...	*-11.48*	*-11.48*
*मांग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	-3.01	-3.01	...	-21.53	-21.53	...	-11.48	-11.48
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	2885	*Other outlays on Industries and Minerals*	*115.00*	*5.10*	*120.10*	*118.95*	*5.10*	*124.05*	*101.33*	*5.10*	*106.43*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	55.00	5.10	60.10	68.95	5.10	74.05	69.33	5.10	74.43
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	60.00	...	60.00	50.00	...	50.00	32.00	...	32.00
(छ) परिवहन		*(g) Transport*	*34.47*	*648.32*	*682.79*	*17.06*	*662.93*	*679.99*	*26.35*	*700.17*	*726.52*
पत्तन तथा दीप स्तम्भ	3051	*Ports and Light Houses*	*0.20*	*40.00*	*40.20*	*0.10*	*37.06*	*37.16*	*1.20*	*40.15*	*41.35*
*मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.20	40.00	40.20	0.10	37.06	37.16	1.20	40.15	41.35
नौवहन	3052	*Shipping*	...	*50.64*	*50.64*	...	*50.65*	*50.65*	...	*52.76*	*52.76*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	11.49	11.49	...	10.93	10.93	...	11.49	11.49
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	...	39.15	39.15	...	39.72	39.72	...	41.27	41.27
नागर विमानन	3053	*Civil Aviation*	*1.24*	*22.35*	*23.59*	*1.02*	*33.56*	*34.58*	*0.75*	*36.84*	*37.59*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	1.24	22.35	23.59	1.02	33.56	34.58	0.75	36.84	37.59
सड़क और पुल	3054	*Roads and Bridges*	*18.80*	*209.98*	*228.78*	*10.20*	*217.81*	*228.01*	*8.40*	*219.72*	*228.12*
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	...	3.08	3.08	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.90	2.90
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	18.80	206.85	225.65	10.20	214.86	225.06	8.40	216.77	225.17
सड़क परिवहन	3055	*Road Transport*	*1.75*	...	*1.75*	*1.92*	...	*1.92*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	1.75	...	1.75	1.92	...	1.92	6.00	...	6.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	3056	*Inland Water Transport*	*12.48*	*1.49*	*13.97*	*3.82*	*1.44*	*5.26*	*10.00*	*1.49*	*11.49*
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	12.48	1.49	13.97	3.82	1.44	5.26	10.00	1.49	11.49
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	3075	*Other Transport Services*	...	*323.86*	*323.86*	...	*322.41*	*322.41*	...	*349.21*	*349.21*
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.82	0.82
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	314.11	314.11	...	312.70	312.70	...	339.40	339.40
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	...	8.95	8.95	...	8.95	8.95	...	8.99	8.99
(ज) संचार		*(h) Communications*	*70.17*	*252.46*	*322.63*	*45.65*	*252.77*	*298.42*	*81.12*	*147.43*	*228.55*
डाक सेवाएं	3201	*Postal Services*	*12.10*	*243.00*	*255.10*	*12.00*	*243.00*	*255.00*	*11.13*	*137.60*	*148.73*
*मांग संख्या 14		Demand14	12.10	243.00	255.10	12.00	243.00	255.00	11.13	137.60	148.73
दूर संचार सेवाएं	3225	*Telecommunication Services*	...	*-1711.67*	*-1711.67*	...	*-1815.35*	*-1815.35*	...	*-2390.79*	*-2390.79*
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	-1711.67	-1711.67	...	-1815.35	-1815.35	...	-2390.79	-2390.79

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	3230	Dividends to General Revenues	...	224.67	224.67	...	245.35	245.35	...	250.79	250.79
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	224.67	224.67	...	245.35	245.35	...	250.79	250.79
दूर संचार से विनियोजन अधिशेष	3231	Appropriations from Telecommuniations Surplus	...	1487.00	1487.00	...	1570.00	1570.00	...	2140.00	2140.00
मांग संख्या 15		Demand15	...	1487.00	1487.00	...	1570.00	1570.00	...	2140.00	2140.00
उपग्रह प्रणाली	3252	Satellite Systems	53.57	3.39	56.96	31.28	3.35	34.63	67.99	3.44	71.43
मांग संख्या 87		Demand87	53.57	3.39	56.96	31.28	3.35	34.63	67.99	3.44	71.43
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3275	Other Communication Services	4.50	6.07	10.57	2.37	6.42	8.79	2.00	6.39	8.39
मांग संख्या 13		Demand13	4.50	6.07	10.57	2.37	6.42	8.79	2.00	6.39	8.39
(झ) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण		(i) Science Technology and Environment	700.76	623.41	1324.17	666.73	616.04	1282.77	703.20	654.19	1357.39
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3401	Atomic Energy Research	48.32	213.02	261.34	43.76	211.96	255.72	47.80	241.07	288.87
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	48.32	213.02	261.34	43.76	211.96	255.72	47.80	241.07	288.87
अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान	3402	Space Research	212.99	130.03	343.02	254.15	129.90	384.05	221.14	137.27	358.41
मांग संख्या 87		Demand87	212.99	130.03	343.02	254.15	129.90	384.05	221.14	137.27	358.41
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	3403	Oceanographic Research	30.12	8.49	38.61	27.39	8.38	35.77	31.44	8.47	39.91
मांग संख्या 86		Demand86	30.12	8.49	38.61	27.39	8.38	35.77	31.44	8.47	39.91
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3425	Other Scientific Research	294.71	249.16	543.87	252.16	243.40	495.56	304.70	245.02	549.72
मांग संख्या 12		Demand12	2.34	2.99	5.33	2.34	2.89	5.23	1.65	2.92	4.57
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	106.29	92.21	198.50	81.65	89.34	170.99	107.15	88.86	196.01
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	115.28	152.49	267.77	104.47	149.82	254.29	120.90	151.77	272.67
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	70.80	1.47	72.27	63.70	1.35	65.05	75.00	1.47	76.47
पारिस्थितिकी विज्ञान तथा पर्यावरण	3435	Ecology and Environment	114.62	22.71	137.33	89.27	22.40	111.67	98.12	22.36	120.48
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	114.62	22.71	137.33	89.27	22.40	111.67	98.12	22.36	120.48
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं		(j) General Economic Services	205.68	1701.72	1907.40	183.09	2250.09	2433.18	211.40	921.94	1133.34
सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	3451	Secretariat-Economic Services	32.99	102.79	135.78	31.23	105.76	136.99	43.25	107.91	151.16
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	1.23	6.99	8.22	1.29	7.68	8.97	1.90	7.26	9.16
मांग संख्या 3		Demand3	0.05	0.42	0.47	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.05	0.40	0.45
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	...	2.45	2.45	...	2.44	2.44	...	2.50	2.50
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.94	1.94
मांग संख्या 7		Demand7	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.18	2.18
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	6.34	6.34	...	6.02	6.02	...	6.20	6.20
मांग संख्या 13		Demand13	...	1.01	1.01	...	0.96	0.96	...	0.95	0.95
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.85	1.85	...	1.98	1.98
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	...	2.36	2.36	...	2.38	2.38	...	2.47	2.47
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	1.34	1.43	2.77	1.04	1.59	2.63	1.48	1.57	3.05
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.52	2.52	...	2.49	2.49
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.04	1.80	1.84	0.04	1.80	1.84	...	1.89	1.89
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	0.60	1.47	2.07	0.34	1.33	1.67	2.10	1.67	3.77
मांग संख्या 51		Demand51	0.10	4.95	5.05	0.10	5.09	5.19	0.06	4.95	5.01
मांग संख्या 59		Demand59	...	2.75	2.75	...	2.56	2.56	...	2.69	2.69
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	...	1.49	1.49	...	1.42	1.42	...	1.64	1.64
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	...	1.96	1.96	...	2.28	2.28	...	2.18	2.18
मांग संख्या 5		Demand5	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.40	1.40
मांग संख्या 64		Demand64	28.10	12.30	40.40	26.90	12.30	39.20	36.30	12.30	48.60
मांग संख्या 65		Demand65	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.45	1.45
मांग संख्या 70		Demand70	...	5.96	5.96	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.88	5.88
मांग संख्या 71		Demand71	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.84	0.84	...	0.83	0.83
मांग संख्या 72		Demand72	...	1.59	1.59	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.54	1.54
मांग संख्या 73		Demand73	...	1.94	1.94	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.19	2.19
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	...	1.71	1.71	...	1.71	1.71	...	1.81	1.81
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	...	11.65	11.65	...	13.08	13.08	...	13.20	13.20
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.52	1.52
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.17	0.17
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	0.30	3.50	3.80	0.25	3.50	3.75	0.29	3.57	3.86
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	4.00	4.00	...	3.75	3.75	...	4.11	4.11
मांग संख्या 85		Demand85	1.00	3.77	4.77	1.00	4.62	5.62	0.75	4.58	5.33

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 86	Demand86	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.70	0.70
मांग संख्या 87	Demand87	0.02	1.08	1.10	0.01	1.26	1.27	0.02	1.29	1.31
मांग संख्या 53	Demand53	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.25	1.25
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	0.21	1.07	1.28	0.21	1.07	1.28	0.30	1.06	1.36
पर्यटन	*3452 Tourism*	*50.60*	*13.24*	*63.84*	*48.15*	*13.36*	*61.51*	*63.44*	*14.30*	*77.74*
मांग संख्या 8	Demand8	50.60	13.24	63.84	48.15	13.36	61.51	63.44	14.30	77.74
विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	*3453 Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*18.25*	*1337.26*	*1355.51*	*17.22*	*1879.69*	*1896.91*	*18.07*	*551.62*	*569.69*
मांग संख्या 11	Demand11	18.25	1337.09	1355.34	17.22	1879.52	1896.74	18.07	551.50	569.57
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 85	Demand85	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.09	0.09
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण तथा सांख्यिकी	*3454 Census Surveys and Statistics*	*19.51*	*170.85*	*190.36*	*10.64*	*161.42*	*172.06*	*22.30*	*157.80*	*180.10*
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	8.50	130.00	138.50	8.08	117.50	125.58	10.00	114.35	124.35
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	11.01	40.85	51.86	2.56	43.92	46.48	12.30	43.45	55.75
मौसम विज्ञान	*3455 Meteorology*	*3.50*	*40.78*	*44.28*	*3.16*	*45.20*	*48.36*	*5.00*	*45.07*	*50.07*
मांग संख्या 70	Demand70	3.50	40.78	44.28	3.16	45.20	48.36	5.00	45.07	50.07
नागरिक पूर्ति	*3456 Civil Supplies*	*1.19*	*15.28*	*16.47*	*1.19*	*15.28*	*16.47*	*1.58*	*15.33*	*16.91*
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	1.19	0.28	1.47	1.19	0.28	1.47	1.58	0.33	1.91
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	*3465 General Financial and Trading Institutions*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4.35*	...	*4.35*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.35	...	4.35
	3466 International Financial Institutions	...	*0.35*	*0.35*	...	*0.27*	*0.27*	...	*0.27*	*0.27*
मांग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	*3475 Other General Economic Services*	*79.64*	*21.17*	*100.81*	*71.50*	*29.11*	*100.61*	*53.41*	*29.64*	*83.05*
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	15.00	8.09	23.09	14.25	15.87	30.12	4.99	15.32	20.31
मांग संख्या 35	Demand35	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	0.19	0.99	1.18	0.19	0.99	1.18	0.13	1.11	1.24
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	0.55	3.84	4.39	0.60	3.81	4.41	1.24	3.94	5.18
मांग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	7.24	7.24	...	7.43	7.43	...	8.26	8.26
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	5.00	1.00	6.00	2.56	1.00	3.56	7.70	1.00	8.70
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	58.90	...	58.90	53.90	...	53.90	39.35	...	39.35
घ-सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	**D-GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS**	**12384.35**	**3021.34**	**15405.69**	**12814.24**	**3438.10**	**16252.34**	**13608.50**	**2951.35**	**16559.85**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3601 Grants-in-aid to State Governments*	*12319.92*	*2776.71*	*15096.63*	*12758.07*	*3203.47*	*15961.54*	*13546.40*	*2701.89*	*16248.29*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	483.14	2.50	485.64	448.58	404.00	852.58	449.45	2.50	451.95
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	95.07	...	95.07	72.99	...	72.99	93.89	...	93.89
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	3007.50	0.25	3007.75	2584.67	0.25	2584.92	2640.59	0.25	2640.84
मांग संख्या 7	Demand7	...	15.50	15.50	...	14.77	14.77	...	15.50	15.50
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	4.04	...	4.04	3.57	...	3.57	5.00	...	5.00
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	54.36	...	54.36	44.72	...	44.72	38.50	...	38.50
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	132.90	...	132.90	119.77	...	119.77	123.44	...	123.44
मांग संख्या 29	Demand29	5603.73	2138.68	7742.41	6756.76	2138.68	8895.44	7272.83	2038.92	9311.75
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	250.00	...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	1.51	...	1.51	0.68	...	0.68	0.91	...	0.91
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	0.94	...	0.94	0.94	...	0.94	1.89	...	1.89
मांग संख्या 39	Demand39	5.75	...	5.75	3.20	...	3.20	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	152.82	...	152.82	147.63	...	147.63	173.18	...	173.18
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	671.40	...	671.40	773.55	...	773.55	919.19	...	919.19
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	36.80	36.80	...	35.61	35.61	...	36.93	36.93
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	18.80	18.80	...	56.80	56.80	...	44.00	44.00
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	73.59	64.53	138.12	65.13	61.57	126.70	54.90	55.45	110.35
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	461.14	84.64	545.78	434.87	73.46	508.33	374.16	72.72	446.88
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	10.46	13.14	23.60	15.27	13.14	28.41	15.04	13.06	28.10
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	0.25	0.69	0.94	0.11	0.69	0.80	0.76	0.71	1.47
मांग संख्या 51	Demand51	...	36.31	36.31	...	36.31	36.31	...	20.08	20.08
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	50.05	...	50.05	37.05	...	37.05	58.79	...	58.79
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	4.88	...	4.88	4.88	...	4.88	20.34	...	20.34
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	3.23	...	3.23	3.22	...	3.22	2.78	...	2.78
मांग संख्या 75	Demand75	16.20	151.02	167.22	14.18	156.43	170.61	11.10	168.42	179.52
मांग संख्या 76	Demand76	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	14.60	202.91	217.51	5.57	184.82	190.39	11.20	202.91	214.11

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	79.08	7.50	86.58	69.84	4.00	73.84	46.25	7.50	53.75
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	144.70	0.60	145.30	130.10	20.10	150.20	100.00	20.10	120.10
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	653.85	2.59	656.44	643.35	2.59	645.94	694.37	2.59	696.96
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	273.80	...	273.80	312.05	...	312.05	369.93	...	369.93
मांग संख्या 85	Demand85	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	23.01	...	23.01	23.01	...	23.01	21.86	...	21.86
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	47.22	0.25	47.47	42.08	0.25	42.33	45.85	0.25	46.10
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	*3602 Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments*	*64.08*	*56.99*	*121.07*	*55.82*	*61.70*	*117.52*	*62.10*	*52.99*	*115.09*
मांग संख्या 1	Demand1	1.04	...	1.04	0.82	2.00	2.82	1.38	...	1.38
मांग संख्या 2	Demand2	0.36	...	0.36	0.31	...	0.31	0.48	...	0.48
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	4.07	...	4.07	3.24	...	3.24	2.63	...	2.63
मांग संख्या 68	Demand68	0.31	...	0.31	0.31	...	0.31	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 23	Demand23	1.21	...	1.21	1.13	...	1.13	1.46	...	1.46
मांग संख्या 38	Demand38	0.03	...	0.03	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
मांग संख्या 9	Demand9	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.12	...	0.12
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.36	...	0.36	0.26	...	0.26	0.14	...	0.14
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.63	...	0.63	0.69	...	0.69	0.63	...	0.63
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	4.01	4.01	...	4.00	4.00	...	0.01	0.01
मांग संख्या 46	Demand46	45.51	51.50	97.01	42.69	54.22	96.91	47.74	51.50	99.24
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	3.72	0.01	3.73	0.98	0.01	0.99	1.18	0.01	1.19
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	0.51	0.01	0.52	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.07
मांग संख्या 49	Demand49	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
मांग संख्या 57	Demand57	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या 64	Demand64	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.06	...	0.06
मांग संख्या 65	Demand65	0.07	...	0.07	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 77	Demand77	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	0.82	...	0.82	0.71	...	0.71	0.55	...	0.55
मांग संख्या 81	Demand81	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	2.53	0.05	2.58	2.53	0.05	2.58	3.03	0.05	3.08
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	0.98	...	0.98	0.98	...	0.98	0.99	...	0.99
मांग संख्या 54	Demand54	0.24	...	0.24	0.16	...	0.16	0.14	...	0.14
मांग संख्या 4	Demand4	1.31	...	1.31	0.61	...	0.61	0.40	...	0.40
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी व आर्थिक सहयोग	*3605 Technical and Economic Co-operation with other countries*	*0.35*	*181.04*	*181.39*	*0.35*	*166.33*	*166.68*	...	*189.87*	*189.87*
मांग संख्या 67	Demand67	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	168.94	168.94	...	150.54	150.54	...	173.92	173.92
मांग संख्या 25	Demand25	...	11.45	11.45	...	14.84	14.84	...	14.85	14.85
मांग संख्या 74	Demand74	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.10	1.10
सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्कर	*3606 Aid Materials and Equipment*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*	...	*6.60*	*6.60*
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	*3710 Expenditure of U.T's*	*355.98*	*1001.46*	*1357.44*	*353.25*	*1091.23*	*1444.48*	*362.05*	*1118.86*	*1480.91*
मांग संख्या 93	Demand93	355.98	1001.46	1357.44	353.25	1091.23	1444.48	362.05	1118.86	1480.91
जोड़- (पूंजी और ऋण)	**TOTAL(CAPITAL AND LOANS)**	**16656.86**	**15382.15**	**32039.01**	**16098.56**	**13373.85**	**29472.41**	**16274.97**	**13241.62**	**29516.59**
पूंजी व्यय	***CAPITAL EXPENDITURE***	***6457.29***	***6369.38***	***12826.67***	***5806.48***	***5738.25***	***11544.73***	***6091.93***	***6466.07***	***12558.00***
क. सामान्य सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SERVICES**	**18.02**	**5725.85**	**5743.87**	**24.78**	**5214.38**	**5239.16**	**17.18**	**5822.75**	**5839.93**
करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4046 Capital Outlay on Currency, Coinage and Mint*	...	*96.25*	*96.25*	...	*-24.39*	*-24.39*	...	*93.78*	*93.78*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	96.25	96.25	...	-24.39	-24.39	...	93.78	93.78
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4047 Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services*	...	*156.18*	*156.18*	...	*153.82*	*153.82*	...	*152.05*	*152.05*
मांग संख्या 26	Demand26	...	9.04	9.04	...	6.68	6.68	...	12.15	12.15
मांग संख्या 37	Demand37	...	147.14	147.14	...	147.14	147.14	...	139.90	139.90
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4058 Capital Outlay on Sationery and Printing*	*0.10*	*3.70*	*3.80*	...	*2.60*	*2.60*	*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*
मांग संख्या 80	Demand80	0.10	3.70	3.80	...	2.60	2.60	0.10	2.00	2.10
सरकारी निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works*	*13.98*	*225.20*	*239.18*	*22.78*	*176.32*	*199.10*	*13.77*	*224.60*	*238.37*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.20	3.20	...	1.75	1.75	...	3.22	3.22

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	48.50	48.50	...	29.40	29.40	...	43.00	43.00
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.49	6.49	...	9.50	9.50
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	120.00	120.00	...	94.08	94.08	...	117.38	117.38
मांग संख्या 62	Demand62	1.15	...	1.15	3.30	...	3.30	2.25	...	2.25
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	12.83	46.50	59.33	19.48	44.60	64.08	11.52	51.50	63.02
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4070 Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services*	3.94	...	3.94	2.00	...	2.00	3.31	...	3.31
मांग संख्या 32	Demand32	3.94	...	3.94	2.00	...	2.00	3.31	...	3.31
विविध सामान्य सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4075 Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services*	...	*33.30*	*33.30*	...	*23.14*	*23.14*	...	*3.63*	*3.63*
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.63	3.63
मांग संख्या 36	Demand36	...	30.00	30.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	...	...
रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4076 Capital Outlay on Defence Services*	...	*5211.22*	*5211.22*	...	*4882.89*	*4882.89*	...	*5346.69*	*5346.69*
मांग संख्या 22	Demand22	...	5211.22	5211.22	...	4882.89	4882.89	...	5346.69	5346.69
ख. सामाजिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	**B. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**	**310.24**	**95.32**	**405.56**	**199.15**	**66.07**	**265.22**	**233.18**	**91.45**	**324.63**
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*10.88*	*0.01*	*10.89*	*4.84*	*0.01*	*4.85*	*8.38*	*0.01*	*8.39*
मांग संख्या 47	Demand47	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
मांग संख्या 48	Demand48	2.18	0.01	2.19	1.18	0.01	1.19	2.00	0.01	2.01
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	8.60	...	8.60	3.56	...	3.56	6.36	...	6.36
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health*	*5.41*	*-1.12*	*4.29*	*7.10*	*-1.12*	*5.98*	*6.30*	*-1.17*	*5.13*
मांग संख्या 40	Demand40	0.51	-1.12	-0.61	0.20	-1.12	-0.92	0.20	-1.17	-0.97
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	4.90	...	4.90	6.90	...	6.90	6.10	...	6.10
परिवार कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4211 Capital Outlay on Family Welfare*	*0.15*	...	*0.15*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
मांग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 79	Demand79	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.00	...	4.00
आवास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4216 Capital Outlay* on Housing	75.22	91.29	166.51	79.72	62.96	142.68	64.30	89.05	153.35
मांग संख्या 16	Demand16	...	3.21	3.21	...	2.63	2.63	...	3.65	3.65
मांग संख्या 24	Demand24	...	7.00	7.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00
मांग संख्या 42	Demand42	...	6.00	6.00	...	1.01	1.01	...	3.50	3.50
मांग संख्या 44	Demand44	...	20.00	20.00	...	15.50	15.50	...	22.00	22.00
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	75.22	55.08	130.30	79.72	38.82	118.54	59.30	49.90	109.20
मांग संख्या 69	Demand69	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
शहरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4217 Capital outlay on Urban Development*	*18.50*	...	*18.50*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*
मांग संख्या 78	Demand78	18.50	...	18.50	17.00	...	17.00	13.00	...	13.00
सूचना और प्रचार पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity*	*4.20*	...	*4.20*	*4.33*	...	*4.33*	*24.72*	...	*24.72*
मांग संख्या 55	Demand55	4.20	...	4.20	4.33	...	4.33	24.72	...	24.72
प्रसारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4221 Capital Outlay on Broadcasting*	*163.05*	*5.09*	*168.14*	*38.63*	*4.17*	*42.80*	*60.00*	*3.53*	*63.53*
मांग संख्या 56	Demand56	163.05	5.09	168.14	38.63	4.17	42.80	60.00	3.53	63.53
अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4225 Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*	*38.00*	...	*38.00*	*42.00*	...	*42.00*
मांग संख्या 82	Demand82	18.00	...	18.00	38.00	...	38.00	42.00	...	42.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*4235 Capital Outlay on Social Security and Walfare*	*1.00*	*0.05*	*1.05*	*1.00*	*0.05*	*1.05*	*1.00*	*0.03*	*1.03*
मांग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.03	0.03
मांग संख्या 50	Demand50	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

मुख्य शीर्ष		Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4250	Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	8.83	...	8.83	3.33	...	3.33	9.38	...	9.38
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	8.83	...	8.83	3.33	...	3.33	9.38	...	9.38
ग. आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता		**C. CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**5730.06**	**566.28**	**6296.34**	**5210.47**	**468.26**	**5678.73**	**5449.60**	**563.79**	**6013.39**
(क) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों का पूंजी खाता		(a) Capital Account of Agriculture and allied activities	74.76	0.28	75.04	51.26	0.29	51.55	63.58	0.32	63.90
कृषि कार्य पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	11.83	0.24	12.07	8.50	0.24	8.74	8.53	0.23	8.76
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	11.53	0.24	11.77	8.10	0.24	8.34	8.13	0.23	8.36
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	0.25	...	0.25
भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	1.30	...	1.30
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	1.30	...	1.30
पशुपालन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	3.15	...	3.15	0.70	...	0.70	2.15	...	2.15
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	1.60	...	1.60	0.10	...	0.10	0.85	...	0.85
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	1.55	...	1.55	0.60	...	0.60	1.30	...	1.30
डेरी विकास पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4404	Capital Outlay on Dairy Development	2.24	...	2.24	0.88	...	0.88	1.79	...	1.79
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	1.88	...	1.88	0.88	...	0.88	1.71	...	1.71
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
मीन उद्योग पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	5.73	0.01	5.74	5.27	0.01	5.28	5.19	0.02	5.21
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	3.23	...	3.23	3.37	...	3.37	3.69	...	3.69
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	2.50	0.01	2.51	1.90	0.01	1.91	1.50	0.02	1.52
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	5.61	...	5.61	2.87	...	2.87	1.36	...	1.36
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	5.36	...	5.36	2.47	...	2.47	1.26	...	1.26
मांग संख्या 79		Demand79	0.25	...	0.25	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4408	Capital Outlay on Food, storage and Warehousing	34.05	...	34.05	21.50	...	21.50	32.26	...	32.26
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	26.40	...	26.40	15.75	...	15.75	28.61	...	28.61
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	7.65	...	7.65	5.75	...	5.75	3.65	...	3.65
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	4416	Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	11.00	...	11.00	10.40	...	10.40	11.00	...	11.00
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	11.00	...	11.00	10.40	...	10.40	11.00	...	11.00
सहकारिता पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.20	0.03	0.23	0.19	0.04	0.23	...	0.07	0.07
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.07	0.07
(ख) ग्रामीण विकास का पूंजी खाता		(b) Capital Account of Rural Development	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4515	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 69		Demand69	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
(ग) विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों का पूंजी खाता		(c) Capital Account of Spcial Areas Programmes	113.94	...	113.94	108.45	...	108.45	118.93	...	118.93
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	113.94	...	113.94	108.45	...	108.45	118.93	...	118.93
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	113.94	...	113.94	108.45	...	108.45	118.93	...	118.93
(घ) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का पूंजी खाता		(d) Capital account of Irrigation and Flood Caontrol	4.73	...	4.73	4.61	...	4.61	7.14	...	7.14
वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4701	Capital outlay on Major and Medium Irrigation	4.23	..	4.23	4.11	...	4.11	6.14	...	6.14
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	4.23	...	4.23	4.11	...	4.11	6.14	...	6.14

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
लघु सिंचाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4702	*Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
माग संख्या 81		Demand81	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
(ङ) ऊर्जा का पूंजी खाता		*(e) Capital Account of Energy*	*2366.92*	...	*2366.92*	*1994.94*	...	*1994.94*	*1745.54*	...	*1745.54*
विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4801	*Capital Outlay on Power Projects*	*2002.59*	...	*2002.59*	*1584.64*	...	*1584.64*	*1548.24*	...	*1548.24*
माग संख्या 10		Demand10	80.00	...	80.00	77.00	...	77.00	105.00	...	105.00
माग संख्या 67		Demand67	1786.10	...	1786.10	1365.75	...	1365.75	1299.24	...	1299.24
माग संख्या 84		Demand84	136.49	...	136.49	141.89	...	141.89	144.00	...	144.00
कोयले और लिग्नाइट पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4803	*Capital outlay on Coal and Lignite*	*360.00*	...	*360.00*	*406.00*	...	*406.00*	*193.00*	...	*193.00*
माग संख्या 10		Demand10	360.00	...	360.00	406.00	...	406.00	193.00	...	193.00
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4810	*Capital Outlay on Non-Conventional Sources of Energy*	*4.33*	...	*4.33*	*4.30*	...	*4.30*	*4.30*	...	*4.30*
माग संख्या 68		Demand68	4.33	...	4.33	4.30	...	4.30	4.30	...	4.30
(च) उद्योग और खनिज का पूंजी खाता		*(f) Capital Account of Industry and Minerals*	*563.56*	*293.18*	*856.74*	*481.37*	*239.78*	*721.15*	*694.76*	*337.18*	*1031.94*
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4851	*Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries*	*17.48*	...	*17.48*	*15.82*	...	*15.82*	*17.85*	...	*17.85*
माग संख्या 54		Demand54	7.23	...	7.23	7.08	...	7.08	9.10	...	9.10
माग संख्या 77		Demand77	10.25	...	10.25	8.74	...	8.74	8.75	...	8.75
लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4852	*Capital outlay on Iron & Steel Industries*	*16.30*	...	*16.30*	*3.55*	...	*3.55*	*207.29*	...	*207.29*
माग संख्या 73		Demand73	16.30	...	16.30	3.55	...	3,55	207.29	...	207.29
अलौह धातु खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4853	*Capital Outlay on Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries*	*18.45*	...	*18.45*	*12.20*	...	*12.20*	*21.50*	...	*21.50*
माग संख्या 60		Demand60	18.45	...	18.45	12.20	...	12.20	21.50	...	21.50
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4854	*Capital outly on cement and Non -metallic Mineral Industries*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*14.25*	...	*14.25*	*1.80*	*41.75*	*43.55*
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	15.00	...	15.00	14.25	...	14.25	...	41.75	41.75
माग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	1.80
उर्वरक उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4855	*Capital Outlay on Fertilizer Industries*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*62.00*	...	*62.00*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	2.00	...	2.00	15.00	...	15.00	62.00	...	62.00
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटीकल उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4857	*Capital Outlay on* Chemicals and Pharmaceutical *Industries*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*3.80*	...	*3.80*	*3.20*	...	*3.20*
माग संख्या 5		Demand5	4.00	...	4.00	3.80	...	3.80	3.20	...	3.20
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4858	*Capital Outlay on Engineering Industries*	*38.60*	*26.00*	*64.60*	*37.01*	*24.70*	*61.71*	*48.74*	*22.01*	*70.75*
माग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	26.00	26.00	...	24.70	24.70	...	22.00	22.00
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	31.47	...	31.47	29.88	...	29.88	45.65	...	45.65
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	7.13	...	7.13	7.13	...	7.13	3.09	0.01	3.10
दूर संचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4859	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*39.95*	...	*39.95*	*41.33*	...	*41.33*	*9.90*	...	*9.90*
माग संख्या 15		Demand15	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
माग संख्या 71		Demand71	1.25	...	1.25	1.18	...	1.18	1.65	...	1.65
माग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
माग संख्या 85		Demand85	35.70	...	35.70	37.15	...	37.15	7.25	...	7.25
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4860	*Capital Outlay on consumer Industries*	*88.78*	*7.20*	*95.98*	*84.10*	*7.20*	*91.30*	*46.90*	*7.20*	*54.10*
माग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	57.58	...	57.58	54.69	...	54.69	16.50	...	16.50
माग संख्या 77		Demand77	29.90	7.20	37.10	28.41	7.20	35.61	29.90	7.20	37.10
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4861	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Industries*	*155.50*	*256.23*	*411.73*	*146.34*	*205.00*	*351.34*	*143.58*	*264.70*	*408.28*

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate			संशोधित अनुमान 1990-91 Revised Estimate			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
माग संख्या 83		Demand83	155.50	256.23	411.73	146.34	205.00	351.34	143.58	264.70	408.28
अन्य उद्योगों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4875	*Capital Outlay on Other Industries*	*0.50*	*3.74*	*4.24*	*0.50*	*2.87*	*3.37*	*0.50*	*1.51*	*2.01*
माग संख्या 35		Demand35	...	1.74	1.74	...	0.87	0.87	...	1.51	1.51
माग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
माग संख्या 82		Demand82	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
उद्योगों और खनिजों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	4885	*Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals*	*167.00*	*0.01*	*167.01*	*107.47*	*0.01*	*107.48*	*131.50*	*0.01*	*131.51*
माग संख्या 27		Demand27	165.00	0.01	165.01	105.00	0.01	105.01	130.00	0.01	130.01
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	...	...	...
माग संख्या 79		Demand79	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
(छ) परिवहन का पूंजी खाता		*(g) Capital Account of Transport*	*2230.28*	*168.94*	*2399.22*	*2199.12*	*157.71*	*2356.83*	*2476.75*	*187.72*	*2664.47*
रेलवे पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5002	*Capital Outlay on Railways*	*1694.00*	...	*1694.00*	*1694.00*	...	*1694.00*	*1925.00*	...	*1925.00*
माग संख्या 100		Demand100	1694.00	...	1694.00	1694.00	...	1694.00	1925.00	...	1925.00
पत्तनों और दीपस्तंभों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5051	*Capital Outlay on Ports and Light Houses*	*33.98*	*-24.00*	*9.98*	*45.30*	*-37.39*	*7.91*	*39.74*	*-24.63*	*15.11*
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	33.98	-24.00	9.98	45.30	-37.39	7.91	39.74	-24.63	15.11
नौवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5052	*Capital Outlay on Shipping*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*	*1.78*	*7.94*	*9.72*	*29.90*	*8.00*	*37.90*
माग संख्या 27		Demand27	...	...	...	...	7.93	7.93	...	8.00	8.00
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	2.70	...	2.70	0.78	0.01	0.79	25.84	...	25.84
माग संख्या 79		Demand79	3.80	...	3.80	1.00	...	1.00	4.06	...	4.06
नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5053	*Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation*	*16.80*	...	*16.80*	*15.80*	...	*15.80*	*18.65*	...	*18.65*
माग संख्या 7		Demand7	16.80	...	16.80	15.80	...	15.80	18.65	...	18.65
सड़कों और पुलों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5054	*Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges*	*448.50*	*193.34*	*641.84*	*426.74*	*187.56*	*614.30*	*441.37*	*204.75*	*646.12*
माग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	120.36	120.36	...	122.65	122.65	...	136.34	136.34
माग संख्या 75		Demand75	448.50	72.98	521.48	426.74	64.91	491.65	441.37	68.41	509.78
अंतर्देशीय जल परिवहन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5056	*Capital Outlay on Inland Water Transport*	*17.50*	...	*17.50*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*9.00*	...	*9.00*
माग संख्या 74		Demand74	17.50	...	17.50	2.50	...	2.50	9.00	...	9.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5075	*Capital Outlay on Other Transport Services*	*13.00*	*-0.40*	*12.60*	*13.00*	*-0.40*	*12.60*	*13.09*	*-0.40*	*12.69*
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.09	...	4.09
माग संख्या 81		Demand81	8.00	-0.40	7.60	8.00	-0.40	7.60	9.00	-0.40	8.60
(ज) संचार का पूंजी खाता		*(h) Capital Account of Communications*	*86.09*	*-3.00*	*83.09*	*65.19*	*-3.00*	*62.19*	*77.12*	*-4.60*	*72.52*
डाक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5201	*Capital Outlay on Postal Services*	*59.90*	*-3.00*	*56.90*	*45.00*	*-3.00*	*42.00*	*65.87*	*-4.60*	*61.27*
माग संख्या 14		Demand14	59.90	-3.00	56.90	45.00	-3.00	42.00	65.87	-4.60	61.27
दूर संचार सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5225	*Capital Outlay on Telecommunication Services*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	...	...	...
माग संख्या 15		Demand15	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	...	...	...
उपग्रह प्रणाली पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5252	*Capital Outlay on Satellite system*	*12.19*	...	*12.19*	*6.19*	...	*6.19*	*11.25*	...	*11.25*
माग संख्या 87		Demand87	12.19	...	12.19	6.19	...	6.19	11.25	...	11.25
(झ) विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण का पूंजी खाता		*(i) Capital Account of Science Technology and Environment*	*189.10*	*1.30*	*190.40*	*130.21*	*0.92*	*131.13*	*148.94*	*1.13*	*150.07*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5401	*Capital Outlay on Atomic Energy Research*	*71.83*	...	*71.83*	*50.59*	*-0.33*	*50.26*	*57.20*	*-0.02*	*57.18*
माग संख्या 83		Demand83	71.83	...	71.83	50.59	-0.33	50.26	57.20	-0.02	57.18
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5402	*Capital Outlay on Space Research*	*95.83*	...	*95.83*	*56.47*	...	*56.47*	*67.60*	...	*67.60*
माग संख्या 87		Demand87	95.83	...	95.83	56.47	...	56.47	67.60	...	67.60
समुद्र विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	5403	*Capital Outlay on Oceanographic Research*	*6.88*	...	*6.88*	*4.88*	...	*4.88*	*7.56*	...	*7.56*
माग संख्या 86		Demand86	6.88	...	6.88	4.88	...	4.88	7.56	...	7.56
अन्य वैज्ञानिक और	5425	*Capital Outlay on*									

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

अनुबन्ध

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पर्यावरणीय अनुसंधान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*Other Scientific and Environmental Research*	*14.56*	*1.30*	*15.86*	*18.27*	*1.25*	*19.52*	*16.58*	*1.15*	*17.73*
माग संख्या 23	Demand23	2.10	...	2.10	2.85	...	2.85	4.43	...	4.43
माग संख्या 70	Demand70	9.41	1.30	10.71	10.98	1.25	12.23	7.85	1.15	9.00
माग संख्या 71	Demand71	0.75	...	0.75	0.74	...	0.74	0.70	...	0.70
माग संख्या 72	Demand72	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
माग संख्या 79	Demand79	2.10	...	2.10	3.50	...	3.50	3.60	...	3.60
(ञ) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं का पूंजी खाता	*(j) Capital Account of General Economic Services*	*100.18*	*105.58*	*205.76*	*174.82*	*72.56*	*247.38*	*116.34*	*42.04*	*158.38*
पर्यटन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5452 Capital Outlay on Tourism*	*25.30*	...	*25.30*	*21.17*	...	*21.17*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*
माग संख्या 8	Demand8	25.30	...	25.30	21.17	...	21.17	15.00	...	15.00
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5453 Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*	*13.57*	...	*13.57*	*11.96*	...	*11.96*	*11.98*	...	*11.98*
माग संख्या 11	Demand11	13.57	...	13.57	11.96	...	11.96	11.98	...	11.98
मौसम विज्ञान पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5455 Capital Outlay on Meteorology*	*25.10*	*0.75*	*25.85*	*20.50*	*0.50*	*21.00*	*24.18*	*0.50*	*24.68*
माग संख्या 70	Demand70	23.50	0.75	24.25	18.50	0.50	19.00	21.00	0.50	21.50
माग संख्या 79	Demand79	1.60	...	1.60	2.00	...	2.00	3.18	...	3.18
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में निवेश	*5465 Investments in General Financial and Trading Institutions*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*	*102.76*	...	*102.76*	*53.00*	...	*53.00*
माग संख्या 27	Demand27	18.00	...	18.00	102.76	...	102.76	53.00	...	53.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	*5466 Investments in International Financial Institutions*	...	*104.82*	*104.82*	...	*72.05*	*72.05*	...	*41.53*	*41.53*
माग संख्या 27	Demand27	...	104.82	104.82	...	72.05	72.05	...	41.53	41.53
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	*5475 Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services*	*18.21*	*0.01*	*18.22*	*18.43*	*0.01*	*18.44*	*12.18*	*0.01*	*12.19*
माग संख्या 9	Demand9	1.31	...	1.31	1.31	...	1.31	1.28	...	1.28
माग संख्या 59	Demand59	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
माग संख्या 64	Demand64	16.90	...	16.90	14.67	...	14.67	10.00	...	10.00
माग संख्या 65	Demand65	...	...	...	2.45	...	2.45	0.90	...	0.90
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का व्यय	*5710 Expenditure of U.T's*	*398.97*	*-18.07*	*380.90*	*372.08*	*-10.46*	*361.62*	*391.97*	*-11.92*	*380.05*
माग संख्या 93	Demand93	398.97	-18.07	380.90	372.08	-10.46	361.62	391.97	-11.92	380.05
ङ- ऋण और अग्रिम	**E-LOANS AND ADVANCES**	10199.57	9012.77	19212.34	10292.08	7635.60	17927.68	10183.04	6775.55	16958.59
समाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	**LOANS FOR SOCIAL SERVICES**	32.15	16.23	48.38	69.37	6.02	75.39	89.56	7.53	97.09
शिक्षा, खेलकूद, कला और संस्कृति के लिए ऋण	*6202 Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
माग संख्या 47	Demand47	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
परिवार कल्याण के लिये ऋण	*6211 Loans for Family Welfare*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
माग संख्या 41	Demand41	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.05	...	0.05
जल आपूर्ति और सफाई के लिए ऋण	*6215 Loans for water supply and sanitation*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*45.00*	...	*45.00*
माग संख्या 78	Demand78	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.00	...	45.00
आवास के लिये ऋण	*6216 Loans for Housing*	*29.50*	*16.00*	*45.50*	*66.87*	*6.00*	*72.87*	*42.01*	*7.50*	*49.51*
माग संख्या 27	Demand27	29.50	...	29.50	41.37	...	41.37	...	...	...
माग संख्या 78	Demand78	...	16.00	16.00	25.50	6.00	31.50	42.01	7.50	49.51
सूचना और प्रचार के लिए ऋण	*6220 Loans for Information and Publicity*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*	*1.25*	...	*1.25*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
माग संख्या 55	Demand55	1.40	...	1.40	1.25	...	1.25	2.00	...	2.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए ऋण	*6235 Loans for Social Security and Welfare*	...	*0.03*	*0.03*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.03*	*0.03*
माग संख्या 45	Demand45	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.03	0.03
अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	*6250 Loans for other Social Services*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	...	...	...	...	...
माग संख्या 76	Demand76	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	**LOANS FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES**	**2621.79**	**726.62**	**3348.41**	**3028.33**	**850.42**	**3878.75**	**2780.33**	**544.52**	**3324.85**
कृषि और सबद्ध	*Loans For Agriculture*									

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
क्रिया कलापों के		*and allied*									
लिए ऋण		*activities*	*318.56*	...	*318.56*	*353.32*	...	*353.32*	*340.26*	...	*340.26*
कृषि कार्य के लिए	*6401*	*Loans for Crop*									
ऋण		*Husbandry*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
डेरी विकास के लिये	*6404*	*Loans for Dairy*									
ऋण		*Development*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*74.00*	...	*74.00*	*62.00*	...	*62.00*
मांग संख्या 4		Demand4	50.00	...	50.00	74.00	...	74.00	62.00	...	62.00
मत्स्य पालन के लिये ऋण	*6405*	*Loans for Fisheries*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
बागानों के लिये ऋण	*6407*	*Loans for*									
		Plantations	*11.00*	...	*11.00*	*10.45*	...	*10.45*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	11.00	...	11.00	10.45	...	10.45	10.00	...	10.00
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थाओं के	*6416*	*Loans to Agricultural*									
लिये ऋण		*Financial Institutions*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*
मांग संख्या 27		Demand27	90.00	...	90.00	20.00	...	20.00	80.00	...	80.00
सहकारिता के लिये	*6425*	*Loans for*									
ऋण		*Co-operation*	*167.05*	...	*167.05*	*248.86*	...	*248.86*	*188.25*	...	*188.25*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	167.05	...	167.05	248.86	...	248.86	188.25	...	188.25
विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के		Loans for Special									
लिये ऋण		Area Programme	10.76	...	10.76	9.76	6.00	15.76	7.30	...	7.30
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के लिये	*6552*	*Loans for North*									
ऋण		*Eastern Areas*	*0.76*	...	*0.76*	*0.76*	...	*0.76*	*5.30*	...	*5.30*
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	0.76	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	5.30	...	5.30
वृहत और मध्यम सिंचाई	*6701*	*Loans for Major and*									
के लिए ऋण		*Medium Irrigation*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	*6.00*	*14.00*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	6.00	14.00	...	...	...
कमान क्षेत्र विकास के	*6705*	*Loans for Command*									
लिये ऋण		*Area Development*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
ऊर्जा के लिये ऋण		Loans for Energy	869.48	...	869.48	1125.13	...	1125.13	1564.96	...	1564.96
विद्युत परियोजनाओं के	*6801*	*Loans for Power*									
लिये ऋण		*Projects*	*400.82*	...	*400.82*	*706.47*	...	*706.47*	*857.70*	...	*857.70*
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	275.82	...	275.82	582.10	...	582.10	702.70	...	702.70
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	125.00	...	125.00	124.37	...	124.37	145.00	...	145.00
मांग संख्या 84		Demand84	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
पेट्रोलियम के लिये ऋण	*6802*	*Loans for Petroleum*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*
मांग संख्या 63		Demand63	180.00	...	180.00	180.00	...	180.00	300.00	...	300.00
कोयले और लिग्नाइट के	*6803*	*Loans for Coal*									
लिये ऋण		*and Lignite*	*288.00*	...	*288.00*	*238.00*	...	*238.00*	*407.00*	...	*407.00*
मांग संख्या 10		Demand10	288.00	...	288.00	238.00	...	238.00	407.00	...	407.00
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत	*6810*	*Loans for Non-*									
के लिए ऋण		*Conventional Sources*									
		of Energy	*0.66*	...	*0.66*	*0.66*	...	*0.66*	*0.26*	...	*0.26*
मांग संख्या 68		Demand68	0.66	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.66	0.26	...	0.26
उद्योग और खनिजों के		Loans for Industry									
लिये ऋण		& Minerals	1146.09	688.91	1835.00	1335.53	774.83	2110.36	687.59	518.90	1206.49
ग्रामोद्योगों और लघु	*6851*	*Loans for Village*									
उद्योगों के लिये		*and Small*									
ऋण		*Industries*	*120.47*	*150.83*	*271.30*	*102.20*	*140.13*	*242.33*	*105.46*	*84.66*	*190.12*
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	115.07	150.28	265.35	100.07	139.58	239.65	100.06	84.18	184.24
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	5.40	0.55	5.95	2.13	0.55	2.68	5.40	0.48	5.88
लोहा और इस्पात	*6852*	*Loans for Iron and*									
उद्योगों के लिये ऋण		*Steel Industries*	*417.02*	*56.00*	*473.02*	*425.77*	*55.98*	*481.75*	*79.71*	*42.00*	*121.71*
		Demand73	417.02	56.00	473.02	425.77	55.98	481.75	79.71	42.00	121.71
मांग संख्या 73	*6853*	*Loans for Non-*									
अलौह धातु खनन और		*ferrous Mining*									
धातुकर्म उद्योगों		*& Metallurgical*									
के लिए ऋण		*Industries*	*1.35*	...	*1.35*	*1.35*	...	*1.35*	*9.00*	*12.30*	*21.30*
मांग संख्या 60		Demand60	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	9.00	12.30	21.30
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न	*6854*	*Loans for Cement*									
खनिज उद्योगों के		*and Non-metallic*									
लिये ऋण		*Mineral Industries*	*15.00*	*20.00*	*35.00*	*14.25*	*3.85*	*18.10*	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 52		Demand52	15.00	20.00	35.00	14.25	3.85	18.10	...	...	...
उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिये	*6855*	*Loans for Fertilizer*									
ऋण		*Industries*	*72.40*	*20.00*	*92.40*	*62.40*	*20.00*	*82.40*	*18.00*	*15.00*	*33.00*
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	72.40	20.00	92.40	62.40	20.00	82.40	18.00	15.00	33.00
पैट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों के	*6856*	*Loans for Petro-*									

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं

BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
लिये ऋण		*Chemical Industries*	*9.80*	...	*9.80*	*9.80*	...	*9.80*	...	...	...
माग संख्या 5		Demand5	9.80	...	9.80	9.80	...	9.80	...	...	...
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटीकल उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6857	*Loans for Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Industries*	*4.00*	*3.60*	*7.60*	*3.80*	*21.55*	*25.35*	*3.20*	*2.72*	*5.92*
माग संख्या 5		Demand5	4.00	3.60	7.60	3.80	21.55	25.35	3.20	2.72	5.92
इंजीनियरी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6858	*Loans for Engineering Industries*	*32.83*	*157.00*	*189.83*	*30.86*	*257.74*	*288.60*	*52.91*	*137.30*	*190.21*
माग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	60.00	60.00	...	57.00	57.00	...	64.00	64.00
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	20.58	82.00	102.58	19.53	158.39	177.92	46.25	62.05	108.30
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	12.25	15.00	27.25	11.33	42.35	53.68	6.66	11.25	17.91
दूरसचार और इलैक्ट्रानिकी उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6859	*Loans for Telecommunication and Electronic Industries*	*7.65*	*15.00*	*22.65*	*2.12*	*14.25*	*16.37*	*2.65*	*15.00*	*17.65*
माग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	15.00	15.00	...	14.25	14.25	...	15.00	15.00
माग संख्या 71		Demand71	1.25	...	1.25	1.18	...	1.18	1.65	...	1.65
माग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
माग संख्या 85		Demand85	6.40	...	6.40	0.94	...	0.94	...	...	...
उपभोक्ता उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6860	*Loans for Consumer Industries*	20.37	140.29	160.66	19.11	142.09	161.20	17.70	102.69	120.39
माग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
माग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	19.07	13.74	32.81	18.11	15.54	33.65	16.70	9.78	26.48
माग संख्या 77		Demand77	...	126.50	126.50	...	126.50	126.50	...	92.86	92.86
परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों के लिए ऋण	6861	*Loans for Atomic Energy Industries*	...	...	...	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	*7.42*	...	*7.42*
माग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	7.42	...	7.42
अन्य उद्योगों के लिये ऋण	6875	*Loans for other Industries*	...	*2.05*	*2.05*	...	*2.05*	*2.05*	*0.02*	*0.41*	*0.43*
माग संख्या 79		Demand79	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	0.02	...	0.02
माग संख्या 82		Demand82	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.41	0.41
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिये ऋण	6885	*Loans for other Industries and Minerals*	*445.20*	*124.14*	*569.34*	*663.87*	*107.19*	*771.06*	*391.52*	*106.82*	*498.34*
माग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	105.00	105.00	...	97.05	97.05	...	96.75	96.75
माग संख्या 27		Demand27	444.70	19.00	463.70	663.39	10.00	673.39	391.32	10.00	401.32
माग संख्या 9		Demand9	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	...	...
माग संख्या 51		Demand51	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
माग संख्या 52		Demand52	0.50	...	0.50	0.48	...	0.48	0.20	...	0.20
परिवहन के लिये ऋण		Loans for Transport	272.04	37.60	309.64	199.95	69.48	269.43	178.00	15.51	193.51
पत्तनों और दीप स्तम्भों के लिये ऋण	7051	*Loans for Ports and Light Houses*	*138.98*	...	*138.98*	*93.88*	...	*93.88*	*79.40*	...	*79.40*
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	138.98	...	138.98	93.88	...	93.88	79.40	...	79.40
नौवहन के लिये ऋण	7052	*Loans for Shipping*	*36.28*	...	*36.28*	*70.09*	...	*70.09*	*56.00*	...	*56.00*
माग संख्या 25		Demand25	4.99	...	4.99	4.74	...	4.74	5.00	...	5.00
माग संख्या 27		Demand27	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
माग संख्या 76		Demand76	30.29	...	30.29	64.40	...	64.40	50.00	...	50.00
नागर विमानन के लिये ऋण	7053	*Loans for Civil Aviation*	*11.03*	...	*11.03*	*10.48*	...	*10.48*	*9.60*	...	*9.60*
माग संख्या 7		Demand7	11.03	...	11.03	10.48	...	10.48	9.60	...	9.60
सड़क परिवहन के लिये ऋण	7055	*Loans for Road Transport*	*68.25*	*35.00*	*103.25*	*23.00*	*67.00*	*90.00*	*24.00*	*15.00*	*39.00*
माग संख्या 74		Demand74	68.25	35.00	103.25	23.00	67.00	90.00	24.00	15.00	39.00
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के लिये ऋण	7056	*Loans for Inland Water Transport*	*17.50*	*0.10*	*17.60*	*2.50*	*0.10*	*2.60*	*9.00*	*0.01*	*9.01*
माग संख्या 74		Demand74	17.50	0.10	17.60	2.50	0.10	2.60	9.00	0.01	9.01
अन्य परिवहन सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7075	*Loans for Other Transport Services*	...	*2.50*	*2.50*	...	*2.38*	*2.38*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*
माग संख्या 75		Demand75	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.38	2.38	...	0.50	0.50
विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी तथा पर्यावरण के लिये ऋण		*Loans for Science, Technology and Environment*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*0.54*	...	*0.54*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसधानों के लिये ऋण	7425	*Loans for Other Scientific Research*	*1.70*	...	*1.70*	*0.54*	...	*0.54*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
माग संख्या 71		Demand71	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.10	...	0.10
माग संख्या 85		Demand85	1.55	...	1.55	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण		Loans for General Economic Services	3.16	0.11	3.27	4.10	0.11	4.21	1.72	10.11	11.83

लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार बजट व्यवस्थाएं
BUDGET PROVISIONS BY HEADS OF ACCOUNTS

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE - 1

करोड़ रुपए (In crores of rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पर्यटन के लिये ऋण	7452	*Loans for Tourism*	*1.10*	...	*1.10*	*2.04*	...	*2.04*	*1.56*	...	*1.56*
मांग संख्या 8		Demand8	1.10	...	1.10	2.04	...	2.04	1.56	...	1.56
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिये ऋण	7475	*Loans for Other General Economic Services*	*2.06*	*0.11*	*2.17*	*2.06*	*0.11*	*2.17*	*0.16*	*10.11*	*10.27*
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	2.06	...	2.06	2.06	...	2.06	0.16	...	0.16
मांग संख्या 83		Demand83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.11
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
अन्य ऋण		**OTHER LOANS**	7103.08	8268.61	15371.69	6806.41	6778.86	13585.27	6866.52	6222.13	13088.65
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7601	*Loans and Advances to State Governments*	*7062.91*	*6920.15*	*13983.06*	*6766.24*	*5464.92*	*12231.16*	*6823.50*	*5784.42*	*12607.92*
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	42.23	...	42.23	40.10	-120.00	-79.90	57.40	...	57.40
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	51.03	...	51.03	48.33	...	48.33	43.08	...	43.08
मांग संख्या 6		Demand6	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	6.50	6.50
मांग संख्या 67		Demand67	20.00	...	20.00	145.50	...	145.50	12.50	...	12.50
मांग संख्या 23		Demand23	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
मांग संख्या 29		Demand29	6873.80	6865.00	13738.80	6470.40	5500.00	11970.40	6651.42	5700.00	12351.42
मांग संख्या 38		Demand38	4.00	...	4.00	1.20	...	1.20	3.20	...	3.20
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	3.41	...	3.41	3.41	...	3.41	1.88	...	1.88
मांग संख्या 39		Demand39	1.26	...	1.26	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 40		Demand40	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
मांग संख्या 44		Demand44	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
मांग संख्या 45		Demand45	7.74	2.43	10.17	7.12	2.40	9.52	5.89	2.40	8.29
मांग संख्या 47		Demand47	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	5.05	...	5.05	4.05	...	4.05	1.60	...	1.60
मांग संख्या 62		Demand62	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65
मांग संख्या 74		Demand74	2.52	...	2.52	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
मांग संख्या 75		Demand75	6.50	24.20	30.70	4.50	50.00	54.50	2.50	50.00	52.50
मांग संख्या 76		Demand76	0.35	...	0.35	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
मांग संख्या 77		Demand77	4.00	...	4.00	0.80	...	0.80	4.60	...	4.60
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	13.30	...	13.30	11.51	...	11.51	12.01	...	12.01
मांग संख्या 81		Demand81	26.00	3.00	29.00	26.00	3.00	29.00	24.00	3.00	27.00
मांग संख्या 82		Demand82	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	7602	*Loans and Advances to Union Territory Governments*	*40.17*	*13.93*	*54.10*	*40.17*	*13.93*	*54.10*	*43.02*	*16.03*	*59.05*
मांग संख्या 2		Demand2	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
मांग संख्या 9		Demand9	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.13	...	0.13
मांग संख्या 46		Demand46	39.49	13.93	53.42	39.59	13.93	53.52	42.26	16.03	58.29
मांग संख्या 54		Demand54	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.24	...	0.24
मांग संख्या 78		Demand78	0.30	...	0.30	0.21	...	0.21	0.26	...	0.26
मांग संख्या 1		Demand1	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	7605	*Advances to Foreign Governments*	...	*1213.99*	*1213.99*	...	*1185.48*	*1185.48*	...	*294.21*	*294.21*
मांग संख्या 11		Demand11	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	250.00	250.00
मांग संख्या 24		Demand24	...	11.35	11.35	...	10.35	10.35	...	16.01	16.01
मांग संख्या 25		Demand25	...	52.64	52.64	...	25.13	25.13	...	28.20	28.20
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	7610	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	118.10	118.10	...	112.19	112.19	...	125.21	125.21
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	118.10	118.10	...	112.19	112.19	...	125.21	125.21
विविध ऋण	7615	*Miscellaneous Loans*	...	*2.44*	*2.44*	...	*2.34*	*2.34*	...	*2.26*	*2.26*
मांग संख्या 16		Demand16	...	2.06	2.06	...	1.96	1.96	...	2.26	2.26
मांग संख्या 30		Demand30	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	...	...
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण	7710	*Loan's of U.T's*	*442.55*	*1.31*	*443.86*	*387.97*	*0.30*	*388.27*	*446.63*	*1.37*	*448.00*
मांग संख्या 93		Demand93	442.55	1.31	443.86	387.97	0.30	388.27	446.63	1.37	448.00

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण, अनुदान की मांगों और अनुबन्ध 1 में दर्शाए गए व्यय के बीच मिलान
RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-2

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1991-92	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1992-93
क. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल राजस्व व्यय	**A. GROSS REVENUE EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**113860.33**	**106742.38**	**116103.26**
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less - Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	*-1555.39*	*-2800.48*	*-4002.53*
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add - Railway Expenditure*	*12451.55*	*13971.38*	*16298.67*
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया राजस्व व्यय	**Revenue Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement**	**102964.17**	**117913.28**	**128399.40**
राजस्व में से घटा कर राज्यों का संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में भाग	States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of revenues	-10414.43	-12092.57	-13058.80
रेलवे बजट में शामिल किए गए रेलवे के राजस्व व्यय	Revenue expenditure of Railways included in the Railway Budget	-12451.55	-13971.38	-16298.67
व्यय में से घटा कर दूर संचार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications taken in reduction of expenditure	-3404.78	-3985.00	-4917.00
व्यय में से घटाकर डाक की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts taken in reduction of expenditure	-840.85	-920.00	-960.00
व्यय में से घटा कर अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments taken in reduction of expenditure	-1855.76	-2645.13	-3000.39
व्यय में से घटा कर रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts taken in reduction of expenditure	-417.88	-574.68	-518.88
बिना विधान मण्डल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के राजस्व तथा व्यय में से घटा कर स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का आवंटन	Assignment of revenues to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union Territories without Legislature	-63.24	-94.84	-75.55
अनुबन्ध - 1 में कुल राजस्व व्यय	**TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**73515.68**	**83629.68**	**89570.11**
ख. अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शाया गया सकल पूंजी व्यय	**B. GROSS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE as shown in Demands for Grants**	**116513.99**	**110525.13**	**117295.65**
घटाइए - अनुदानों की मांगों में दर्शायी गई वसूलियां	*Less - Recoveries as shown in Demand for Grants*	*-881.63*	*-4075.85*	*-5279.80*
जोड़िए - रेलवे व्यय	*Add - Railway Expenditure*	*1620.97*	*1694.00*	*1925.00*
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाया गया पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement	115774.65	108143.28	113940.85
प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर लोक ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Public debt taken in reduction of receipts	-81661.13	-74938.72	-75039.59
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to International Monetary Fund matched by receipts	-549.97	-1805.03	-7567.30
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में निवेश	Investments in nationalised banks matched by receipts	-707.19	-700.00	-700.00
प्राप्तियों के अनुसार इकट्ठी की गई अल्प बचत की धन राशि पर राज्य सरकारों को ऋण	Ways and means and short term Loans to States matched by recoveries	-955.36	-1130.00	-1010.00
सरकारी सेवकों आदि को उधारों की वसूलियां वितरणों को घटाकर	Recoveries of Loans from Government servants etc. netted against disbursements	-100.94	-97.12	-107.37
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल पूंजी व्यय	**TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**31800.06**	**29472.41**	**29516.59**
अनुदानों की मांगों में कुल सकल व्यय	**TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE in Demand for Grants**	**230374.32**	**217267.51**	**233398.91**
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annual Financial Statement**	**218738.82**	**226056.56**	**242340.25**
अनुबन्ध 1 में कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE in Annexure 1**	**105315.74**	**113102.09**	**119086.70**

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A.Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**27026**	**32811**	**39920**	**44052**	**52960**	**65388**	**76933**	**80070**	**84475**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1.Interest Payments	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17757	21498	27250	32000
2. रक्षा व्यय••	2.Defence Expenditure**	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14416	15426	16350	17500
3. आर्थिक सहायता (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.1 में)	3. Subsidies(Details in Annexure-3.1)	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10474	12158	12290	10487
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान•••	4.Grants to States and Union Territories***	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2143	3982	2660	2535
5. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	5. Grants to foreign govts.	89	81	114	139	124	120	139	166	190
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.2 में)	6.Other Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (Details in Annexure-3.2).	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10693	11310	11771	12749
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय@#	7.Non-Plan Capital Expenditure@#	853	382	380	667	788	1091	947	866	1131
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम@@	8.Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments@@	3272	4206	3722	3134	4293	5793	7606	5479	5801
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	141	217	1769*	905	1107	2036	2881	2157	974
10. बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ क्षेत्रों का योजना भिन्न व्यय	10.Non-Plan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	321	413	556	437	725	865	986	1081	1108
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue account	310	392	449	465	724	849	934	1091	1119
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital account	11	22	107	-28	1	16	52	-10	-11
ख. आयोजना व्यय (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 3.3 में)	**B.Plan Expenditure(Details in Annexure-3.3)**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**27520**	**28365**	**33032**	**34612**
राजस्व व्यय	On Revenue account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	16934	18337
पूंजी व्यय	On Capital account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	16098	16275
कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**43632**	**52665**	**62916**	**68261**	**79111**	**92908**	**105298**	**113102**	**119087**
राजस्व व्यय	Revenue Expenditure	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64210	73516	83630	89570
पूंजी व्यय	Capital Expendtture	15941	18741	22056	22087	25005	28698	31782	29472	29517

नोट :- जहा तक सभव हुआ है 1.4.1987 से हिसाब मे अपनाई गई सशोधित वर्गीकरण व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत व्यय मे प्रवृतियों की उचित वृद्धि के बारे मे 1984-85 से 1986-87 तक के वर्षों से सबंधित आकडे इसमे और सलग्न अनुबन्धो मे दिए गए है।

Notes:- *For a proper appreciation of the trends in expenditure,the figures for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 have been given in this and in the supporting Annexures, under the revised classification structure adopted in accounts from 1.4.1987 as far as possible.*

•• रक्षा प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लेकिन रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी व्यय सहित	**Net of Defence Receipts,but	242	258	302	328	300	362	418	575	519
	inclusive of Defence Capital Expenditure	737	967	1298	3107	3783	4222	4552	4883	5347
•••इसमें राज्यों के माध्यम से दी गई आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है।	***Excludes Subsidies released through States	78	93	154	159	178	199	233	605	220
@अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी प्रतिभूतियां, जो पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में से घटा दी गई है, शामिल नही है।	@ Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from capital receipts	368	520	1134	1029	775	802	550	1805	7567
#इसमें आयातित उर्वरकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल नही है जिसे 1986-87 तक पूंजी व्यय के रूप में लिया जाता था लेकिन राजस्व व्यय के रूप में माना गया है ।	# Excludes Subsidy for Imported Fertilisers accounted for as Capital expenditure upto 1986-87 but treated as Revenue Expenditure	728	324	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
@@अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों को घटाकर कृषि निवेशों के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण और अल्प बचत संग्रहों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से राज्यों के ऋण ओवरड्राफ्टों का निपटान करने के लिए ऋण	@@Net of short term Ways and Means Advances and Short term	734	864	382	716	131	131	657	700	700
	Loans for Agricultural inputs and	245	228	253	284	248	263	298	430	310
	loans to clear Overdrafts of States with RBI but	...	1628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	including Loans to States against small savings Collections	1935	2903	2800	3097	4205	5742	7076	5500	5700

•इसमें खाद्यान्नों के संकट निरोधक भंडारों के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को 1200 करोड़ रूपए का उधार शामिल है जिसका वित्तपोषण पहले बैंक ऋणों द्वारा किया जाता था।

**Includes Rs.1200 crores loans to F.C.I. for buffer stock of food grains which was earlier financed by Bank credits.*

अनुबन्ध 3 में शामिल आर्थिक सहायताओं का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF SUBSIDIES INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3.1

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. मुख्य आर्थिक सहायता	**A.Major Subsidies**	3547	4177	4683	5126	6787	9032	9581	9829	7980
1. खाद्य	1.Food	1101	1650	2000	2000	2200	2476	2450	2850	2500
2. स्वदेशी उर्वरक	2.Indegenous Fertilisers	1200	1600	1700	2050	3000	3771	3730	3500	3500
3. आयातित उर्वरक	3.Imported Fertilisers	728	324	198	114	201	771	659	1300	1500
4. छोटे और सीमातक किसनों को उर्वरक सहायता	4.Fertiliser subsidy to small & marginal farmers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	...
5. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास	5.Export Promotion and Market Devclopment	518	603	785	962	1386	2014	2742	1774	480
ख. किसानों को ऋण राहत	**B. Debt Relief to Farmers**							1502	1425	1500
ग. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	**C.Other Subsidies**	491	619	768	854	945	1442	1075	1036	1007
6. रेलवे	6.Railways	100	128	144	174	207	233	283	313	339
7. मिल निर्मित कपड़ा	7.Mill-made Cloth	73	51	36	23	27	10	10	15	15
8. हथकरघा कपड़ा	8.Handloom Cloth	73	86	123	124	146	181	185	187	205
9. चीनी, खाद्य तेलों आदि का आयात/निर्यात	9.Import /Export of Sugar, Edible Oils etc	38	23	76	5	40	...	...	...	...
10.ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10.Interest Subsidies	135	271	229	393	406	881	379	316	325
11.अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	11.Other Subsidies	72	60	160	135	119	137	218	205	123
जोड़ - आर्थिक सहायता	**TOTAL-Subsidies**	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10474	12158	12290	10487

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF OTHER NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3.2

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. सामान्य सेवाएं	**1.General Services**	2051	3030	3633	4388	4979	6129	6849	6942	7915
1.01. राज्यों के अंग	1.01.Organs of State	195	180	218	239	252	461	359	520	475
102. कर संग्रह	1.02.Tax collection	106	211	215	418	296	494	543	673	722
1.03. पुलिस	1.03.Police	520	631	819	980	1132	1297	1564	1853	1985
1.04. पेंशन	1.04.Pensions	629	727	920	1586	2014	2327	2138	2385	2713
1.05. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय प्रभार	1.05.Charges payable to I .M .F.	425	420	370	359	183	291	219	480	483
1.06 बट्टेखाते डाले गए उधार	1.06.Write off of Loans	2	81	84	82	81	1	966	...	...
107. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्ते आदि के लिए एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	1.07.Lump sum provision for allownces to Govt. employees									450
108. अन्य व्यय	1.08.Other Expenditure	174	780	1007	724	1021	1258	1060	1031	1087
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2.Social Services**	669	877	1206	1309	1293	1522	1783	2031	2121
2.01 शिक्षा, खेल, युवा कल्याण आदि	2.01.Education, Sports. Youth Welfare etc	242	328	499	608	474	589	721	768	769
2.02. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02 Health and Family Welfare	91	117	145	163	140	200	236	261	273
203. जल आपूर्ति, सफाई आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03.Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing & Urban Devt.	29	58	-4	49	...	68	110	91	99
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04 Information & Broadcasting	53	99	125	164	150	222	282	328	357
2.05 श्रम और रोजगार	2.05.Labour & Employment	159	166	232	163	231	253	269	310	321
2.06 अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2.06.Welfare of SC, ST & other BC	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
2.07. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	2.07 Other Social Services	93	107	207	159	295	187	161	269	298
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	1406	1361	1437	1894	1944	2782	2492	2555	2575
3.01. कृषि और सम्बद्ध गतिविधियां	3.01.Agriculture and Allied Activities	265	243	164	243	261	378	418	425	437
3.02. ग्रामीण विकास	3.02 Rural Development	1	1	2	3	4	3	6	...	...
3.03. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3.03 Irrigation &Flood Control	20	30	39	19	41	45	61	56	55
3.04 ऊर्जा	3.04 Energy	161	69	135	463	510	452	548	358	335
3.05 उद्योग और खनिज	3.05.Industry & Minerals	587	312	334	342	162	639	282	359	345
3.06 परिवहन	3.06 Transport	148	110	179	201	228	482	330	309	318
3.07 संचार	3.07 Communications	-142	40	4	6	4	...	10	10	10
3.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	3.08 Science Technology & Environment	237	297	343	376	427	476	555	616	654
3.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3.09.Other Economic Services	129	259	237	241	307	307	282	422	421
4. डाक-संबंधी घाटा*	**4. Postal Deficit***	124	162	215	191	170	260	186	243	138
जोड़ - अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**Total- Other Non- Plan Revenue Expenditure**	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10693	11310	11771	12749

*वर्ष 1984-85 तक डाक घाटा संचार प्राप्तियों द्वारा पूरा किया गया था। उसके बाद यह सामान्य राजस्वों से पूरा किया जा रहा है। 31.3.1985 तक "3.07 संचार" के अंतर्गत नकारात्मक व्यय के लिए खातों, पूर्ववर्ती समुद्र पारीय संचार सेवाओं (जो 31.3.86 तक सरकार का विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम था) की अतिरिक्त प्राप्तियों के साथ मिला दिया गया है।

** Upto the year 1984-85 Postal Deficit was met by Telecommunications receipts. Thereafter it is being met from General Revenues. This coupled with surplus receipts of the erstwhile Overseas Communications Service(which was a Departmental Commercial Undertaking of Government upto 31-3-1986), accounts for the negative expenditure under "3.07 Communications" upto 31-3-1985.*

अनुबंध 3 में शामिल आयोजना व्यय का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF PLAN EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 3

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-3.3

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. विकास शीर्षों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय आयोजना पर व्यय	**A.Expenditure on Central Plan by Heads of Development**	11517	12791	15001	14458	16333	18049	17496	17671	18501
1. आर्थिक सेवाएं	***1.Economic Services***	*9784*	*10932*	*12809*	*11756*	*13073*	*14762*	*13859*	*13563*	*14168*
1.01 कृषि और संबद्ध सेवाएं	1.01.Agriculture and allied Services	1086	1302	1375	1111	1275	1291	1184	1689	1840
1.02 ग्रामीण विकास	1.02..Rural Development	729	706	1360	1844	1753	2766	2672	2356	2610
1.03 सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.03.Irrigation and Flood Control	74	58	114	158	209	46	161	217	231
1.04 ऊर्जा	1.04.Energy	1514	1789	1566	2916	3575	4162	3646	3079	3135
1.05 उद्योग और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	1.05. Industry and Minerals	3918	4485	5074	3018	2846	2653	2372	2448	2257
1.06 परिवहन	1.06.Transport	1381	1602	2088	2015	2411	2696	2313	2437	2697
1.07 संचार	1.07.Communications	451	472	616	151	194	144	335	74	80
1.08 विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	1.08. Science Technology and Environment	404	445	477	499	660	679	706	841	935
1.09 सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.09.General Economic Services	227	73	139	44	150	325	470	422	383
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	***2.Social Services***	*1593*	*1801*	*2134*	*2633*	*3202*	*3240*	*3597*	*4081*	*4310*
2.01 शिक्षा, कला और संस्कृति	2.01.Education arts and Culture	212	297	398	645	1063	960	965	1027	1095
2.02 स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण	2.02.Health and Family Welfare	637	690	728	750	872	828	1037	1138	1302
2.03 जल पूर्ति, सफाई, आवास और शहरी विकास	2.03.Water Supply,Sanitation Housing and Urban Development	319	381	382	287	456	511	718	874	704
2.04 सूचना और प्रसारण	2.04.Information and Broadcasting	101	106	232	198	225	266	154	116	114
2.05 अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों का कल्याण	2.05.Welfare of S.C/S.T and other Backward classes.	206	203	218	234	299	345	344	428	462
2.06 श्रम और श्रम कल्याण	2.06Labour and Labour Welfare	12	10	15	15	20	27	20	71	102
2.07 सामाजिक कल्याण और पोषाहार	2.07.Social Welfare and Nutrition	106	114	161	504	267	303	359	427	531
3. सामान्य सेवाएं	***3.General Services***	*140*	*58*	*58*	*69*	*58*	*47*	*40*	*27*	*23*
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	3623	4178	5146	6132	7217	8227	8362	9343	10293
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	7894	8613	9855	8326	9116	9822	9134	8328	8208
ख. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता :	**B.Central.Assistance for State Plans:**	**4554**	**6383**	**7079**	**8923**	**9082**	**8719**	**9949**	**14166**	**14820**
1. सामान्य सहायता (पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों सहित)	1.Normal Assistance (including Hill Areas)	4175	5704	6089	7377	8475	8266	9682	13707	14359
2. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद आयोजना	2.North Eastern Council Plan	88	86	152	126	154	169	56	199	201
3. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	3.Rural Electrification	137	232	282	306	215	230	209	260	260
4. सूखा राहत के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	4 Advance Plan Assistance for Drought Relief	154	361	556	1114	238	54	2	...	...
ग.संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**C.Central Assistance to U. T. Plans**	**535**	**680**	**916**	**828**	**736**	**752**	**920**	**1195**	**1291**
(क) विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	***(a)U.Ts with Legislature:***	*194*	*221*	*261*	*47*	*55*	*60*	*66*	*82*	*90*
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	63	73	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
गोआ, दमन और दीव	Goa, Daman and Diu	61	64	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
मिजोरम	Mizoram	41	49	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
पाण्डिचेरी	Pondicherry	29	35	38	47	55	60	66	82	90
(ख) बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र :	***(b) U.Ts Without Legislature***	*341*	*459*	*655*	*781*	*681*	*692*	*854*	*1113*	*1201*
अंडमान और निकोबार	Andaman and Nicobar	28	24	62	43	68	60	18	154	155
चंडीगढ़	Chandigarh	15	33	42	42	29	19	51	65	68
दादरा और नागर हवेली	Dadra and Nagar-Haveli	7	8	8	7	9	11	11	19	18
दिल्ली	Delhi	284	388	535	666	545	570	741	839	920
लक्षद्वीप	Lakshadweep	7	6	6	15	18	22	21	20	25
दमन और दीव	Daman & Diu	...	...	2	8	12	10	12	16	15
जोड़ -राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता	**TOTAL-Central Assistance to State and U.T Plans**	**5089**	**7063**	**7995**	**9751**	**9818**	**9471**	**10869**	**15361**	**16111**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	2056	2729	3070	3775	3901	3752	4258	7591	8044
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	3033	4334	4925	5976	5917	5719	6611	7770	8067
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	*16606*	*19854*	*22996*	*24209*	*26151*	*27520*	*28365*	*33032*	*34612*
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	16934	18337
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	16098	16275

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. / Department No. / Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1. Ministry of Agriculture**	**4.78**	**5.00**	**6.38**	**5.45**
1. कृषि और सहकारिता	1. Agriculture and Cooperation				
(i) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन	(i) Food and Agricultural Organisation	1.72	2.13	3.25	2.13
(ii) विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम	(ii) World Food programme	1.54	1.34	1.46	1.34
(iii) पूर्वी क्षेत्र के रेगिस्तान में टिड्डी दल	(iii) Desert locust in eastern region	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04
(iv) अन्य	(iv) Others	0.14	0.17	0.28	0.17
2. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	2. Agricultural Research and Education				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो	(i) Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau International	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.48
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान संबंधी परामर्शदाता दल	(ii) Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	0.86	0.85	0.85	1.10
(iii) एशिया और प्रशान्त क्षेत्र के लिए जलीय पालन का नैटवर्क	(iii) Net work of Aquaculture for Asia & the Pacific	..	..	..	0.10
(iv) अन्य	(iv) Others	..	..	..	0.02
3. पशु पालन और डेयरी	3. Animal Husbandry and Dairing				
(i) पशु उत्पादन एवं स्वास्थ्य आयोग	(i) Animal Production & Health Commission	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.07
2. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**2. Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**	**0.70**	**0.44**	**0.81**	**0.56**
4. नागर विमानन	4. Civil Aviation				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नागर विमानन संगठन	(i) International Civil Aviation organisation	0.55	0.25	0.55	0.30
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
5. पर्यटन	5. Tourism				
(i) डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ	(i) W.T.O	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.15
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.10
3. नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता कार्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**3. Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution**	**0.03**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.06**
4. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**4. Ministry of Commerce**	**1.60**	**5.00**	**3.52**	**3.67**
6. वाणिज्य	6. Commerce				
(i) शुल्क और व्यापार संबंधी सामान्य करार	(i) General Agreements on Tariff and Trade	0.70	0.60	0.78	0.85
(ii) एशियाई और प्रशान्त विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Asia and Pacific Development Centre	..	0.10	0.15	0.15
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय काफी संगठन	(iii) International Coffee Organisation	0.04	0.08	0.12	0.13
(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कालीमिर्च समुदाय	(iv) International Pepper Community	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.16
(v) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टिन परिषद	(v) International Tin Council	..	2.59	..	..
(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार निगम	(vi) ITC	0.02	0.09	0.14	0.14
(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उष्णकटिबंधीय लकड़ी परिषद	(vii) International Tropical Timber Council	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.15
(viii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टैरिफ ब्यूरो	(viii) International Tariff Bureau	0.59	0.02	0.02	0.03
(ix) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाक्साइट संगठन	(ix) International Bauxite Association	0.07	0.09	0.17	0.18
(x) वस्तुओं के लिए सामान्य निधि	(x) Common Fund for commodities	..	1.13	1.75	1.75
(xi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग और कपड़ा ब्यूरो	(xi) International Textiles and Clothing Bureau	..	0.07	0.09	0.10
(xii) अन्य	(xii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
5. संचार मंत्रालय	**5. Ministry of Communications**	**5.88**	**4.42**	**4.73**	**4.81**
7. डाक	7. Posts				
(i) विश्वव्यापी डाक संघ	(i) Universal Postal Union	1.06	1.30	1.41	1.41
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.03	0.02	0.16	0.24
8. दूरसंचार	8. Telecommunication				
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूरसंचार संघ	(i) International Telecommunications Union	4.70	3.00	3.00	3.00
(ii) एशिया प्रशान्त दूरसंचार समुदाय	(ii) Asia -pacific Telecommunity	0.09	0.10	0.16	0.16
6. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**6. Ministry of Defence**	**1.30**	**1.32**	**2.56**	**3.01**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोग्रेफिक संगठन	(i) International Hydrographic Organisation	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.11
(ii) राष्ट्रमंडल युद्ध समाधि आयोग	(ii) Commonwealth war Graves Commission	1.24	1.24	2.44	2.68
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.22
7. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**7. Ministry of Environment and Forests**	**0.37**	**0.46**	**0.66**	**0.66**
9. पर्यावरण, वन तथा वन्य जीवन	9. Environment, Forests & Wild Life				
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम	(i) United Nations Environment Programmes	0.19	0.20	0.28	0.28
(ii) प्रकृति और प्राकृतिक स्रोतों के संरक्षण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ	(ii) International Union for conservation for Nature and Natural Resources	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.17
(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्हेल आयोग	(iii) International Whaling Commission	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.09
(iv) दक्षिण एशिया सहकारी पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम	(iv) South Asia Co-operative environment Programmes (SACEP)	..	0.04	0.06	0.06
(v) अन्य	(v) Others	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06
8. विदेश मंत्रालय	**8. Ministry of External Affairs**	**6.48**	**7.42**	**13.21**	**13.26**
(i) संयुक्त राष्ट्र बजट के लिए अंशदान	(i) Contribution to UN Budget	4.56	5.00	9.00	9.00
(ii) लेबनान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तरिम सेना (यू.एन.आई.एफ.आई.एल.)	(ii) UN Interim Forces in Labanon(UNIFIL)	0.10	0.18	0.25	0.25
(iii) यूनिकोम को अंशदान	(iii) Contribution to UNIKOM	..	..	0.20	0.20

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / Ministry No.	विभाग संख्या / Department No.	मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
		(iv) यू.एन.डी.ओ..एफ को अंशदान	(iv) Contribution to UNDOF	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.07
		(v) विश्व निरस्त्रीकरण अभियान को अंशदान	(v) Contribution to World Disarmament campaign	..	0.17	0.26	0.26
		(vi) मिनुरसो को अंशदान	(vi) Contribution to MINURSO	..	..	0.30	0.30
		(vii) राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय	(vii) Commonwealth secretariat	0.91	0.75	1.20	1.25
		(vii) राष्ट्रमंडल फाउंडेशन	(viii) Commonwealth Foundation	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.40
		(ix) दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग परिषद सचिवालय	(ix) SAARC Secretariat	0.31	0.28	0.49	0.54
		(x) ओ.एन.यू.एस.ए.एल को अंशदान	(x) Contribution to ONUSAL	..	..	0.05	0.05
		(xi) यूनिटार को अंशदान	(xi) Contribution to UNITAR	..	0.03	0.05	0.05
		(xii) ग्रुप - 15	(xii) G-15	0.25	0.33	0.52	0.52
		(xiii) यू.एन.ए.वी.ई.एम. को अंशदान	(xiii) Contribution to UNAVEM	..	0.01	0.10	0.10
		(xiv) ओ.एन.यू.सी.ए. को अंशदान	(xiv) Contribution to ONUCA	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05
		(xv) अन्य	(xv) Others	0.04	0.34	0.29	0.22
9.		**वित्त मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Finance**	**696.13**	**3530.57**	**1898.98**	**7630.33**
	10.	आर्थिक कार्य	Economic Affairs				
		(i) तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्रमंडल निधि	(i) Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	1.37	1.50	1.75	1.75
		(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	(ii) United Nations Development Programme	7.90	7.90	11.27	11.27
		(iii) कृषि विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कोष	(iii) International Fund for Agricultural Development	5.08	4.83	7.28	6.91
		(iv) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	(iv) The International Monetary Fund	549.98	3410.03	1805.03	7567.30
		(v) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	(v) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	118.21	96.55	61.74	16.52
		(vi) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन	(vi) International Development Association	0.76	..	0.76	0.76
		(vii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	(vii) International Finance Corporation	4.48	..	..	14.18
		(viii) अफ्रीकी विकास निधि	(viii) African Development Fund	7.44	7.65	8.35	9.67
		(ix) अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	(ix) African Development Bank	0.55	0.55	0.80	..
		(x) एशियाई विकास बैंक	(x) Asian Development Bank	0.34	0.07	0.40	0.40
		(xi) विश्य पर्यावरण सुविधा	(xi) Global Enrironment Facility	..	1.33	1.34	1.35
		(xii) अन्य	(xii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	11.	राजस्व	Revenue				
		(i) सीमाशुल्क परिषद	(i) Customs Council	...	0.09	0.12	0.13
		(ii) औषधि नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	(ii) UN fund for Drug Control	...	0.04	0.11	0.06
		(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
10.		**खाद्य मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Food**	**0.16**	**0.21**	**0.26**	**0.28**
		(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी परिषद	(i) International Sugar Council	0.08	0.10	0.14	0.14
		(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गेहूं परिषद	(ii) International Wheat Council	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.14
11.		**खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Food Processing Industries**	...	...	**0.06**	**0.06**
12.		**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**	**2.75**	**2.80**	**2.83**	**3.05**
	12.	स्वास्थ्य	Health				
		(i) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	(i) World Health Organisation	2.10	2.15	2.17	2.26
		(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडक्रास समिति	(ii) International Committee of Red Cross Society	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	13.	परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare				
		(i) जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि	(i) United Nations Fund for Population Activities	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.72
		(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04
13.		**गृह मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Home Affairs**				
	14.	आई.सी.पी.ओ.-इंटरपोल	ICPO - Interpol	..	**0.38**	**0.99**	**0.50**
14.		**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय**	**Ministry of Human Resource Development**	**5.15**	**6.15**	**6.87**	**6.98**
	15.	शिक्षा	Education				
		(i) एशियाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	(i) Asian Institute of Technology	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
		(ii) यूनेस्को	(ii) UNESCO	1.53	2.35	2.90	2.97
		(iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कापीराइट संघ	(iii) International copyright Union	0.14	0.20	0.21	0.25
		(iv) आर्थिक अनुसंधान के विकास के लिए विश्व संस्थान	(iv) World Institution for Development Economic Research(WIDER)	0.12	0.15	0.20	0.22
	16.	युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	Youth Affairs and Sports				
		(i) राष्ट्रमंडल युवा कार्यक्रम	(i) Commonwealth Youth Programme	0.20	0.22	0.30	0.30
		(ii) यू.एन.वी. वालंटियर	(ii) UNV Volunteers	..	0.04	0.07	0.04
	17.	कला और संस्कृति	Art & Culture				
		(i) संरक्षण संबंधी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र	(i) International centre for conservation	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
		(ii) विश्व फ्लोरेल हेरिटेज	(ii) World Floral Heritage	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
	18.	महिला और बाल विकास	Women and Child Development				
		(i) यूनिसेफ	(i) UNICEF	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98
		(ii) महिला दशक के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वैच्छिक निधि	(ii) UN voluntary fund for women decade	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को अंशदान
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL BODIES

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-4

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

मंत्रालय संख्या विभाग संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No. Department No. Ministry/Department	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
15. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**15. Ministry of Industry**	**2.56**	**3.27**	**4.53**	**4.75**
19. औद्योगिक विकास	19. Industrial development				
(i) एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन	(i) Asian Productivity Organisation	0.73	0.80	1.11	1.10
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	(ii) United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	1.69	2.35	3.25	3.48
20. सरकारी उद्यम	20. Public Enterprises	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.17
16. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**16. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	**0.90**	**0.94**	**1.31**	**1.33**
(i) एशिया-प्रशान्त प्रसारण संघ	(i) Asia-pacific Broadcasting Union	0.40	0.40	0.53	0.53
(ii) संचार विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम	(ii) International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC)	0.18	0.19	0.27	0.27
(iii) विस समाचार	(iii) Vis News	0.22	0.23	0.40	0.40
(iv) एशिया-प्रशान्त प्रसारण विकास संस्थान	(iv) Asia-pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08
(v) अन्य	(v) Others	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
17. श्रम मंत्रालय	**17. Ministry of Labour**	**2.21**	**1.78**	**2.57**	**2.58**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन	(i) International Labour Organisation	2.00	1.55	2.31	2.32
(ii) एशियाई आर.टी. के लिए आवास	(ii) Accomodation of Asian R.T	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.24
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
18. विधि और न्याय तथा कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**18. Ministry of Law and Justice and Company Affairs**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
21. विधायी कार्य	21. Legal Affairs				
19. खान मंत्रालय	**19. Ministry of Mines**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.05**
20. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायतें और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**20. Ministry of Personnel,Public Grievances and Pensions**				
22. कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	22. Personnel and Training	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
21. योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**21. Ministry of Planning and Programme implementation**				
23. सांख्यिकी	23. Statistics	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.07**	**0.07**
22. विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**22. Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources**				
24. विद्युत	24. Power	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
23. रेल मंत्रालय	**23. Ministry of Railways**	**0.31**	**0.20**	**0.22**	**0.22**
(i) रेलवे, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संघ और अनुसंधान तथा प्रयोगों के लिए कार्यालय	(i) International Union of Railways & Office for Research and Experiments	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.18
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.04
24. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**24. Ministry of Rural Development**	**0.46**	**0.37**	**0.51**	**0.42**
(i) अफ्रीका-एशियाई ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण संगठन	(i) Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation	0.25	0.24	0.32	0.26
(ii) एशिया और प्रशान्त तथा अन्य में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास केन्द्र	(ii) Centre on Integrated Rural Development in Asia and Pacific and others	0.20	0.13	0.18	0.15
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	..	0.01	0.01
25. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**25. Ministry of Science and Technology**	**0.96**	**0.98**	**1.46**	**1.53**
25. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	25. Science and Technology				
(i) विश्व मौसम विज्ञान संगठन	(i) World Meteorological Organisation	0.48	0.47	0.60	0.60
(ii) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संगठन	(ii) United Nations Organisations	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.10
(iii) विज्ञान संघों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषद	(iii) International Council of Scientific Unions	0.16	0.17	0.40	0.45
26. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	26. Scientific and Industrial Research				
(i) राष्ट्रमंडल विज्ञान परिषद	(i) Commonwealth Science Council	0.20	0.20	0.29	0.29
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय माप-तौल ब्यूरो (बी.आई.पी.एम)	(ii) Bureau De Poids ET Measures (BIPM) (International Bureau of weights and Measures)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
26. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**26. Ministry of Surface Transport**	**0.01**	**0.63**	**0.64**	**0.64**
(i) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुद्री संगठन	(i) International Maritime Organisation	..	0.60	0.60	0.60
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
27. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**27. Ministry of Textiles**	**0.54**	**0.52**	**1.27**	**1.52**
(i) पटसन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	(i) Jute International	0.14	0.15	0.37	0.44
(ii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कपास संस्थान और कपास सलाहकार समिति	(ii) International Institute of Cotton and Cotton Advisory Committee	0.40	0.37	0.90	1.08
28. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**28. Ministry of Urban Development**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**0.27**	**0.27**
(i) मानव पुनर्वास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र केन्द्र(यू.एन.सी.एच.एस.)	(i) United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.26
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
29. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**29. Ministry of Water Resources**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**
30. कल्याण मंत्रालय	**30. Ministry of Welfare**	**0.01**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.05**
31. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**31. Department of Atomic Energy**	**0.98**	**1.30**	**1.50**	**1.85**
32. महासागर विकास विभाग	**32. Department of Ocean Development**				
(i) अटार्कटिक समुद्री प्राणी संसाधनों की संरक्षण संबंधी समिति एंड एस.सी.ए.एल.ओ.पी	(i) Committee on Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources & SCALOP	**0.05**	**0.15**	**0.15**	**0.15**
33. लोक सभा	**33. Lok Sabha**	**0.25**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.18**
कुल जोड़	***GRAND TOTAL***	***734.86***	***3574.90***	***1956.72***	***7688.34***

31.3.91 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियां और बकाया राशि

अनुबन्ध

GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND OUTSTANDING AS ON 31.3.1991

ANNEXURE-5

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या / विभाग संख्या / मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry No.	Department No. / Ministry/Department	गारंटियों के मामलों की संख्या No. of Cases of guarantees	गारंटियों की अधिकतम राशि जिसके लिए सरकार के साथ करार हुआ Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreement	31.3.1991 को गारंटी की राशि और बकाया राशि Sums guaranteed and outstanding as on 31.3.1991
1. कृषि मंत्रालय	**1.**	**Ministry of Agriculture**			
1. कृषि और सहकारिता		1. Agriculture and Cooperation	16	653.44	556.68
2. पशुपालन और डेयरी उद्योग		2. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	3	1.53	0.96
2. रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**2.**	**Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**			
3. रसायन और पैट्रोरसायन		3. Chemicals and Petrochemicals	13	113.76	106.01
4. उर्वरक		4. Fertilisers	14	927.41	659.29
3. नागर विमानन तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**3.**	**Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**			
5. नागर विमानन		5. Civil Aviation	22	2499.35	2124.26
6. पर्यटन		6. Tourism	7	11.50	6.76
4. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**4.**	**Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution**	1	0.67	0.45
5. कोयला मंत्रालय	**5.**	**Ministry of Coal**	4	137.99	116.84
6. संचार मंत्रालय	**6.**	**Ministry of Communications**			
7. दूर-संचार		7. Telecommunication	35	1619.10	1590.47
7. रक्षा मंत्रालय	**7.**	**Ministry of Defence**			
8. रक्षा उत्पादन और आपूर्ति		8. Defence Production and Supplies	10	149.95	105.26
8. वित्त मंत्रालय	**8.**	**Ministry of Finance**			
9. आर्थिक कार्य		9. Economic Affairs	458	21554.49	19484.16
9. खाद्य मंत्रालय	**9.**	**Ministry of Food**	6	6643.75	6643.75
10. गृह मंत्रालय	**10.**	**Ministry of Home Affairs**	16	156.00	129.67
11. उद्योग मंत्रालय	**11.**	**Ministry of Industry**			
10. भारी उद्योग		10. Heavy Industry	101	1610.50	1390.40
11. लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग		11. Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	21	3804.84	74.87
12. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**12.**	**Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**	6	5.94	3.74
13. पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**13.**	**Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**	4	18.01	16.69
14. विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**14.**	**Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources**			
12. विद्युत		12. Power	61	6521.26	5829.37
15. रेल मंत्रालय	**15.**	**Ministry of Railways**	86	301.71	301.71
16. इस्पात मंत्रालय	**16.**	**Ministry of Steel**	13	917.85	781.38
17. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**17.**	**Ministry of Surface Transport**			
13. जल-भूतल परिवहन		1.1. Surface Transport	3	119.89	102.88
14. पोत, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन		14. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	11	979.91	699.69
18. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**18.**	**Ministry of Textiles**	27	105.87	80.37
19. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**19.**	**Ministry of Urban Development**	132	981.70	880.04
20. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**20.**	**Ministry of Water Resources**	1	35.00	35.00
21. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**21.**	**Department of Atomic Energy**	3	19.09	19.09
कुल जोड़		***Grand Total***	***1074***	***49890.51***	***41739.79***

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-6

1990–91 के दौरान गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं/संगठनों/व्यक्तियों के लिए 5 लाख रूपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख रूपए (अनावर्ती) से अधिक रकम मंजूर किए गए सहायता अनुदान

GRANTS-IN-AID EXCEEDING Rs.5 LAKHS (RECURRING) OR Rs.10 LAKHS (NON-RECURRING) SANCTIONED TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS/INDIVIDUALS DURING 1990-91.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

मंत्रालय संख्या विभाग संख्या मंत्रालय/विभाग	Min. No. Deptt. No. Ministry/Department	मदों की संख्या No. of Items	अनुदान की राशि Amount of grant: आवर्ती Recurring	अनावर्ती Non-recurring
1. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	1. **Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism**			
1. नागर विमानन	1. Civil Aviation	13	1.47	...
2. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	2. **Ministry of Commerce**			
2. वाणिज्य	2. Commerce	34	17.84	...
3. रक्षा मंत्रालय	3. **Ministry of Defence**	2	1.02	...
4. वित्त मंत्रालय	4. **Ministry of Finance**			
3. आर्थिक कार्य	3. Economic Affairs	4	3.72	0.29
5. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	5. **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**			
4. स्वास्थ्य	4. Health	11	3.11	...
5. परिवार कल्याण	5. Family Welfare	11	6.91	...
6. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	6. **Ministry of Human Resource Development**			
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	152	15.77	14.37
7. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद	7. Youth Affairs and Sports	1	0.07	0.67
8. संस्कृति	8. Culture	1	0.23	0.64
9. महिला और बाल विकास	9. Women and Child Development	35	20.50	2.15
7. उद्योग	7. **Industry**			
10. भारी उद्योग	10. Heavy Industry	1	...	0.94
8. श्रम मंत्रालय	8. **Ministry of Labour**	1	0.08	...
9. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	9. **Ministry of Law and Justice**			
11. विधायी कार्य	11. Legal Affairs	3	0.20	...
10. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	10. **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**			
12. कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण	12. Personnel and Training	1	0.97	...
11. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	11. **Ministry of Science and Technology**			
13. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	13. Science and Technology	17	4.27	0.21
14. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान	14. Scientific and Industrial Research	1	0.13	0.49
15. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी	15. Bio-Technology	3	0.16	1.36
12. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	12. **Ministry of Textiles**	11	11.80	...
13. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	13. **Ministry of Urban Development**	9	6.41	...
14. कल्याण मंत्रालय	14. **Ministry of Welfare**	85	8.76	...
15. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	15. **Department of Atomic Energy**	13	43.40	30.49
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*409*	*146.82*	*51.61*

स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उसके लिए व्यवस्था
Estimated Strength of Establishment and provision therefor.

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURE-7

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

पहली मार्च को अनुमानित संख्या Estimated Strength as on 1st March			मंत्रालय/विभाग	Ministry/Department	बजट अनुमान 1991-92 B.E. 1991-92			संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 R.E. 1991-92			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 B.E. 1992-93		
1991	1992	1993			वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses	वेतन Pay	भत्ते (यात्रा व्यय के अलावा) Allowances (other than Travel Expenses)	यात्रा व्यय Travel Expenses
			1. कृषि मंत्रालय	1. **Ministry of Agriculture.**									
12,401	12,752	12,298	i) कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग तथा पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	i) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	19.23	13.90	1.84	20.04	15.10	1.65	20.94	15.84	2.13
108	54	54	ii) कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education	0.28	0.10	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.04	0.20	0.06	0.04
			2. रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	2. **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertlizers**									
205	207	210	i) रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	i) Department of Chemicals & Petro Chemicals	0.58	0.47	0.10	0.52	0.35	0.08	0.55	0.53	0.11
396	391	376	ii) उर्वरक विभाग	ii) Department of Fertilizers.	1.00	0.67	0.06	0.90	0.65	0.05	1.09	0.81	0.05
			3. नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	3. **Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism**									
1,514	1,543	1,559	i) नागर विमानन विभाग	i) Department of Civil Aviation.	5.67	5.67	0.53	5.35	1.54	0.48	6.05	2.26	0.44
724	689	689	ii) पर्यटन विभाग	ii) Department of Tourism	2.23	1.79	0.34	2.15	1.88	0.28	2.60	2.30	0.23
682	682	682	4. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	4. **Ministry of Civil Supplies & Public Distribution**	1.71	1.08	0.18	1.60	1.19	0.15	1.59	1.24	0.13
474	469	478	5. कोयला मंत्रालय	5. **Ministry of Coal**	1.36	0.45	0.14	1.14	0.66	0.14	1.26	0.85	0.11
			6. वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	6. **Ministry of Commerce**									
5,391	5,371	5,369	i) वाणिज्य विभाग	i) Department of Commerce	14.40	9.59	3.02	13.01	10.75	2.57	13.25	10.95	2.42
6,573	6,377	6,358	ii) पूर्ति विभाग	ii) Department of Supply	12.90	8.87	0.62	12.24	9.89	0.46	12.44	10.14	0.40
			7. संचार मंत्रालय	7. **Ministry of Communication**									
6,01,743	6,01,769	6,02,079	i) डाक विभाग	i) Department of Posts	848.69	162.46	12.03	561.27	544.91	11.49	591.82	573.97	10.42
3,35,969	3,49,579	3,59,848	ii) दूर-संचार विभाग	ii) Department of Telecommunication	566.39	479.19	35.28	537.38	506.62	31.27	547.41	608.10	29.21
39,003	39,943	38,681	8. रक्षा मंत्रालय (सिविल)	8. **Ministry of Defence (Civil)**	91.96	52.17	3.54	74.69	62.30	3.48	82.23	75.21	3.63
6,903	4,683	4,812	9. पर्यावरण तथा वन मंत्रालय	9. **Ministry of Environment & Forests**	16.01	6.02	1.57	11.64	6.05	1.64	13.43	9.40	1.89
6,942	7,157	7,192	10. विदेश मंत्रालय	10. **Ministry of External Affairs**	37.15	30.53	27.03	24.98	65.72	32.28	26.02	68.14	31.32
			11. वित्त मंत्रालय	11. **Ministry of Finance**									
28,530	28,456	28,486	i) आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	i) Department of Economic Affairs	17.47	18.01	1.71	16.68	31.42	1.55	18.29	34.10	1.31
1,281	1,320	1,274	ii) व्यय विभाग	ii) Department of Expenditure	2.97	1.96	0.22	2.74	1.71	0.21	2.97	1.96	0.18
1,21,425	1,24,456	1,27,338	iii) राजस्व विभाग	iii) Department of Revenue	237.51	165.24	13.33	227.97	183.90	15.16	239.73	199.65	13.70
70,861	71,728	71,967	iv) लेखा परीक्षा	iv) Audit	137.93	93.48	20.40	144.40	98.68	18.60	150.40	102.78	20.68
2,501	2,501	2,546	12. खाद्य मंत्रालय	12. **Ministry of Food**	5.95	3.97	0.89	5.90	3.80	0.70	6.07	3.99	0.68
947	947	1,070	13. खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय	13. **Mini y of Food Processing Industries**	2.47	1.19	0.27	2.29	1.76	0.26	2.90	2.32	0.20
			14. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	14. **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**									
40,259	40,619	41,889	i) स्वास्थ्य विभाग	i) Department of Health	59.15	40.32	1.37	60.75	43.34	1.02	66.26	45.21	0.81
863	863	863	ii) परिवार कल्याण विभाग	ii) Department of Family Welfare	2.26	1.27	0.28	2.16	1.26	0.23	2.33	1.38	0.32
			15. गृह मंत्रालय	15. **Ministry of Home Affairs**									
26,559	73,469	75,851	i) गृह मंत्रालय	i) Ministry of Home Affairs	110.62	48.61	15.75	92.77	50.19	16.66	111.04	54.76	8.46
4,73,212	5,05,559	5,14,874	ii) पुलिस	ii) Police	749.77	427.16	85.76	640.98	449.86	103.57	680.74	522.61	108.40
			16. मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	16. **Ministry of Human Resource Development**									
2,444	2,434	2,398	i) शिक्षा विभाग	i) Department of Education	6.12	3.41	0.64	5.79	3.35	0.77	6.17	3.62	0.61
462	457	457	ii) युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	ii) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	1.25	0.58	0.28	0.98	0.75	0.26	1.10	0.84	0.27
7	7	7	iii) कला विभाग	iii) Department of Arts	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
11,661	11,832	11,837	iv) संस्कृति विभाग	iv) Department of Culture	16.64	8.96	1.96	17.69	9.52	1.45	25.02	12.84	1.58
222	300	300	v) महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग	v) Department of Women and Child Development	0.55	0.50	0.10	0.55	0.48	0.21	0.56	0.56	0.17

			17. उद्योग मंत्रालय	17. Ministry of Industry									
4,249	3,993	3,792	i) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	i) Department of Industrial Development	9.36	4.88	0.80	9.49	4.97	0.74	9.92	5.09	0.64
264	264	264	ii) भारी उद्योग विभाग	ii) Department of Heavy Industries	0.69	0.30	0.06	0.69	0.30	0.04	0.76	0.36	0.05
153	153	153	iii) सरकारी उद्यम विभाग	iii) Department of Public Enterprises	0.38	0.30	0.06	0.60	0.02	0.05	0.66	0.02	0.06
4,148	4,150	4,653	iv) लघु उद्योग और कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	iv) Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries	9.59	5.59	0.64	9.39	5.48	0.62	9.62	5.60	0.57
52,544	57,771	62,271	18. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	18. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	109.85	52.05	7.13	94.47	43.69	5.86	120.75	56.17	6.04
12,021	11,971	12,007	19. श्रम मंत्रालय	19. Ministry of Labour	21.87	15.22	2.00	12.91	14.04	2.05	14.67	17.22	2.20
5,960	6,174	6,331	20. विधि, न्याय कार्य और कम्पनी मंत्रालय	20. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	13.29	9.54	0.62	13.90	9.57	0.67	14.32	10.58	0.54
21,303	21,310	21,581	21. खान मंत्रालय	21. Ministry of Mines	44.99	13.26	4.53	45.48	42.38	4.77	46.82	34.57	3.80
162	183	194	22. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	22. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	0.48	0.17	0.04	0.42	0.16	0.03	0.48	0.18	0.03
8,015	8,018	8,026	23. कार्मिक,लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievences & Pensions	16.92	8.62	2.51	17.08	8.64	2.44	17.09	9.65	2.02
319	322	322	24. पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	1.02	0.25	0.10	1.26	0.12	0.10	1.29	0.17	0.08
			25. योजना मंत्रालय	25. Ministry of Planning									
5,341	5,341	5,315	i) योजना आयोग	i) Planning Commission	15.12	8.55	1.10	12.98	10.46	1.10	13.82	11.24	1.18
7,048	7,019	7,039	ii) सांख्यिकी विभाग	ii) Department of Statistics	16.84	12.25	2.57	14.73	13.18	2.38	16.20	14.68	2.17
103	103	103	iii) कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग	iii) Department of Programme Implementation	0.34	0.16	0.05	0.34	0.17	0.05	0.34	0.19	0.03
			26. विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	26. Ministry of Power & Non-conventional Energy Sources									
3,209	3,210	3,210	ii) विद्युत विभाग	i) Department of Power	9.09	4.37	0.68	8.57	4.89	0.65	8.91	5.64	0.56
358	362	396	iii) गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	ii) Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources	1.33	0.96	0.16	1.29	0.92	0.14	1.53	0.97	0.20
17,96,000	18,07,000*	18,19,000*	27. रेल मंत्रालय	27. Ministry of Railways	2980.95	2304.76	129.33	2912.01	2444.80	130.43	3000.96	2880.98	109.71
2,271	2,292	2,146	28. ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	28. Ministry of Rural Development	4.93	2.81	0.42	4.86	2.96	0.41	4.98	3.08	0.32
			29. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	29. Ministry of Science and Technology									
27,915	26,024	27,118	i) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	i) Department of Science and Technology	46.20	20.13	5.05	45.92	21.14	4.35	50.10	30.25	4.11
97	107	96	ii) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	0.56	0.15	0.09	0.55	0.15	0.04	0.56	0.17	0.03
221	248	258	iii) जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	iii) Department of Biotechnology	0.67	0.30	0.14	0.52	0.36	0.09	0.69	0.47	0.11
694	685	785	30. इस्पात मंत्रालय	30. Ministry of Steel	1.70	0.90	0.15	1.54	1.30	0.15	1.60	1.41	0.13
5,457	5,485	5,463	31. जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	31. Ministry of Surface Transport	13.95	6.17	1.13	14.24	6.52	1.19	15.69	7.77	1.08
5,200	5,200	5,200	32. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	32. Ministry of Textiles	6.36	4.20	0.80	5.84	4.77	0.80	5.84	4.77	0.62
40,582	41,409	41,217	33. शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	33. Ministry of Urban Development	69.49	50.30	1.82	73.23	51.67	1.79	76.16	60.02	1.43
17,319	17,096	17,114	34. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	34. Ministry of Water Resources	34.16	22.78	4.01	33.25	21.10	3.54	34.35	22.00	3.20
1,179	1,179	1,149	35. कल्याण मंत्रालय	35. Ministry of Welfare	3.21	2.27	0.38	2.34	2.06	0.40	2.41	2.31	0.32
34,162	32,379	34,635	36. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	36. Department of Atomic Energy	86.10	53.74	4.92	80.70	62.25	3.94	87.28	77.51	5.56
1,935	1,807	2,010	37. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	37. Department of Electronics	3.80	3.20	1.30	3.68	3.33	1.21	4.40	3.60	1.05
254	281	281	38. महासागर विकास विभाग	38. Department of Ocean Development	0.70	0.43	0.26	0.65	0.33	0.23	0.75	0.53	0.21
17,773	18,385	18,541	39. अंतरिक्ष विभाग	39. Department of Space	44.96	28.25	5.11	36.82	25.78	6.30	40.38	27.95	6.55
839	871	874	40. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	40. Cabinet Secretariat	1.94	1.18	0.19	1.98	1.23	0.14	2.06	1.36	0.20
1,613	1,613	1,643	41. लोक सभा सचिवालय	41. Lok Sabha Secretariat	3.71	2.33	0.06	3.80	2.26	0.06	4.87	2.26	0.07
774	833	843	42. राज्य सभा सचिवालय	42. Rajya Sabha Secretariat	1.86	1.14	0.04	1.81	1.32	0.04	1.89	1.43	0.04
310	310	310	43. राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	43. President Secretariat	0.69	0.41	0.01	0.63	0.49	0.01	0.68	0.49	0.01
42	42	42	44. उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	44. Vice-President Secretariat	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.03
1,822	1,830	1,761	45. संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	45. U.P.S.C.	3.51	2.94	0.12	3.47	2.96	0.13	3.62	3.45	0.10
			46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधानमंडल)	46. Union Territories (Without Legislature)									
1,43,536	1,40,884	1,38,785	i) दिल्ली	i) Delhi	259.43	166.52	2.57	238.71	182.08	2.16	265.47	206.02	2.09
19,427	19,602	19,602	ii) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	ii) Andaman and Nicobar Island	33.64	28.81	1.14	35.79	35.07	1.20	37.26	36.90	0.93
3,183	3,430	3,440	iii) दादरा और नागर हवेली	iii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.44	3.63	0.18	4.39	2.89	0.16	6.26	4.31	0.22
4,828	4,164	4,998	iv) लक्षद्वीप	iv) Lakshadweep	6.91	4.41	0.61	5.91	5.59	0.70	7.35	6.00	0.74
24,900	25,200	25,500	v) चण्डीगढ़	v) Chandigarh	29.90	19.75	0.16	38.33	26.72	0.18	49.15	41.99	0.20
4,060	4,160	4,200	vi) दमन और दीव	vi) Daman and Diu	6.39	3.05	0.20	6.49	3.28	0.20	6.55	3.26	0.21
40,81,852	**41,89,474**	**42,34,510**	**जोड़**	**TOTAL**	**6892.67**	**4458.74**	**412.57**	**6289.95**	**5179.17**	**428.29**	**6623.08**	**5969.15**	**399.35**

* इसमें दैनिक मजदूर शामिल है * *Includes casual Labour*

Expenditure Budget 1992-93 volume 2 (incorporating Notes on Demands for Grants)

290 Fin /93

प्राप्तियों और वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, वर्ष, 1992-93 के लिए बजट व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है । आगे का ब्यौरा इस विवरण के अन्तिम कालम में दिखाए गए पृष्ठों पर दिया गया है ।

Budget Provisions, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 1992-93 are as under. Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement

बजट 1992-93 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना Plan पूंजी Capital	आयोजना Plan जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan पूंजी Capital	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**	**1039.50**	**366.55**	**1406.05**	**1766.12**	**0.23**	**1766.35**	**3172.40**	
1. कृषि	1. Agriculture	618.81	65.64	684.45	1533.27	0.23	1533.50	2217.95	1-6
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	128.95	236.35	365.30	4.70	...	4.70	370.00	7-9
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	200.00	...	200.00	175.65	...	175.65	375.65	10
4. पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग	4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	91.74	64.56	156.30	52.50	...	52.50	208.80	11-13
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS**	**30.45**	**86.55**	**117.00**	**5025.01**	**17.72**	**5042.73**	**5159.73**	
5. रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग	5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	10.60	6.40	17.00	12.63	2.72	15.35	32.35	14-16
6. उर्वरक विभाग	6. Department of Fertilisers	19.85	80.15	100.00	5012.38	15.00	5027.38	5127.38	17-20
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**	**64.19**	**44.81**	**109.00**	**69.81**	**...**	**69.81**	**178.81**	
7. नागर विमानन विभाग	7. Department of Civil Aviation	0.75	28.25	29.00	55.34	...	55.34	84.34	21-22
8. पर्यटन विभाग	8. Department of Tourism	63.44	16.56	80.00	14.47	...	14.47	94.47	23-24
नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**	**6.55**	**3.45**	**10.00**	**3.95**	**...**	**3.95**	**13.95**	
9. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	9. Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	6.55	3.45	10.00	3.95	...	3.95	13.95	25-26
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COAL**	**23.00**	**705.00**	**728.00**	**146.97**	**...**	**146.97**	**874.97**	
10. कोयला मंत्रालय	10. Ministry of Coal	23.00	705.00	728.00	146.97	...	146.97	874.97	27-29
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**	**56.67**	**21.98**	**78.65**	**615.98**	**250.00**	**865.98**	**944.63**	
11. वाणिज्य विभाग	11. Department of Commerce	55.02	21.98	77.00	589.57	250.00	839.57	916.57	30-32
12. आपूर्ति विभाग	12. Department of Supply	1.65	...	1.65	26.41	...	26.41	28.06	33
संचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**	**13.13**	**65.87**	**79.00**	**144.94**	**-4.60**	**140.34**	**219.34**	
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Communications	2.00	...	2.00	7.34	...	7.34	9.34	34
14. डाक सेवाएं	14. Postal Services.	11.13	65.87	77.00	137.60	-4.60	133.00	210.00	35-36
15. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	15. Telecommunication Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37-38
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**14406.08**	**5466.95**	**19873.03**	**19873.03**	
16. रक्षा मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Defence	...	...	...	132.77	120.26	253.03	253.03	39-41
17. रक्षा पेंशन	17. Defence Pensions	...	...	...	2120.00	...	2120.00	2120.00	42
18. रक्षा सेवा-सेना	18. Defence Services - Army	...	...	...	8638.97	...	8638.97	8638.97	43
19. रक्षा सेवा-नौसेना	19. Defence Services - Navy	...	...	...	990.21	...	990.21	990.21	44
20. रक्षा सेवा-वायु सेना	20. Defence Services - Air Force	...	...	...	2463.27	...	2463.27	2463.27	45
21. रक्षा आयुध निर्माणियाँ	21. Defence Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	60.86	...	60.86	60.86	46
22. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	22. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	...	...	...	5346.69	5346.69	5346.69	47
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**	**274.01**	**5.79**	**279.80**	**39.57**	**...**	**39.57**	**319.37**	
23. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Environment and Forests	274.01	5.79	279.80	39.57	...	39.57	319.37	48-51

बजट 1992-93 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**	...	...	...	**597.14**	**69.01**	**666.15**	**666.15**	
24. विदेश मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of External Affairs	...	...	...	597.14	69.01	666.15	666.15	52-53
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**	**7402.20**	**7471.05**	**14873.25**	**37102.12**	**6267.04**	**43369.16**	**58242.41**	
25. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	25. Department of Economic Affairs	15.00	5.00	20.00	426.00	134.95	560.95	580.95	54-56
26. करेंसी, सिक्का और स्टाम्प	26. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	...	...	...	53.86	105.93	159.79	159.79	57-58
27. वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अदायगियां	27. Payments to Financial Institutions	113.68	666.32	780.00	508.18	59.54	567.72	1347.72	59-62
28. विनियोग-ब्याज अदायगियां	28. Appropriation-Interest Payments	...	...	...	32000.00	...	32000.00	32000.00	63
29. राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण	29. Transfers to State Governments	7272.83	6796.42	14069.25	2041.82	5700.00	7741.82	21811.07	64-65
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण	30. Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	...	...	...	125.21	125.21	125.21	66
31. विनियोग-ऋण की वापसी अदायगी *	31. Appropriation-Repayment of Debt *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
32. व्यय विभाग	32. Department of Expenditure	0.69	3.31	4.00	457.13	...	457.13	461.13	68
33. पेंशन	33. Pensions	...	...	...	602.05	...	602.05	602.05	69
34. लेखा परीक्षा	34. Audit	...	...	...	276.00	...	276.00	276.00	70
35. राजस्व विभाग	35. Department of Revenue	...	...	...	23.98	1.51	25.49	25.49	71
36. प्रत्यक्ष कर	36. Direct Taxes	...	...	...	274.50	...	274.50	274.50	72
37. अप्रत्यक्ष कर	37. Indirect Taxes	...	...	...	438.60	139.90	578.50	578.50	73
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**	**7.19**	**31.81**	**39.00**	**2632.16**	...	**2632.16**	**2671.16**	
38. खाद्य मंत्रालय	38. Ministry of Food	7.19	31.81	39.00	2632.16	...	2632.16	2671.16	74-75
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**	**33.35**	**6.65**	**40.00**	**4.37**	**0.02**	**4.39**	**44.39**	
39. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	33.35	6.65	40.00	4.37	0.02	4.39	44.39	76-77
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**	**1293.80**	**0.35**	**1294.15**	**277.70**	**-1.15**	**276.55**	**1570.70**	
40. स्वास्थ्य विभाग	40. Department of Health.	293.95	0.20	294.15	267.29	-1.15	266.14	560.29	78-83
41. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	41. Department of Family Welfare.	999.85	0.15	1000.00	10.41	...	10.41	1010.41	84-88
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**	**131.72**	**172.38**	**304.10**	**2618.90**	**322.21**	**2941.11**	**3245.21**	
42. गृह मंत्रालय	42. Ministry of Home Affairs	13.00	...	13.00	303.68	13.00	316.68	329.68	89-90
43. मंत्रिमंडल	43. Cabinet	...	...	...	12.24	...	12.24	12.24	91
44. पुलिस	44. Police	...	...	...	2009.28	290.72	2300.00	2300.00	92-93
45. गृह मंत्रालय के अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	70.98	130.12	201.10	242.20	2.46	244.66	445.76	94-96
46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	47.74	42.26	90.00	51.50	16.03	67.53	157.53	97
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**	**1535.78**	**3.52**	**1539.30**	**912.03**	**2.86**	**914.89**	**2454.19**	
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education.	950.78	0.52	951.30	771.02	2.85	773.87	1725.17	98-106
48. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports.	72.00	2.00	74.00	38.79	0.01	38.80	112.80	107-108
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture.	64.00	...	64.00	62.59	...	62.59	126.59	109-111
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development	449.00	1.00	450.00	39.63	...	39.63	489.63	112-114
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**	**481.25**	**238.10**	**719.35**	**194.82**	**197.88**	**392.70**	**1112.05**	
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	51. Department of Industrial Development.	252.20	1.80	254.00	63.25	0.12	63.37	317.37	115-117
52. भारी उद्योग विभाग	52. Department of Heavy Industry	6.70	125.30	132.00	30.61	113.58	144.19	276.19	118-122
53. सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग	53. Department of Public Enterprises	...	...	...	1.44	...	1.44	1.44	123
54. लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	54. Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries	222.35	111.00	333.35	99.52	84.18	183.70	517.05	124-126
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING**	**27.28**	**86.72**	**114.00**	**361.70**	**3.53**	**365.23**	**479.23**	
55. सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	13.28	26.72	40.00	85.46	...	85.46	125.46	127-128
56. प्रसारण सेवाएं	56. Broadcasting Services	14.00	60.00	74.00	276.24	3.53	279.77	353.77	129-131

बजट 1992-93 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न Total Plan & Non Plan	पृष्ठ संख्या Page No.
श्रम मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR**	**89.66**	**...**	**89.66**	**301.53**	**...**	**301.53**	**391.19**	
57. श्रम मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Labour	89.66	...	89.66	301.53	...	301.53	391.19	132-134
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**161.91**	**0.01**	**161.92**	**161.92**	
58. विधि और न्याय	58. Law and Justice	...	...	...	150.96	...	150.96	150.96	135
59. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	59. Department of Company Affairs	...	...	...	10.95	0.01	10.96	10.96	136
खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF MINES**	**54.00**	**30.50**	**84.50**	**74.43**	**12.30**	**86.73**	**171.23**	
60. खान मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Mines	54.00	30.50	84.50	74.43	12.30	86.73	171.23	137-138
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1.24**	**...**	**1.24**	**1.24**	
61. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	61. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	...	...	...	1.24	...	1.24	1.24	139
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**	**5.75**	**2.25**	**8.00**	**47.41**	**4.65**	**52.06**	**60.06**	
62. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	62. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	5.75	2.25	8.00	47.41	4.65	52.06	60.06	140
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**	**...**	**300.00**	**300.00**	**52.18**	**...**	**52.18**	**352.18**	
63. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	63. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	300.00	300.00	52.18	...	52.18	352.18	141-143
योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**	**80.10**	**10.90**	**91.00**	**59.03**	**...**	**59.03**	**150.03**	
64. योजना	64. Planning	65.00	10.00	75.00	13.30	...	13.30	88.30	144-145
65. सांख्यिकी विभाग	65. Department of Statistics	15.10	0.90	16.00	44.90	...	44.90	60.90	146
66. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग	66. Department of Programme Implementation	...	...	...	0.83	...	0.83	0.83	147
विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER & NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**	**193.38**	**2019.00**	**2212.38**	**120.49**	**...**	**120.49**	**2332.87**	
67. विद्युत विभाग	67. Department of Power	70.56	2014.44	2085.00	118.92	...	118.92	2203.92	148-152
68. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	68. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	122.82	4.56	127.38	1.57	...	1.57	128.95	153-154
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**	**3094.50**	**5.50**	**3100.00**	**13.24**	**...**	**13.24**	**3113.24**	
69. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	69. Ministry of Rural Development	3094.50	5.50	3100.00	13.24	...	13.24	3113.24	155-158
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**	**306.05**	**32.95**	**341.00**	**295.42**	**1.65**	**297.07**	**638.07**	
70. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	70. Department of Science and Technology	112.15	28.85	141.00	139.81	1.65	141.46	282.46	159-167
71. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	71. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	120.90	4.10	125.00	152.60	...	152.60	277.60	168-170
72. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	72. Department of Biotechnology	75.00	...	75.00	3.01	...	3.01	78.01	171-173
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**	**...**	**287.00**	**287.00**	**4.07**	**42.00**	**46.07**	**333.07**	
73. इस्पात मंत्रालय	73. Ministry of Steel	...	287.00	287.00	4.07	42.00	46.07	333.07	174-176
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**	**39.05**	**696.89**	**735.94**	**504.40**	**120.55**	**624.95**	**1360.89**	
74. जल-भूतल परिवहन	74. Surface Transport	16.00	44.00	60.00	15.79	15.01	30.80	90.80	177-178
75. सड़कें	75. Roads	19.50	443.87	463.37	385.19	118.91	504.10	967.47	179-180
76. पत्तन, दीपस्तंभ और नौवहन	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	3.55	209.02	212.57	103.42	-13.37	90.05	302.62	181-183
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**	**157.35**	**48.65**	**206.00**	**555.29**	**100.54**	**655.83**	**861.83**	
77. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	77. Ministry of Textiles	157.35	48.65	206.00	555.29	100.54	655.83	861.83	184-188
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**	**123.09**	**223.13**	**346.22**	**275.21**	**110.90**	**386.11**	**732.33**	
78. शहरी विकास और आवास	78. Urban Development and Housing	121.09	175.58	296.67	108.00	57.40	165.40	462.07	189-191
79. लोक निर्माण कार्य	79. Public Works	2.00	47.45	49.45	104.81	51.50	156.31	205.76	192-193
80. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	80. Stationery and Printing	...	0.10	0.10	62.40	2.00	64.40	64.50	194
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**	**197.86**	**42.14**	**240.00**	**87.72**	**2.60**	**90.32**	**330.32**	
81. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	81. Ministry of Water Resourses	197.86	42.14	240.00	87.72	2.60	90.32	330.32	195-199

बजट 1992-93 Budget (करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मंत्रालय/मांग	Ministry/Demand	आयोजना Plan			आयोजना-भिन्न Non Plan			जोड़ आयोजना तथा आयोजना-भिन्न	पृष्ठ संख्या
		राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	Total Plan & Non Plan	Page No.
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**	**776.38**	**43.62**	**820.00**	**28.77**	**0.41**	**29.18**	**849.18**	
82. कल्याण मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Welfare	776.38	43.62	820.00	28.77	0.41	29.18	849.18	200-204
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**	**47.80**	**364.20**	**412.00**	**393.14**	**264.86**	**658.00**	**1070.00**	
83. परमाणु ऊर्जा	83. Atomic Energy	47.80	210.20	258.00	286.98	264.86	551.84	809.84	205-209
84. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	84. Nuclear Power Schemes	...	154.00	154.00	106.16	...	106.16	260.16	210-211
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**	**67.35**	**7.65**	**75.00**	**13.21**	**...**	**13.21**	**88.21**	
85. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	85. Department of Electronics	67.35	7.65	75.00	13.21	...	13.21	88.21	212-215
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**	**31.44**	**7.56**	**39.00**	**9.17**	**...**	**9.17**	**48.17**	
86. महासागर विकास विभाग	86. Department of Ocean Development	31.44	7.56	39.00	9.17	...	9.17	48.17	216-218
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**	**289.15**	**78.85**	**368.00**	**142.00**	**...**	**142.00**	**510.00**	
87. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	87. Department of Space	289.15	78.85	368.00	142.00	...	142.00	510.00	219-224
संसद, राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय आदि	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIAT OF THE PRESIDENT ETC.**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**54.99**	**...**	**54.99**	**54.99**	
88. लोक सभा	88. Lok Sabha	...	...	...	27.40	...	27.40	27.40	225
89. राज्य सभा	89. Rajya Sabha	...	...	...	9.69	...	9.69	9.69	226
90. विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	90. Appropriation-Staff, Household and Allowances of the President	...	...	...	3.63	...	3.63	3.63	227
91. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	91. Secretariat of the Vice-President	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	228
92. विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	92. Appropriation-Union Public Service Commission	...	...	...	13.97	...	13.97	13.97	229
विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**UNION TERRITORIES WITHOUT LEGISLATURE**	**362.05**	**838.60**	**1200.65**	**1118.86**	**-10.55**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**	**230-233**
93. दिल्ली	93. Delhi	302.10	617.90	920.00	738.72	5.61	744.33	1664.33	231
94. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	94. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19.88	135.12	155.00	143.63	1.16	144.79	299.79	231
95. दादरा और नागर हवेली	95. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.20	10.95	18.15	10.56	0.92	11.48	29.63	232
96. लक्षद्वीप	96. Lakshadweep	14.76	10.24	25.00	33.14	0.01	33.15	58.15	232
97. चंडीगढ़	97. Chandigarh	13.21	54.79	68.00	179.89	-18.29	161.60	229.60	233
98. दमन और दीव	98. Daman & Diu	4.90	9.60	14.50	12.92	0.04	12.96	27.46	233
रेलवे**	**RAILWAYS****	**...**	**1925.00**	**1925.00**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**1925.00**	
कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*18337.03*	*16274.97*	*34612.00*	*71233.08*	*13241.62*	*84474.70*	*119086.70*	

* मांग संख्या 31 ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए है, जो प्राप्तियों से समतुल्य है ।

* *Demand No. 31 is for repayment of debt which is matched by receipts.*

** रेलवे बजट के एक भाग के रूप में अलग से प्रस्तुत ।

** *Presented separately as part of Railway Budget.*

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.1
कृषि Agriculture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		604.29	1533.37	2137.66	554.65	1863.37	2418.02	618.81	1533.27	2152.08
पूंजी	*Capital*		*53.79*	*0.24*	*54.03*	*48.23*	*-119.76*	*-71.53*	*65.64*	*0.23*	*65.87*
जोड़	**Total**		**658.08**	**1533.61**	**2191.69**	**602.88**	**1743.61**	**2346.49**	**684.45**	**1533.50**	**2217.95**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.23	6.99	8.22	1.29	7.68	8.97	1.90	7.26	9.16
कृषि कार्य	**Crop Husbandry**										
बीज	*Seeds*										
2. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को अनुदान	2.Grants to National Seeds Corporation etc.	2401	38.64	...	38.64	36.64	...	36.64	47.50	...	47.50
3. अन्य बीज योजनाएं	3. Other seeds schemes	3601	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.30	...	0.30
		2401	0.97	0.08	1.05	0.87	0.48	1.35	0.54	0.08	0.62
		4401	5.78	...	5.78	5.78	...	5.78	2.25	...	2.25
जोड़		*Total*	*7.35*	*0.08*	*7.43*	*7.25*	*0.48*	*7.73*	*3.09*	*0.08*	*3.17*
जोड़-बीज	**Total-Seeds**		**45.99**	**0.08**	**46.07**	**43.89**	**0.48**	**44.37**	**50.59**	**0.08**	**50.67**
खाद्यान्न फसलें	*Foodgrain Crops*										
4. चावल, गेहूं और बाजरा के लिए मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम	4. Minikit programmes for rice, wheat and millet	2401	2.50	...	2.50	1.62	...	1.62	2.50	...	2.50
5. चावल मिनिकिट सहित चावल विकास का एकीकृत कार्यक्रम	5. Integrated Programme for Rice Development including Rice Minikits	2401	3.78	...	3.78	2.79	...	2.79	3.00	...	3.00
		3601	85.72	...	85.72	77.00	...	77.00	86.79	...	86.79
		3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.21	...	0.21	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*	*89.99*	...	*89.99*
6. खाद्यान्न फसलों की अन्य योजनाएं	6.Others schemes of Foodgrain crops	2401	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.13	0.13
जोड़-खाद्यान्न फसलें	**Total - Foodgrain crops**		**92.50**	**0.13**	**92.63**	**81.62**	**0.11**	**81.73**	**92.49**	**0.13**	**92.62**
7. दालों का विकास	7.Development of Pulses	3601	17.03	...	17.03	16.62	...	16.62	15.33	...	15.33
		2401	3.44	0.06	3.50	2.83	0.06	2.89	4.97	0.06	5.03
जोड़		*Total*	*20.47*	*0.06*	*20.53*	*19.45*	*0.06*	*19.51*	*20.30*	*0.06*	*20.36*
खाद और उर्वरक	**Manures & Fertilizers**										
8. *कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्यों को उधार*	8. Loans to States for agricultural inputs										
8.01 अदायगियां	8.01 Payments	7601	...	310.00	310.00	...	310.00	310.00	...	310.00	310.00
8.02 घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्तियां	8.02 Less Receipts during the year	7601	...	-310.00	-310.00	...	-430.00	-430.00	...	-310.00	-310.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	*-120.00*	*-120.00*	...	...	...
9. छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को उर्वरक सब्सिडी	9. Fertilizer Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers	3601	...	...	...	...	403.00	403.00	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	*405.00*	*405.00*	...	...	...
10. अन्य खाद और उर्वरक योजनाएं	10. Other schemes of Manures and Fertilizers	2401	5.28	...	5.28	2.67	...	2.67	5.60	...	5.60
		3601	4.79	...	4.79	1.83	...	1.83	1.75	...	1.75
		4401	0.65	...	0.65	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.72*	...	*10.72*	*4.70*	...	*4.70*	*7.85*	...	*7.85*
जोड़-खाद और उर्वरक	**Total-Manures & Fertilizers**		**10.72**	...	**10.72**	**4.70**	**285.00**	**289.70**	**7.85**	...	**7.85**
11. पौध संरक्षण	11. Plant protection	3601	1.05	...	1.05	1.44	...	1.44	0.20	...	0.20
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.08	...	0.08	...	...	...
		2401	8.27	3.36	11.63	8.32	3.63	11.95	10.26	3.34	13.60
		4401	3.95	...	3.95	1.12	...	1.12	3.59	...	3.59
जोड़		*Total*	*13.30*	*3.36*	*16.66*	*10.96*	*3.63*	*14.59*	*14.05*	*3.34*	*17.39*
वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Commercial Crops**										
12. तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	12. Oil Seeds Production Programme	3601	55.50	...	55.50	55.50	...	55.50	67.00	...	67.00
		2401	4.50	0.22	4.72	4.50	0.22	4.72	6.00	0.22	6.22
जोड़		*Total*	*60.00*	*0.22*	*60.22*	*60.00*	*0.22*	*60.22*	*73.00*	*0.22*	*73.22*
13. राष्ट्रीय तेलहन और वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड	13. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board	2401	3.00	1.32	4.32	2.50	0.60	3.10	2.50	1.00	3.50
14. तेलहनों के संबंध में पश्च-फसल प्रौद्योगिकी का अनुसंधान और विकास	14. Research and development of Post Harvest Technology in Oilseeds & Pulses	2401	6.46	...	6.46	6.46	...	6.46	5.95	...	5.95
15. गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम	15. Intensive Cotton Development Programme	3601	3.95	...	3.95	3.50	...	3.50	10.48	...	10.48
		2401	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.01	0.19	0.20	0.05	0.19	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*3.96*	*0.19*	*4.15*	*3.51*	*0.19*	*3.70*	*10.53*	*0.19*	*10.72*
16. सक्षम राज्यों में ताड़ के पेड़ों की खेती	16. Oil Palm Cultivation in potential States	2401	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		3601	7.50	...	7.50	6.00	...	6.00	7.50	...	7.50
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*		*8.00*	*6.50*		*6.50*	*8.00*		*8.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17. वर्षा सिंचित कृषि के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल संभर विकास कार्यक्रम	17. National watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture	3601	126.75	...	126.75	117.88	...	117.88	102.00	...	102.00
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
		2401	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
		7601	42.23	...	42.23	40.10	...	40.10	57.40	...	57.40
		7602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*170.00*	...	*170.00*	*159.00*	...	*159.00*	*161.50*	...	*161.50*
18. जल संभर विकास परिषद	18. Watershed Development Council	2401	2.00	...	2.00	1.18	...	1.18	2.50	...	2.50
19. अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलें	19. Other Commercial Crops	2401	...	0.63	0.63	...	0.61	0.61	...	0.63	0.63
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक फसलें	**Total-Commercial Crops**		**253.42**	**2.36**	**255.78**	**239.15**	**1.62**	**240.77**	**263.98**	**2.04**	**266.02**
20. बागवानी और सब्जी-फसलें	20. Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	3601	14.74	...	14.74	24.64	...	24.64	38.26	...	38.26
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.10	...	0.10	0.26	...	0.26
		2401	18.73	0.31	19.04	14.61	0.31	14.92	26.48	0.31	26.79
		4401	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*33.55*	*0.32*	*33.87*	*39.35*	*0.32*	*39.67*	*65.00*	*0.31*	*65.31*
21. विस्तार और प्रशिक्षण	21. Extension and Training	3601	1.15	...	1.15	0.83	...	0.83	0.50	...	0.50
		2401	8.91	1.87	10.78	8.18	1.96	10.14	9.50	1.87	11.37
जोड़		*Total*	*10.06*	*1.87*	*11.93*	*9.01*	*1.96*	*10.97*	*10.00*	*1.87*	*11.87*
फसल बीमा	**Crop Insurance**										
22. फसल बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत साधारण बीमा निगम को अदायगी	22. Payment to GIC under crop Insurance schemes	2401	3.60	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.60	29.55	...	29.55
		3601	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.40	...	0.40
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*
कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Agricultural Economics & Statistics**										
23. कृषि संबंधी गणना	23. Agricultural Census	2401	0.26	...	0.26	0.27	...	0.27	0.29	...	0.29
		3601	1.72	...	1.72	1.11	...	1.11	2.69	...	2.69
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*
24. कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी की अन्य योजनाएं	24. Other schemes of Agricultural Economics & Statistics	2401	5.32	4.23	9.55	4.35	4.27	8.62	5.92	4.21	10.13
		3601	7.14	...	7.14	6.62	...	6.62	8.05	...	8.05
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*12.48*	*4.23*	*•16.71*	*10.99*	*4.27*	*15.26*	*14.00*	*4.21*	*18.21*
जोड़-कृषि अर्थशास्त्र और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Agricultural Economics & Statistics**		**14.48**	**4.23**	**18.71**	**12.39**	**4.27**	**16.66**	**17.00**	**4.21**	**21.21**
25. कृषि इंजीनियरी	25. Agricultural Engineering	2401	0.35	1.40	1.75	0.25	1.34	1.59	0.36	1.39	1.75
		3601	8.70	...	8.70	4.46	...	4.46	5.40	...	5.40
		4401	0.95	0.19	1.14	0.80	0.19	0.99	1.74	0.19	1.93
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*1.59*	*11.59*	*5.51*	*1.53*	*7.04*	*7.50*	*1.58*	*9.08*
26. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए योजनाएं	26. Schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour	3601	100.45	...	100.45	92.50	...	92.50	...	...	...
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...
		2401	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*100.59*	...	*100.59*	*92.64*	...	*92.64*	...	...	...
27. उथले ट्यूब वैल/गहरे कुओं के निर्माण के लिए छोटे तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों को सहायता	27. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.30	...	47.30
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
		2401	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*47.37*	...	*47.37*
28. आलू, प्याज आदि के लिए मूल्य समर्थन क्रियाकलाप	*28. Price support operations for Potatoes, Onions etc.*										
28.01 नेफेड के माध्यम से	28.01 Through NAFED	2401	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.50	5.50
28.02 राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से	28.02 Through State Governments	3601	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.50	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*
29. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	29. Investments in Public Enterprises	4401	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.05	...	0.05
		6401	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01-	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*0.21*	...	*0.21*	*0.21*	...	*0.21*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*
30. विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.)	30. Special Foodgrains Production Programmes (SFPP)	3601	46.00	...	46.00	37.70	...	37.70	55.50	...	55.50
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*46.00*	...	*46.00*	*37.70*	...	*37.70*	*55.50*	...	*55.50*
31. कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	31. Other programmes of Crop Husbandry	2401	0.86	3.68	4.54	0.46	4.97	5.43	0.16	3.68	3.84
		4401	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*0.86*	*3.72*	*4.58*	*0.46*	*5.01*	*5.47*	*0.16*	*3.72*	*3.88*
जोड़-कृषि कार्य	**Total- Crop Husbandry**		**656.15**	**25.72**	**681.87**	**601.04**	**309.99**	**911.03**	**681.85**	**25.34**	**707.19**
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	***Other Agricultural Programmes***										
32. किसानों को ऋण-संबंधी राहत की योजना	32. Scheme for debt relief to farmers	2435	...	1500.00	1500.00	...	1425.00	1425.00	...	1500.00	1500.00
33. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	33. Other Administrative Services	2070	0.70	0.90	1.60	0.55	0.94	1.49	0.70	0.90	1.60
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*658.08*	*1533.61*	*2191.69*	*602.88*	*1743.61*	*2346.49*	*684.45*	*1533.50*	*2217.95*
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
29.01 आयल पाम इंडिया लि०	29.01 Oil Palm India Ltd.	12401	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.05	...	0.05

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
29.02 राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	29.02 National Seeds Corporation	12401	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**0.21**	**...**	**0.21**	**0.21**	**...**	**0.21**	**0.06**	**...**	**0.06**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. कृषि कार्य	1. Crop Husbandry	12401	656.15	...	656.15	601.34	...	601.34	682.10	...	682.10
2. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	2. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	0.32	...	0.32	...	...	...
3. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.23	...	1.23	1.29	...	1.29	1.90	...	1.90
4. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	4. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.70	...	0.70	0.55	...	0.55	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		*Total*	*658.08*	...	*658.08*	*603.50*	...	*603.50*	*684.70*	...	*684.70*
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**658.08**	**...**	**658.08**	**603.50**	**...**	**603.50**	**684.70**	**...**	**684.70**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development.*

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग	Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development										
मांग सं. 78-शहरी विकास छोटे आवास	Demand 78 - Urban Development and Housing										
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	0.22	...	0.22	...	...	...
मांग सं. 79-सरकारी निर्माण कार्य	Demand 79 - Public Works										
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
फसल कार्य	Crop Husbandary	12401	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		**Total**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**0.62**	**...**	**0.62**	**0.25**	**...**	**0.25**

1. यह व्यवस्था कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के सचिवालय, काउंसलर (कृषि) भारतीय दूतावास, रोम और तेलहनों एव दालों से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन तथा एशिया और प्रशांत के लिए 21वें खाद्य और कृषि संगठन का क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने के लिए व्यय के लिए है।

2. राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना चरण-III (एन.एस.पी.-III) मार्च, 1990 में 15 करोड़ अमरीकी डालर की विश्व बैंक की सहायता से 236.01 करोड़ रुपए की कुल लागत से शुरू की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य कृषकों को उचित मूल्य पर प्रमाणित / उन्नत बीजों की समुचित किस्मों की समय पर और उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने में सहायता करना और राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम (एन. एस. सी), भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम (एस.एफ.सी.आई.) और राज्य बीज निगमों (एस.एस.सी.) की कार्यकरण कुशलता में सुधार करना है ताकि उन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

3. इसमें बीजों के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के बुनियादी ढांचे सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं, राष्ट्रीय बीज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना, बुनियादी और प्रमाणीकृत बीजों के उत्पादन के लिए भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम को अनुदान देने, राज्यों के बीज प्रमाणीकरण संगठनों को सुदृढ़ बनाने आदि के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अद्यतन किस्मों के बीजों को शीघ्रतापूर्वक लोकप्रिय बनाना और देश भर में किसानों के बीच नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रचार करना है। नई प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रचार का उद्देश्य पहाड़ी इलाकों में बीजों की रतुए से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों का प्रतिस्थापन रतुआ प्रतिरोधी किस्मों से करना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नई उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी में विस्तार कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देना भी शामिल है।

5. पूर्वी राज्यों के लिए विशेष चावल कार्यक्रम और चावल के लिए विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम और चावल के मिनिकिट कार्यक्रम को मिलाकर 1990-91 में चावल विकास के लिए समन्वित कार्यक्रम (आई.पी.आर.डी.) के नाम से एक स्कीम बनायी गई है । यह स्कीम 24 राज्यों के 239 जिलों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । चुने हुए 3 राज्यों के 20 जिलों में बासमती चावल के उत्पादन के लिए भी कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रमाणित बीजों और बेहतर कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के प्रयोग द्वारा इन राज्यों में चावल का उत्पादन और इसकी उत्पादकता में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि करना है। यह व्यय केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच 75:25 के अनुपात में बांटा जाता है ।

6. यह व्यवस्था चावल निदेशालय और बाजरे के विकास से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों के लिए है ।

7. दालों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बहुफसली कार्यक्रम के तहत अल्पावधिक किस्म की दालों की फसलों की खेती के अन्तर्गत दालों की खेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाकर और दालों की खेती के संबंध में पैकेज पद्धति अपनाकर और उपजाऊ बीजों का उत्पादन करके तथा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद आदि द्वारा शुरूवाली प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करके दालों का

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, counsellor (Agriculture) Embassy of India, Rome, and for Technology Mission on Oilseed and Pulses and also for holding of the 21st FAO Regional Conference for Asia and Pacific.

2. National Seeds Project Phase-III (NSP-III) has been launched at a total cost of Rs. 236.01 crores with the World Bank assistance of US $ 150 million in March, 1990 with a view to assist the farmers by ensuring timely and adequate availability of certified/quality seeds of suitable varieties at reasonable prices and to improve the working efficiency of National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and State Seeds Corporations (SSCs) so as to make them economically viable.

3. The provision includes expenditure on seed processing and storage-infrastructural facilities, setting up of national seeds training centre, grants to State Farms Corporation of India for production of foundation and certified seeds, grants to States for strengthening of state seed certification organisations, etc.

4. The minikit programmes aim at quick popularisation of the latest varieties of seeds and propagation of new production technology amongst the farming community all over the country. Propagation of the new technology is with a view to replacement of rust susceptible varieties with rust resistant varieties in hill areas. The programmes include training of extension workers in new production technology.

5. The Special Rice Programme for Eastern States, Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice and Minikit Programme of Rice were merged into a single scheme known as Integrated Programme for Rice Development (IPRD) in 1990-91. The scheme is being implemented in 239 districts of 24 States. Programme for cultivation of Basmati rice has also been taken up in 20 districts of 3 selected States. The programme seeks to bring about substantial increase in production and productivity of rice in these States through use of certified seeds, better agricultural technology etc. The expenditure is shared on 75:25 basis between Central and State Governments.

6. The provision is for directorates of rice and millet development related programmes.

7. The programme for development of pulses aims at raising the production of pulses by increasing the area under these crops by cultivation of short-duration varieties of pulses in multiple crops programme and by adopting package of practices in pulses cultivation and also for production of Breeder seed and holding of Front Line

8. कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कृषि निविष्टियों, जैसे उर्वरकों, बीजों और कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद और उनके वितरण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधिक ऋण दिए जाते है । ये ऋण छमाही किस्तों में वसूल किए जाते है । 1992-93 के बजट में इस संबंध में 310.00 करोड़ रुपए की और 310.00 करोड़ रुपए की वसूलियों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 24.7.91 की कीमतों पर छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को उर्वरक की पूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मौजूदा वित्तीय वर्ष (91-92) के दौरान छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को उर्वरक की योजना शुरू की गई है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान के अंतर्गत 405 करोड़ रुपए की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. इस व्यवस्था में जैव-उर्वरक के विकास और उपयोग, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण और प्रशिक्षण संस्थान को सुदृढ़ बनाने और उर्वरकों आदि के संतुलित उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय शामिल हैं।

11. इसमें प्रभावी पौधा संरक्षण उपाय करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, प्रभावी पौधा संरक्षण के लिए किसानों और विस्तार तंत्र की तकनीकी सक्षमता तैयार करने, एकीकृत नाशक कीट प्रबंध के लिए देश में जैविक नियंत्रण और निगरानी और बीज विकास की नई नीति (एन.पी.एस.डी.) के अंतर्गत पौधा संगरोध प्रक्रिया सुदृढ़ करने और कृषकों द्वारा पौधा संरक्षण उपायों के लिए उच्च कोटि के कीटनाशकों की उपलब्धता में सुधार करने से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. तेलहनों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कार्यक्रम सातवीं योजना के दौरान राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना (एन.ओ.डी.पी.) और तेलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना (ओ.पी.टी.पी.) नामक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित दो योजनाओं के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया गया था । ये दोनों कार्यक्रम 1989-90 तक संचालन में थे । 1990-91 से राष्ट्रीय तेलहन विकास परियोजना और तेलहन उत्पादन संवृद्धि परियोजना को मिलाकर "तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम" (ओ. पी. पी.) नामक एक परियोजना बना दिया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में मूंगफली, तोरिया, सरसों, सोयाबीन, तिल, सूरजमुखी करडी, नाइजर, कस्तूरी और अलसी नामक सभी प्रमुख नौ तेलहन फसलें शामिल है। यह कार्यक्रम 18 राज्यों के 282 जिलों के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है । बुनियादी बीज के उत्पादन को छोड़कर, जिसके लिए राज्यों को 100 प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाती है, सभी प्रमुख संसाधनों के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के बीच वित्तीय सहायता का ढांचा 75:25 है। इसके अतिरिक्त, संकर किस्म के बीज के उत्पादन के लिए और प्रमुख प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने के लिए आई. सी. ए. आर. को सहायता अनुदान (100 प्रतिशत) दिया जाता है । तेलहन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विशेष जोर बेहतर कार्यकलापों को अपनाकर, संसाधन समर्थन सेवाओं और तकनीक के अन्तरण आदि के माध्यम से उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है । 1990-91 से आई. सी. ए. आर. द्वारा किसानों के खेतों पर आयोजित की जाने वाली प्रमुख प्रदर्शनियों और किसानों को रियायती दरों पर बीज के वितरण नामक दो अवयव शुरू किए गए है ।

13. तेलहनों के एकीकृत विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय तेलहन एवं वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1983 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय तेलहन एवं वनस्पति तेल विकास बोर्ड को उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण विपणन, तकनीकी सुधार और अनुसंधान, संस्थापना, गोदाम सुविधा और संकट-रोधी स्टाक आदि के रख-रखाव सहित तेलहन उद्योग और वनस्पति तेल उद्योग के सभी पहलुओं संबंधी बहुत व्यापक कार्य सौंपे गए हैं ।

14. यह व्यवस्था तेलहनों और दालों में जुताई के बाद की तकनीक संबंधी विकास के लिए है जिसमें मुख्य रूप से (क) आधुनिक तेल के कोल्हू (एक्सपैलर) का विकास करना और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा (ख) ताड़ के फलों के प्रसंस्करण के लिए प्रोटोटाइप विकसित करना और आंध्र प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक आधार के लिए तेल के लिए पनपने वाले ताड़ के पौधे लगाना, (ग) फार्म स्तर आदि पर दालों का परिरक्षण और भंडारण शामिल है।

15. यह व्यवस्था वर्तमान गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं और अपरम्परागत क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा गहन कपास विकास कार्यक्रम को जारी रखने के लिए है ।

16. ताड़ के तेल का उत्पादन प्रति हेक्टेयर तेल के रूप में अन्य तेल की फसलों से बहुत अधिक है। तेल के लिए ताड़ की खेती के लिए उपयुक्त लगभग 5.75 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का पता लगाया गया है, जिसमें से इस योजना के अधीन 18,500 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का शामिल किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। इस कार्यक्रम में देशी और आयातित दोनों स्रोतों से बीज और पौध की आपूर्ति, फसल उगाने के लिए किसानों को सहायता, तेल शोधक और तेल-निष्कर्षण इकाइयां आदि स्थापित करना शामिल है।

17. इस परियोजना का प्रयास देश में वर्षा-पोषित क्षेत्रों के विशाल

8. Short term loans are given to State Governments for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, i.e.,fertilisers, seeds and pesticides, with a view to improving agricultural production. These loans are recoverable in six months. Budget 1992-93 provides Rs.310.00 crores on this account and assumes recoveries of Rs.310.00 crores.

9. The scheme on Fertiliser on small and marginal farmers has been introduced during the current financial year (1991-92), to ensure supply of Fertilisers to small and marginal farmers at prices prevailing on 24.7.1991 in the States/U.Ts. A budget provision of Rs.405 crores under RE 1991-92 has been made for this purpose.

10. The provision includes expenditure relating to development and use of biofertilisers, strengthening of Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute and Balanced use of Fertilisers etc.

11. The provision is for expenditure relating to various programmes for undertaking effective plant protection measures, building up the technical capability of extension machinery and farmers for effective plant protection, maintaining and running of Surveillance and biological control in the Country for Integrated Pest Management and strengthen plant quarantine procedures under the new policy on Seed Development (NPSD) and improve availability of quality pesticides for plant protection measures by farmers.

12. Programme for increasing Oilseeds Production during the 7th Plan was implemented through two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseed Production Thrust Project (OPTP). These two programmes were in operation upto 1989-90. From 1990-91, NODP and OPTP have been amalgamaged into a single project "Oilseed Production Programme" (OPP). The programme covers all the major nine Oilseed crops namely Groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, Soyabean Sesamum, Sunflower, Safflower, niger, Castor and lineseed. The programme has been sanctioned for 18 States covering 282 districts. The pattern of financial assistance is 75:25 between the Central and the State Governments for all the key inputs except for production of Foundation seed for which 100% assistance is given to the States. In addition, Grant--in-aid (100%) is given to ICAR for production of breeder seed and organising frontline demonstrations. Under OPP, the main emphasis is on increasing the productivity through adoption of improved package of practices, input support services and transfer of technology etc. Two components namely frontline demonstrations to be organised by the ICAR on the farmers' fields and seed distribution to farmers at concessional rates have been introduced from 1990-91.

13. National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board set up under the NOVOD Board Act, 1983 for integrated development of Oilseed and vegetable oils industry, is charged with very comprehensive functions covering all aspects of oilseed industry and vegetable oils industry including production, processing, marketing, technological improvements and research, procurement, storage and maintenance of buffer stocks etc.

14. The provision is for research and development of post-harvest technology in oilseeds and pulses concentrating mainly on (a) development and popularisation of Modern Oil Expeller and (b) to develop a proto-type for processing palm fruits and installation in Oil Palm plantation coming up in Andhra Pradesh for commercial trials. (c) Preservation and storage of pulses at the farm level etc.

15. The provision is for continuation of the existing intensive cotton development programme and its extension to new irrigated areas as well as non-traditional areas.

16. The yields from oil palm is very high in terms of oil per hectare as compared to other oil crops An area of about 5.75 lakh hectare has been identified suitable to oil palm cultivtion of which 18,500 hectares is proposed to be covered under this scheme. The programme includes supply of seeds and seedlings both through imports and indigenous sources, assistance to farmers for raising the crop, establishment of refineries and oil extraction units etc.

17. The project would endeavour to achieve the twin objectives of

उत्पादन के युग्म उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करना है। यह परियोजना विशेषरूप से (i) प्राकृतिक निधियों जैसे भू-जल, पौधा, सुसंगत रूप से और एकीकृत ढंग से पशु और मानव संसाधनों के संरक्षण, कोटि बढ़ाने और उपयोग; (ii) अधिक संख्या में रोजगार देने (iii) भूमि और पानी के वैज्ञानिक ढंग से प्रबंध के जरिए पारिस्थितिक संतुलन की पुनःस्थापना और उत्पादन पर्यावरण का सुधार; और (iv) सिंचित और वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों के बीच असमानताओं को कम करने पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करेगी। यह कार्यक्रम देश के उन सभी ब्लाकों के लिए है जिनका कृष्ट क्षेत्र का 30 प्रतिशत से कम सिंचाई के सुनिश्चित साधनों द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा हो। भूमि और जल के प्रयोग के वैज्ञानिक माडलों का लोगों की सक्रिय भागीदारी द्वारा विकास किया जाएगा जिसे त्वरित गति से अधिक क्षेत्रों को शामिल करने के लिए प्रतिवलित किया जाएगा।

18. यह व्यवस्था जलसंभर विकास परिषद जिसका गठन विश्व बैंक सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं अर्थात् (i) हिमालय जलसंभर परियोजना और (ii) वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में जलसंभर विकास के लिए प्रायोगिक परियोजना के कार्य-निष्पादन की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के लिए किया गया था। जल संभर विकास परिषद के मुख्य कार्यों का विस्तार करके विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण तक बढ़ाया गया है। कृषि सिंचित कृषि के लिए बढ़ती हुई प्राथमिकता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग के वर्षा सिंचित खेती, जलसंभर विकास और प्रबंध नामक एक नए प्रभाग का सृजन किया है।

19. यह व्यवस्था विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विभिन्न निदेशालयों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है ।

20. इस कार्यक्रम में अनेक फसलें जैसे, फल, सब्जियां, पुष्पोत्पादन, मसाले, काजू नारियल, सुगन्धित खुम्भी और औषधीय पौधे आदि शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य फलदार वृक्षों को अच्छी किस्म की रोपण सामग्री और रखने की टोकरियां पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराकर, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकियों के प्रदर्शन आयोजित करके और कृषकों को उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जानकारी देकर उद्यान-कृषि फसलों के उत्पादन और उसकी उत्पादकता की गुणवत्ता में वृद्धि करना है । मोडर प्रौद्योगिकी को अपनाकर बागवानी की फसलों का उत्पादन / उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए प्लास्टिक के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भी बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें ड्रिप सिंचाई भी शामिल होगी। इन फसलों की देख-रेख का कार्य दो निदेशालय तथा दो स्वायतशासी बोर्ड कर रहे है । उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में भी उद्यान कृषि फसलों के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

21. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का आयोजन करने, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने, और उनका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन और वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इसमें किसानों को समाचार-पत्रों, रेडियो, टेलीविजन, अनुदेशात्मक फिल्में, और प्रदर्शनियों आदि के जरिए खेती की उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देना भी शामिल है।

22. फसल बीमा योजना साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के साथ सहयोग करके प्रीमीयिम तथा दावों की 2:1 के अनुपात में सह-भागीदारी के आधार पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। सभी किसान जो चावल, गेहूं, तिलहन और दालों की फसल उगाने के लिए वित्तीय संस्थाओं से फसल ऋण प्राप्त कर रहे है, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। चावल, गेहूं और बाजरे के लिए प्रीमियम की दर बीमाकृत राशि की दो प्रतिशत और तिलहन तथा दालों के लिए बीमाकृत राशि का एक प्रतिशत है । छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों के लिए बीमा प्रीमियम के 50 प्रतिशत की आर्थिक सहायता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर दी जाती है । अभी तक 19 राज्यों और तीन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया है ।

23 यह व्यवस्था चालू आयोजना-अवधि में की जा रही कृषि-गणना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य कृषि जोतों के ढांचे और उनकी विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में आंकड़े प्राप्त करना है, जो नीति-निर्माण के लिए जरूरी है ।

24. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः कृषि-आर्थिक आंकड़ो के संग्रह, संकलन और अनुरक्षण, आर्थिक विश्लेषण और योजना और नीति संबंधी निर्णयों के लिए कृषि आर्थिक आसूचना के संकलन और प्रसार की योजनाओं के लिए है।

25. इसका संबंध फार्म मशीनरी प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षण संस्थानों से है, जो कृषि से संबंधित मशीनों के चयन, प्रचालन, अनुरक्षण, सर्विसिंग, और प्रबंधकीय पहलुओं के लिए कृषि उद्योग निगमों, खेती संबंधी संस्थाओं और इंजीनियरी उद्यमकर्ताओं द्वारा नामित व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं । ये संस्थाएं किसानों को उच्च कोटि की मशीनें प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से फार्म मशीनरी के कार्य निष्पादन सम्बन्धी मूल्यांकन का निरीक्षण भी करती है ।

balance in the vast tracts of rainfed areas in the country. It will specially focus on (i) Conservation, upgradation and utilisation of natural endoments like land water, plant, animal and human resources in harmonious and integrated manner; (ii) generation of massive employment; (iii) improvement of production environment and restoration of ecological balance through scientific management of land and water; and (iv) reduction of inequalities between irrigated and rainfed areas. The programme is addressed to all the blocks of the country with less than 30% of their cultivated area being served with assured means of irrigation. Models of scientific land & water use would be developed with active participation of people which would be replicated to cover more areas at accelerated speed.

18. The provision is for Watershed Development Council which was constituted with overall responsibility of execution of the World Bank assisted project namely (i) Himalayan Watershed Management Project and (ii) Pilot Project for Watershed Development in rainfed areas. The main functions of the Watershed Development Council has been expanded to survive foreign aided projects. In view of growing priority for rainfed agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has created a new Division of Rainfed Farming, Watershed Development and Mangement.

19. The provision is in respect of expenditure on various Directorates for Development Programmes.

20. This programme covers a wide range of crops, such as fruits, vegetables, floriculture, spices, cashewnut coconut, mushroom, aromatic and medicinal Plants etc. The main objective of the programme is to increase the production and productivity of horticultural crops by making available adequate quality planting material and input kits, organising demonstrations on agro-techniques and educating farmers on efficacy of improved technology. The budget provision have also been made for Promoting Use of Plastics for increasing Production/Productivity of Horticulture Crops through Adoption of Modern Technologies. This would include drip irrigation. There are two Directorates and two autonomous Boards looking after these crops. Special attention is also being given for the development of Horticultural Crops in the North-Eastern States.

21. Under the scheme, technical guidance and financial assistance are provided for planning, implementation, and evaluation of extension and training facilities. It also includes providing effective dissemination of knowledge and techniques of advanced farm technology to the farmers through press, radio, television, instructional films, exhibitions, etc.

22. The Crop Insurance Scheme is implemented by the General Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. in collaboration with the State Governments sharing premium as well as claims with them in the ratio of 2:1. All the farmers availing of crop loans from financial institutions for raising rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the Scheme. The premium rate for rice, wheat and millets is 2% and for oilseeds and pulses, it is 1% of the sums insured. For small and marginal farmers, 50% of the insurance premium is subsidised by the Central and State Governments on a matching basis. So far 19 States and 3 Union Territories have implemented the Scheme.

23. The provision is for expenditure on agricultural census being carried out in the current Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to obtain data on the structure of operational holdings and their various characterstics which are needed for policy purposes.

24. The provision is mainly for schemes relating to collection, compilation and maintenance of agro-economic data, economic analysis, compilation and dissemination of agro-economic intelligence for Planing and policy decisions.

25. This relates to farm machinery training and testing institutes which provide training to the progressive farmers, technicians, nominees of State Governments, Agro Industries Corporations, farming institutions and engineering entrepreneurs for selection, operation, maintenance, servicing and management aspect of agricultural machinery. These institutes also undertake testing and performance evaluation of farm machines with a view to provide quality machines to the farmers.

26. छोटे और सीमान्तिक किसानों को उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए, छिछले नलकूपों के निर्माण और कुएं खोदकर उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए भूगत और भूतल जल के संयुक्त प्रयोग के लिए एक योजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इसमें होने वाले व्यय का केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच 50:50 पर अंशदान किया जाता है । यह योजना 1992-93 से राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी जा रही है।

27. इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य संभावित उच्च उत्पाद देने वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों की जोतों के लिए सुनिश्चित सिंचाई प्रदान करने के लिए उथले ट्यूब वैल / गहरे कुओं (एस.टी.डब्ल्यू./टी. डब्ल्यू.) के निर्माण के माध्यम से सामान्य पानी की खोज करना है। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के समान क्षेत्रों में एस. टी. डब्ल्यू. / टी. डब्ल्यू. निर्माण पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है ताकि भू-जल तथा जल-भूतल पानी के संयुक्त प्रयोग की गति में तेजी लायी जा सके। इसका व्यय भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान रूप से वहन किया जाएगा।

28. मूल्य-समर्थन अथवा बाजार में हस्तक्षेप करने के उपायों का उद्देश्य यह है कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो तथा उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो । तेलहनों और दालों के बारे में ये क्रियाकलाप केन्द्र द्वारा नामजद नेफेड द्वारा किए जाते हैं। जब कि आलू तथा प्याज जैसी जल्दी खराब होने वाली चीजों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के अनुरोध पर आवश्यक होने पर, बाजार में हस्तक्षेप किया है ताकि किसानों को सहायता दी जाए, जिससे संकट-बिक्री न करनी पड़े । मार्केट हस्तक्षेप योजना के अन्तर्गत बिक्री का काम नेफेड और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामजद राज्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है।

29. यह व्यवस्था निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए दिए जाने वाले बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है अर्थात:-

29.01 **आयल पाम इंडिया लि0**: केरल में रेड आयल पाम (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने की परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करता है। आयल पाम इंडिया लि. केरल सरकार(51%) और भारत सरकार(49%)का संयुक्त उद्यम है, जिसकी स्थापना केरल में रेड पाम आयल बागानों (ताड़ के पेड़ों) को उगाने, पाम उत्पादन करने और उनका प्रसंस्करण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

29.02 **राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम**: इसका कार्य प्रमाणीकृत बीज उत्पादन और बीज के प्रसंस्करण और भंडारण के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री का सृजन करना और बीजों के संकटरोधक (बफर-स्टाक) भंडार आदि का अनुरक्षण करना है।

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-II में दिए गए हैं।

30. **विशेष खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कार्यक्रम (एस.एफ.पी.पी.):**

एस.एफ.पी.पी. कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1988-89 में 14 राज्यों के 169 जिलों में शुरू किया गया । उस समय से चावल सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को आई. पी. आर. डी. में मिला दिया गया है । यह कार्यक्रम गेंहू, मक्का दालें एवं बाजरा की संकेन्द्रित (फोकस) फसलों के लिए कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। वर्ष 1990-91 चुने हुए मक्का और बाजरा संबंधी एस.एफ.पी.पी. में जवार, बाजरा और रबी की फसलें शामिल की गई हैं । गेहूं सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को 7 राज्यों के 131 सुविद जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है जबकि मक्का एवं बाजरा सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम 59 सुविद जिलों में, ज्वार के लिए 68 जिलों में तथा 31 सुविद जिलों में बाजरा और रागी के लिए प्रत्येक 49 जिलों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए एस.एफ.पी.पी., दालों के अंतर्गत जना, अरहर, ग्रीष्म दालों के लिए पौधा संरक्षण उपाय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। ये कार्यक्रम 100% केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित होते हैं तथा इनका उद्देश्य उन्नत उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी का इस्तेमाल करके तथा निवेशों को उन्नत तथा कार्यकुशल ढंग से प्रयोग करके फोकस फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है।

31. इस व्यवस्था में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम आदि में अंशदान शामिल है ।

32. यह व्यवस्था किसानों को ऋण संबंधी राहत की योजना में बैंकों आदि को अदायगी करने के लिए है ।

33. यह व्यवस्था कीटनाशी अधिनियम के प्रशासन और क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिए है ।

26. For enabling small and marginal farmers to increase productivity, a scheme for conjunctive use of ground and surface water to maximise the productivity by construction of shallow tubewells and dug wells is being implemented. The expenditure is shared on 50:50 basis between the Central and State Governments. The scheme is being transferred to State Governments from 1992-93.

27. The programme aims to exploit general water through construction of Shallow Tube Wells / Dug Wells (STW/TW) to provide assured irrigation on the holdings of small farmers in potentially high output yield areas. Special emphasis is being laid to construct STW/TW in the command areas of irrigation projects to bring about a faster pace of conjunctive use of ground and surface water. The expenditure is to be shared equally between Government of India and the State Governments.

28. The price support or market intervention measures are designed to ensure remunerative prices to farmers and increase in agriculture production and productivity. NAFED is the Central designated agency for carrying out such operations for oilseeds and pulses while for perishables like potatoes and onions, Central Government has, at the request of State Governments agreed to market intervention operations as and when necessary to help growers from possible distress sale. The purchase operations under the market intervention scheme are carried through NAFED, and State desiginated agencies nominated by State Govts.

29. The provision represents budgetary support for the Plan schemes of the following companies, namely :-

29.01 **Oil Palm India Ltd**:– implements the project for raising red oil palm in Kerala. Oil Palm India Ltd. is a Joint Venture of the Government of Kerala (51%) and the Govt. of India (49%) established with the objective of raising red palm oil plantations in Kerala, produce palm oil and process it.

29.02 **National Seeds corporation**:– is concerned with certified seed production and creation of infrastructure for processing and storage of seeds, maintenance of buffer stock of seeds, etc.

The equity and loanwise break up of the budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

30. **Special Foodgrains Production Programme (SFPP) :**

The SFPP was launched in 1988-89 covering 169 identified districts of 14 states. The programme on rice has since been merged with IPRD. The programme is being implemented for focus crops of wheat, maize, pulses & millets, jowar, bajra and ragi crops have been included in SFPP Maize and Millets from1990-91. The programme on wheat is being implemented in 131 identified districts of 7 States while the maize & millets programme is being implemented in 59 identified districts for maize, in 68 districts for jowar and 49 districts each for bajra and ragi in 31 identified districts. The provision is also made for plant protection Umbrella on gram, Arhar and Summer Pulses under the SFPP Pulses to help in increasing the pulses production. The programmes are, 100% Central sponsored and seek to increase the production of focus crops by use of improved production technology and adoption of increased and efficient use of inputs.

31. The provision includes contribution to Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Food Programme etc.

32. The provision is for payment to banks, etc., under the scheme for debt relief to farmers.

33. The provision is for expenditure relating to administration and implementation of the Insecticides Act.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.2

कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैं:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		133.28	4.72	138.00	111.71	4.72	116.43	128.95	4.70	133.65
पूंजी	*Capital*		*222.99*	...	*222.99*	*301.72*	...	*301.72*	*236.35*	...	*236.35*
जोड़	**Total**		**356.27**	**4.72**	**360.99**	**413.43**	**4.72**	**418.15**	**365.30**	**4.70**	**370.00**
भू और जल संरक्षण	***Soil and Water Conservation***										
1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र में भू-संरक्षण	1. Soil conservation in catchment of river valley projects	3601	22.45	...	22.45	22.45	...	22.45	20.70	...	20.70
		7601	22.45	...	22.45	22.45	...	22.45	20.70	...	20.70
		2402	5.10	0.08	5.18	5.10	0.08	5.18	3.60	0.08	3.68
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	*0.08*	*50.08*	*50.00*	*0.08*	*50.08*	*45.00*	*0.08*	*45.08*
2. सिंधु गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ प्रवण नदियों के जल ग्रहण क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत जल विभाजक क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध	2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers in the Indo Gangetic basin	3601	12.90	...	12.90	12.90	...	12.90	11.45	...	11.45
		7601	12.90	...	12.90	12.90	...	12.90	11.45	...	11.45
		2402	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	*23.00*	...	*23.00*
3. अन्य भू और जल संरक्षण योजनाएं	3. Other soil and water conservation schemes	3601	17.41	...	17.41	7.75	...	7.75	13.42	...	13.42
		7601	1.41	...	1.41	0.75	...	0.75	2.42	...	2.42
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
		2402	4.17	0.43	4.60	3.47	0.43	3.90	4.80	0.42	5.22
		4402	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	1.30	...	1.30
		7602	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	*0.43*	*24.43*	*12.96*	*0.43*	*13.39*	*22.00*	*0.42*	*22.42*
जोड़ - भू और जल संरक्षण	**Total - Soil and Water Conservation**		**100.00**	**0.51**	**100.51**	**88.96**	**0.51**	**89.47**	**90.00**	**0.50**	**90.50**
मीन उद्योग	***Fisheries***										
4. मीन बन्दरगाह और अवतरण सुविधा	4. Fishing harbour and landing facility	3601	6.30	...	6.30	4.97	...	4.97	6.01	...	6.01
		2405	5.65	0.29	5.94	4.79	0.28	5.07	8.50	0.29	8.79
जोड़		*Total*	*11.95*	*0.29*	*12.24*	*9.76*	*0.28*	*10.04*	*14.51*	*0.29*	*14.80*
5. अन्य समुद्री मीन उद्योग योजनाएं	5. Other marine fishery schemes	2405	0.72	2.00	2.72	0.25	1.86	2.11	0.26	1.85	2.11
		4405	2.28	...	2.28	2.57	...	2.57	2.34	...	2.34
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*2.00*	*5.00*	*2.82*	*1.86*	*4.68*	*2.60*	*1.85*	*4.45*
6. अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग	6. Inland fisheries	3601	6.73	...	6.73	6.38	...	6.38	7.86	...	7.86
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.03	...	0.03
		7601	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
		2405	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*6.90*	...	*6.90*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*	*7.99*	...	*7.99*
7. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	7. Education and Training	2405	1.00	1.80	2.80	1.00	1.93	2.93	1.05	1.93	2.98
		4405	0.95	...	0.95	0.80	...	0.80	1.35	...	1.35
जोड़		*Total*	*1.95*	*1.80*	*3.75*	*1.80*	*1.93*	*3.73*	*2.40*	*1.93*	*4.33*
8. प्रसंस्करण, संरक्षण और विपणन	8. Processing Preservation & Marketing	3601	3.00	...	3.00	0.10	...	0.10	3.00	...	3.00
9. राज्य फार्म निगम में निवेश	9. Investment in State Farms Corporation	6405	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. अन्य मीन उद्योग कार्यक्रम	10. Other fisheries programmes	3601	21.08	...	21.08	14.19	...	14.19	28.23	...	28.23
		3602	0.31	...	0.31	0.27	...	0.27	0.42	...	0.42
		2405	1.31	0.12	1.43	1.01	0.14	1.15	0.85	0.13	0.98
जोड़		*Total*	*22.70*	*0.12*	*22.82*	*15.47*	*0.14*	*15.61*	*29.50*	*0.13*	*29.63*
जोड़ - मीन उद्योग	**Total-Fisheries**		**50.00**	**4.21**	**54.21**	**36.45**	**4.21**	**40.66**	**60.00**	**4.20**	**64.20**
सहकारिता	***Co-operation***										
11. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	11. Education & Training	2425	11.40	...	11.40	18.01	...	18.01	9.69	...	9.69
12 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	*12. National Cooperative Development Corporation*										
12.01 सहकारी भांडागारण और विपणन समितियां	12.01 Warehousing and marketing cooperatives	2425	5.45	...	5.45	1.50	...	1.50	3.90	...	3.90
		6425	8.30	...	8.30	20.38	...	20.38	11.96	...	11.96
जोड़		*Total*	*13.75*	...	*13.75*	*21.88*	...	*21.88*	*15.86*	...	*15.86*
12.02 सहकारी प्रसंस्करण समितियां	12.02 Processing Cooperatives	6425	83.75	...	83.75	153.73	...	153.73	72.63	...	72.63
12.03 सहकारी चीनी मिलें	12.03 Cooperative sugar Mills	6425	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00	48.66	...	48.66
12.04 सहकारी कताई मिलें	12.04 Cooperative spinning mills	6425	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	5.00	...	5.00
12.05 अन्य सहकारी समितियां	12.05 Other coperatives	2425	2.05	...	2.05	2.35	...	2.35	1.20	...	1.20
जोड़-राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास	**Total-*NCDC***		***134.55***	...	***134.55***	***212.71***	...	***212.71***	***143.35***	...	***143.35***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
13. भूमि विकास बैंकों के डिबेंचर	13. Debentures of Land Development Banks	6425	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	50.00	...	50.00
14. कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि	14. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	3601	2.25	...	2.25	2.25	...	2.25	2.79	...	2.79
		7601	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.93	...	0.93
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*3.72*	...	*3.72*
15. अल्प विकसित राज्यों में सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएं	15. Credit Cooperative institutions in underdeveloped states	7601	10.00	...	10.00	8.41	...	8.41	7.00	...	7.00
16. अन्य कार्यक्रम-सहकारिता और ऋण	16. Other programmes-Cooperation and credit	3601	2.95	...	2.95	2.00	...	2.00	0.43	...	0.43
		2425	0.75	...	0.75	0.68	...	0.68	0.53	...	0.53
		7601	3.42	...	3.42	3.02	...	3.02	0.58	...	0.58
		4425	0.20	...	0.20	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*7.32*	...	*7.32*	*5.89*	...	*5.89*	*1.54*	...	*1.54*
जोड़-सहकारिता	**Total-Cooperation**		**206.27**	...	**206.27**	**288.02**	...	**288.02**	**215.30**	...	**215.30**
17. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	*17. Aid Mateiral & Equipment - Gross*	*3606*	...	*0.12*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*	*0.12*	...	*0.35*	*0.35*
घटाइए-कार्यरत मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	3606	...	-0.12	-0.12	...	-0.12	-0.12	...	-0.35	-0.35
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Aid Material & Equipment - Net	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***356.27***	***4.72***	***360.99***	***413.43***	***4.72***	***418.15***	***365.30***	***4.70***	***370.00***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.स IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.ब.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.ब.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. राज्य फार्म निगम	1. State Farms Corporation	12405	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	2. National Co-op. Devlp. Corp.	12425	127.05	...	127.05	208.86	...	208.86	138.25	...	138.25
3. भूमि विकास बैंक	3. Land Development Banks	12425	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	50.00	...	50.00
जोड़	**Total**		**167.55**	...	**167.55**	**248.86**	...	**248.86**	**188.25**	...	**188.25**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय :-	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. भू-और जल संरक्षण	1. Soil & Water Conservation	12402	100.00	...	100.00	88.96	...	88.96	90.00	...	90.00
2. मीन उद्योग	2. Fisheries	12405	50.00	...	50.00	36.45	...	36.45	60.00	...	60.00
3. सहकारिता	3. Cooperation	12425	206.27	...	206.27	288.02	...	288.02	215.30	...	215.30
जोड़	**Total**		**356.27**	...	**356.27**	**413.43**	...	**413.43**	**365.30**	...	**365.30**

1. नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जल-विभाजक क्षेत्रों में भूमि संरक्षण का उद्देश्य पेड़-पौधे उगाने के उपायों, बांधों का निर्माण करके, वन-रोपण करके, चरागाह विकास, गाद-अवरोधन बांधों, नियंत्रण बांधों का निर्माण करके, जल कृषि स्कीम आदि के जरिए तलछट की दर कम करके जलाशयों की उपयोगिता को बनाए रखना है। ये योजनाएं 27 नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं की जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों में राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जाती है, जिसके लिए अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

2. यह योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय से चल रही है और यह गंगा बेसिन की, जो 7 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है, 8 बाढ़-प्रवण नदियों के जलग्रहण क्षेत्रों तक सीमित है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य, बाढ़ संकटों को कम से कम करना है।

3. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अखिल भारतीय मृदा और भूमि उपयोग सर्वेक्षण स्कीम, भूमि संरक्षण योजनाओं के लिए दामोदर घाटी निगम को अनुदान, समस्या प्रधान मिट्टी के उपचार, ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्र, मिट्टी के सर्वेक्षण के लिए दूरस्थ संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी आदि के लिए है। इसमें बालू मिट्टी तथा ई.ई.सी. भूमि सुधार तथा विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम के संबंध में परिशोधन हेतु व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. यह व्यय बड़े और छोटे पत्तनों पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों को घाट पर लगाने तथा खड़ा करने, अन्य आवश्यक आधारभूत सुविधाओं तथा केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग पत्तन प्राधिकरण और मीन उद्योग आदि हेतु तटीय इंजीनियरिंग के केन्द्रीय संस्थान के लिए है।

5. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः एकीकृत मीन उद्योग परियोजना आदि के लिए है जो मछली सम्बन्धी विभिन्न अन्वेषण कार्यकलापों में लगा हुआ है। इस परियोजना के कार्यकलापों के कुछ भागों में मछली पालन के सुप्रसिद्ध संसाधनों के सर्वोत्तम उपयोग के लिए मछली पालन की विविध प्रणालियों का प्रचार करना भी शामिल है।

6. यह मुख्यतः मीन कृषक विकास अभिकरणों और तालाबों और जलाशयों आदि को सुधार कर अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग संसाधनों के विकास के लिए शुद्ध जल जलकृषि के विकास, मछुओं को मछली पालन की आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी की जानकारी देने और उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने, मछली-पालन के लिए निविष्टियों की सप्लाई करने के लिए है।

1. Soil Conservation in catchments of river valley projects aims at reducing the rate of sedimentation and thereby prolong the usefulness of the reservoirs through vegetative measures, bunding, afforestation, pastures development, construction of silt detention bunds, check dams, water harvesting structure etc. The schemes is executed in the catchments areas of 27 river valley projects through State Governments who are provided Central Assistance in the form of grants and loans.

2. This scheme, which is continuing from the Sixth Five Year Plan is limited to catchments of 8 flood prone rivers of the Gangetic basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory. The main objective is to minimise flood hazards.

3. The provision is mainly for all India soil and land use survey schemes, grants to DVC for soil conservation schemes, Treatment of problem soil/degraded areas, application of remote sensing Technology for soil survey etc. This also includes provisions for reclamation of alkali soils and EEC land reclamation and development programme.

4. The expenditure relates to providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at major and minor ports, other necessary infrastructural facilities, and Central Fisheries harbour authority and central institute of coastal engineering for fishries etc.

5. The provision is mainly for intergated fisheries project etc. which is engaged in various experimental fishing activities. Propogation of diversified fishing methods for the optimum exploitation of known fishery resources forms part of the activities of the Project.

6. This mainly relates to fish farmers development agencies and development of fresh water acquaculture for development of inland fisheries resources by improvement of ponds, tanks etc. training of fish farmers including transfer of modern technology of fish farming to them, supply of inputs for fish culture.

7. इसमें केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग, नाविक और इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के लिए व्यवस्था है, जो मछली पकड़ने वाले बड़े जहाजों की जनशक्ति (कार्मिकों) संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है । इसमें प्रशिक्षण और मीन उद्योग विस्तार के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. यह योजना गैर पारम्परिक कच्ची सामग्री से हिमांकित, डिब्बाबन्द और सूखे उत्पादों के विकास और इन उत्पादों को लोकप्रिय बनाने और इनके विपणन के विशेष अभियानों से संबंधित है ।

9. इस स्कीम के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि इसे आठवीं योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया है ।

10. इसमें परम्परागत पोतों का यंत्रीकरण करके तटीय समुद्री मीन उद्योग का विकास करने, अन्य उपयुक्त पोतों को कार्य में लगाने, छोटे यंत्रीकृत मछली मारने वाले पोतों द्वारा प्रयुक्त हुई स्पीड डीजल ऑयल पर केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति और समुद्री मछली पकड़ने के विनियमों को लागू करने के लिए अनुदान शामिल हैं । इसमें मछुआरों के लिए कल्याण कार्यक्रम जैसे सक्रिय मछुआरों के लिए समूह दुर्घटना बीमा स्कीम, मछुआरों के आदर्श गांव के विकास और बचत-सह-राहत स्कीम के लिए भी व्यवस्था है ।

11. इस योजना का बुनियादी उद्देश्य सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को शिक्षा देना और राज्यों के सहकारिता विभागों और सहकारी संस्थानों के वरिष्ठ, मध्यवर्ती और कनिष्ठ स्तर के कार्मिकों को सहकारी समितियों के लाभ के बारे में सदस्यों को और सहकारिता क्षेत्र में मानव संसाधन विकास के लिए भी जागरूक बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षण देना है।

12. राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम का काम कृषि वस्तुओं, खाद्य पदार्थों, मुर्गी दाना तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुओं के विपणन, परिष्करण, भंडारण, निर्यात और आयात के सहकारी कार्यक्रम की आयोजना बनाना और उसका संवर्धन करना तथा छोटे वन उत्पादों का संग्रह, परिष्करण, विपणन, भंडारण और निर्यात करना है । यह निगम सहकारी चीनी और सहकारी कताई मिलों की शेयर पूंजी में रकमों का निवेश भी करता है। 1992-93 के बजट में राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम की सहायता के लिए 138.25 करोड़ रुपए ऋण के और 5.10 करोड़ रुपए अनुदान के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन ऋणों में ये शामिल हैं :- (क) सहकारी समितियों को विपणन, संसाधन और कम विकसित राज्यों में भंडारण कार्यक्रमों के लिए और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के लिए (ख) मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में सोयाबीन के विकास के लिए (ग) सहकारी चीनी मिलों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश के लिए (घ) सहकारी कताई मिलों के लिए (ङ) भंडारण कार्यक्रम के लिए (च) कोल्ड स्टोरेज कार्यक्रम के लिए (छ) कपास प्रसंस्करण कार्यक्रम के लिए और (ज) कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सहकारी कार्यक्रम के लिए ।

13. भूमि विकास बैंक (एल.डी.बी.) लघु सिंचाई, भूमि विकास खेती का यंत्रीकरण आदि जैसे विकासात्मक प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को दीर्घावधिक कृषि ऋण देने वाला प्रधान अभिकरण है । भूमि विकास बैंकों के ऋणपत्रों में निवेश से इन बैंकों के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति की जाती है, जिनके वित्त का मुख्य साधन बाजार में जारी किए जाने वाले ऋण-पत्र होते है । बजट में ऐसे निवेशों के लिए ऋण के रूप में 50.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान (75 प्रतिशत) और ऋणों (25 प्रतिशत) के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने-अपने राज्य शीर्ष सहकारी बैंकों के स्तर पर रखी जाने वाली कृषि ऋण स्थिरीकरण निधि को सुदृढ़ बना सकें । इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि बाढ़, सूखे आदि जैसी दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण जब किसान ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी करने में असमर्थ हो तब इन निधियों का उपयोग अल्पावधिक उत्पादन ऋणों को मध्यावधिक ऋणों में बदलने के लिए किया जाए ।

15. योजना का उद्देश्य कमजोर राज्यों में चुने हुए केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को समतुल्य आधार पर सावधिक ऋण के रूप में सहायता देकर क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करना है ताकि वे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक नाबार्ड की अतिदेय-भिन्न कवच शर्तों का पालन करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर कर सकें ।

16. इसमें राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ लि. , जो आन्तरिक और निर्यात व्यापार के लिए कृषि वस्तुओं का विपणन करने वाला शीर्ष संगठन है, को सहायता शामिल है । शुष्क-कूप निधि योजना, जो सातवीं योजना के दौरान प्रचालित थी, अब उसे राज्य क्षेत्र को अन्तरित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

17. यह प्रावधान सहायता सामग्री की प्राप्ति तथा विभिन्न देशों से प्राप्त उपकरणों के लिए है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश

आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधनों सहित इक्विटी और ऋणों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-। में दिया गया है ।

7. The provision is for Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training which provides training facilities to meet manpower requirements of large fishing vessels. This also includes provision for training and fishery extension.

8. The scheme relates to development of frozen, canned and dried products from unconventional raw materials and special drives to popularise and marketing the products.

9. No provision has been made in the scheme as it is not included in 8th plan.

10. This includes grants for development of coastal Marine Fisheries through motorisation of traditional craft, introduction of suitable other craft, reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD Oil used by small mechanised fishing vessels and enforcement of marine fishing regulations. The provision is also for welfare programme for fishermen like Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen, development of Model Fishermen Villages and Savings-cum-Relief Scheme.

11. The basic objectives of the schemes is to organise education of members of cooperatives and training of personnel of the State cooperative departments and cooperative institutions at the senior, intermediate and junior levels with the objective to make the members aware about the benefit of co-operative and also for human resources developments in the Co-operative Sector.

12. National Cooperative Development Corporation plans and promotes cooperative programmes of marketing, processing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, food stuff, poultry feed and notified commodities and also for the collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce. It also strengthens the share capital base of cooperative sugar factories and co-operative spinning mills. Budget 1992-93 provides Rs. 138.25 crores as loans and Rs. 5.10 crores as grants to NCDC, the former comprising loans (a) for being re-lent to cooperatives for marketing, processing and storage programmes in underdeveloped States and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (b) for soyabean development in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ; (c) share capital participation in cooperative sugar mills ; (d) cooperative spinning mills (e) storage programme ; (f) cold storage programme ; (g) cotton processing programme and (h) cooperative programmes for weaker sections .

13. Land Development Banks constitute the principal agencies for providing long-term agricultural credit to the farmers for developmental purposes, like minor irrigation, land development, Horticulture farm mechanisation, etc. The investment in debentures of LDBs is made to supplement the resources of these banks whose main source of finance is through floatation of debentures in the market. Budget includes a provision of Rs. 50.00 crores for such investment as loans.

14. Assistance is provided to State Governments by way of grants (75 per cent) and loans (25 per cent) to enable them to strengthen the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund maintained at the level of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State. The objective is to use the funds to convert short-term production loans into medium term loans when the farmers cannot repay on account of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc.

15. The scheme is meant for removing regional disparities by assisting selected central cooperative banks in the weaker states with a term loan on a matching basis, in order to enable them to overcome difficulties in meeting the non-overdue cover conditions of the Reserve Bank of India/NABARD.

16. This includes assistance to National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., which is an apex organisation handling marketing of agricultural commodities both for internal and export trade. Failed-well fund scheme which was in operation during the 7th plan now is proposed to be transferred to the State Sector.

17. The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from various foreign countries.

Investments in Public Enterprises

The break up of equity and loans including IEBR is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

कृषि मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.3

कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग Department of Agricultural Research and Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		190.00	174.00	364.00	180.51	171.30	351.81	200.00	175.65	375.65
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**190.00**	**174.00**	**364.00**	**180.51**	**171.30**	**351.81**	**200.00**	**175.65**	**375.65**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.05	0.42	0.47	0.05	0.40	0.45	0.05	0.40	,0.45
कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	***Agricultural Research and Education Payments to ICAR***										
2. कृषि कार्य	*2. Crop husbandry*										
2.01 कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगियां	2.01 Payments of net proceeds of cess under Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940	2415	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00
2.02 कृषि कार्य के अन्य कार्यक्रम	2.02 Other Programmes of Crop Husbandry	2415	152.56	104.83	257.39	144.93	104.83	249.76	167.00	107.20	274.20
जोड़ - कृषि कार्य	Total-Crop Husbandry		152.56	118.83	271.39	144.93	118.83	263.76	167.00	121.20	288.20
3. भू और जल संरक्षण	3. Soil and Water Conservation	2415	1.00	3.50	4.50	0.95	3.32	4.27	1.40	3.35	4.75
4. पशु पालन	4. Animal Husbandry	2415	20.21	20.50	40.71	19.20	19.48	38.68	16.40	20.00	36.40
5. डेरी विकास	5. Dairy Development	2415	1.95	9.00	10.95	1.85	8.55	10.40	1.20	9.00	10.20
6. मीन उद्योग	6. Fisheries	2415	10.08	14.50	24.58	9.58	13.77	23.35	10.80	14.00	24.80
7. वानिकी	7. Forestry	2415	3.95	6.00	9.95	3.75	5.70	9.45	2.95	6.00	8.95
जोड़-भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगियां	**Total - Payments to ICAR**		**189.75**	**172.33**	**362.08**	**180.26**	**169.65**	**349.91**	**199.75**	**173.55**	**373.30**
8. अन्य कार्यक्रम	8. Other programmes	2415	0.20	1.25	1.45	0.20	1.25	1.45	0.20	1.70	1.90
जोड़-कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	**Total - Agricultural Research and Education**		**189.95**	**173.58**	**363.53**	**180.46**	**170.90**	**351.36**	**199.95**	**175.25**	**375.20**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***190.00***	***174.00***	***364.00***	***180.51***	***171.30***	***351.81***	***200.00***	***175.65***	***375.65***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा	1. Agricultural Research & Education	12415	189.95	...	189.95	180.46	...	180.46	199.95	...	199.95
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		**Total**	**190.00**	**...**	**190.00**	**180.51**	**...**	**180.51**	**200.00**	**...**	**200.00**

इस मांग में कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के अतिरिक्त भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को इसके नियंत्रणाधीन विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों तथा इसकी अनेक अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, स्कीमों और क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के संबंध में सहायता अनुदान की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस मांग में कृषि उत्पाद उपकर अधिनियम, 1940 के अन्तर्गत उपकर की निवल प्राप्तियों की अदायगी के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । यह परिषद, कृषि, भू और जल-संरक्षण, पशुपालन, मीन उद्योग, डेरी उद्योग, वानिकी और कृषि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसंधान करती है ।

शीर्ष "अन्य कार्यक्रम" में राष्ट्रमंडल कृषि ब्यूरो, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी सलाहकार दल आदि को अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

The Demand includes besides secretariat expenditure of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, payment of grants-in-aid to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to enable it to meet the expenditure on the various research institutes controlled by it and for its several research projects, schemes and activities. Payment of net proceeds of cess under the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 is also provided for in this Demand. The Council is engaged in conducting research in the field of agriculture, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, forestry and also agricultural education.

The head 'other programmes' includes contributions to Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, etc.

कृषि मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.4

पशु-पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		102.19	13.06	115.25	54.37	45.71	100.08	91.74	52.50	144.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		*53.48*	...	*53.48*	*74.98*	...	*74.98*	*64.56*	...	*64.56*
जोड़	**Total**		**155.67**	**13.06**	**168.73**	**129.35**	**45.71**	**175.06**	**156.30**	**52.50**	**208.80**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat Economic Services	3451	0.21	1.07	1.28	0.21	1.07	1.28	0.30	1.06	1.36
पशु पालन	***Animal Husbandry***										
2. पशु-विकास	2. Cattle development	3601	2.85	...	2.85	2.79	...	2.79	5.70	...	5.70
		2403	1.95	1.49	3.44	1.95	1.49	3.44	3.75	1.49	5.24
जोड़		*Total*	*4.80*	*1.49*	*6.29*	*4.74*	*1.49*	*6.23*	*9.45*	*1.49*	*10.94*
3. विशेष पशुधन प्रजनन कार्यक्रम	3. Special Livestock Breeding Programme	3601	16.00	...	16.00	17.64	...	17.64	...	...	...
		3602	0.90	...	0.90	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...
		2403	0.82	...	0.82	0.40	...	0.40	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*17.72*	...	*17.72*	*18.34*	...	*18.34*	...	...	...
4. पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं और पशु स्वास्थ्य	4. Veterinary services and animal health	3601	17.64	...	17.64	12.65	...	12.65	24.70	...	24.70
		3602	0.33	...	0.33	0.25	...	0.25	0.36	...	0.36
		2403	1.33	...	1.33	1.12	...	1.12	2.04	...	2.04
		4403	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.65	...	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*20.30*	...	*20.30*	*14.02*	...	*14.02*	*27.75*	...	*27.75*
5. बूचड़ खाना निगम में निवेश	5. Investment in Slaughter Houses Corporation	4403	0.60	...	0.60	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
6. अन्य पशु-पालन कार्यक्रम	6. Other Animal Husbandry programmes	3601	8.73	0.25	8.98	9.00	0.25	9.25	12.75	0.25	13.00
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.06	...	0.06	0.04	...	0.04
		2403	5.74	2.89	8.63	4.89	2.89	7.78	6.05	2.88	8.93
जोड़		*Total*	*14.55*	*3.14*	*17.69*	*13.95*	*3.14*	*17.09*	*18.84*	*3.13*	*21.97*
जोड़-पशु-पालन	**Total-Animal Husbandry**		**57.97**	**4.63**	**62.60**	**51.15**	**4.63**	**55.78**	**56.24**	**4.62**	**60.86**
डेरी विकास	***Dairy Development***										
7 राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को अनुदान और ऋण	*7. Grants and Loans to National Dairy Dev. Board*										
7.01 आपरेशन फ्लड III	7.01 Operation Flood III	2404	42.11	...	42.11	0.61	...	0.61	23.75	...	23.75
		6404	50.00	...	50.00	74.00	...	74.00	62.00	...	62.00
जोड़		*Total*	*92.11*	...	*92.11*	*74.61*	...	*74.61*	*85.75*	...	*85.75*
7.02 अन्य योजनाएं	7.02 Other schemes	2404	1.50	...	1.50	2.50	...	2.50	9.60	...	9.60
जोड़		*Total*	*93.61*	...	*93.61*	*77.11*	...	*77.11*	*95.35*	...	*95.35*
8. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	*8. Delhi Milk Scheme*										
8.01 राजस्व व्यय	8.01 Revenue Expenditure	2404	...	100.54	100.54	...	128.00	128.00	...	140.00	140.00
8.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	8.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0404	...	-93.19	-93.19	...	-88.00	-88.00	...	-93.19	-93.19
निवल		*Net*	...	*7.35*	*7.35*	...	*40.00*	*40.00*	...	*46.81*	*46.81*
8.03 पूंजी व्यय	8.03 Capital Expenditure	4404	0.88	...	0.88	0.88	...	0.88	1.21	...	1.21
जोड़		*Total*	*0.88*	*7.35*	*8.23*	*0.88*	*40.00*	*40.88*	*1.21*	*46.81*	*48.02*
9. मदर डेरी को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Mother Dairy	2404	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
10. अन्य डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम	10. Other Dairy Development Programmes	3601	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...	2.70	...	2.70
		4404	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	...	...	...	*3.20*	...	*3.20*
जोड़-डेरी विकास	**Total-Dairy Development**		97.49	7.36	104.85	77.99	40.01	118.00	99.76	46.82	146.58
11. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	11. Aid Mateiral & Equipment - Gross	3606	...	13.65	13.65	...	0.15	0.15	...	13.58	13.58
घटाइए-कार्यरत मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-13.65*	*-13.65*	...	*-0.15*	*-0.15*	...	*-13.58*	*-13.58*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	*Aid Material & Equipment - Net*	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*155.67*	*13.06*	*168.73*	*129.35*	*45.71*	*175.06*	*156.30*	*52.50*	*208.80*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget: बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. बूचड़खाना निगम	1. Slaughter Houses Corporation	12403	0.60	...	0.60	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
2. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड	2. National Dairy Development Board	12404	50.00	...	50.00	74.00	...	74.00	62.00	...	62.00
जोड़	**Total**		**50.60**	**...**	**50.60**	**74.10**	**...**	**74.10**	**62.20**	**...**	**62.20**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* :-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय आयोजना :	*Central Plan:*										
1. पशु पालन	1. Animal Husbandry	12403	59.82	...	59.82	51.95	...	51.95	57.70	...	57.70
2. डेरी विकास	2. Dairy Development	12404	97.96	...	97.96	78.00	...	78.00	100.00	...	100.00
3. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Secretariat Economic Services	13451	0.21	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.21	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़	**Total**		**157.99**	**...**	**157.99**	**130.16**	**...**	**130.16**	**158.00**	**...**	**158.00**

** इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए निम्नलिखित की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*

** Inclusive of Works Outlay provided by Ministry of Urban Development in*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No. 78										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	0.30	...	0.30	0.20	...	0.20	0.16	...	0.16
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.11	...	0.11	0.01	...	0.01	0.16	...	0.16
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79										
पशु पालन	Animal Husbandry	12403	1.55	...	1.55	0.60	...	0.60	1.30	...	1.30
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	12404	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़	**Total**		**2.32**	**...**	**2.32**	**0.81**	**...**	**0.81**	**1.70**	**...**	**1.70**

1. इसमें पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. The provision is for Secretariat of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

2. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः दूध देने वाले पशुओं में प्रजननात्मक सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़, चिपलिमा, हेसरघट्टा, कोरापुट, धमरोद, अलमधी और अंदेश नगर में स्थापित केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फारमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है। इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य पशु और भैंस प्रजनन कार्यकलापों के संवर्धन के लिए, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संवितरण करने के वास्ते सांड, भैंसे और बछड़ों को पैदा करना है । राष्ट्रीय सांड उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, प्रशीतित वीर्य प्रौद्योगिकी का विस्तार और संतति परीक्षण आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. This relates mainly to expenditure on Central cattle breeding farms established at Suratgarh, Chiplima, Hesserghatta, Koraput, Dhamrod, Alamadhi and Andesh Nagar for bringing about genetic improvements of the herd for milk production. The objective of this scheme is to produce bull, calves for distribution to states and U.Ts. for promoting cattle and buffalo breeding activities. Provisions have also been made for National Bull production programme, Extension of Frozen Semen Technology and progency testing etc.

3. विशेष पशुधन प्रजनन कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य पशुधन पालन उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना और लघु तथा सीमान्तिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों की आय में वृद्धि करना है । यह योजना राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार वर्ष 1992-93 से राज्य क्षेत्र को अंतरित की जा रही है।

3. The Special Livestock Breeding Programme aims at increasing live stock production and to supplement the income of small and marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The scheme is being transferred to state sector from 1992-93 as per decision taken by NDC.

4. मुख्य योजनाएं राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पशुओं की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के बारे में हैं जिसमें रोगमुक्त क्षेत्रों की स्थापना, पैर तथा मुंह की बीमारियों की रोकथाम के लिए कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय पशुजन्य उत्पाद, किस्म नियंत्रण केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय रोग निदान प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना, आदि शामिल है । पशु महामारी को दूर करने सम्बन्धी प्राकृतिक परियोजनाओं (ई.ई.सी. सहायता) हेतु भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. The main schemes are control of livestock diseases of national importance including creation of disease free zones, foot and mouth diseases control programme, setting up of national veterinary biological products quality control centres, regional disease diagonostic laboratories, etc. Provision has also been made for National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (EEC assistted).

5. यह व्यवस्था बूचड़खाना निगम के अन्तर्गत बूचड़खानों के निर्माण के लिए है ।

5. Provision is for construction of slaughter houses under SHC.

6. यह व्यवस्था हिसार में केन्द्रीय भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म, क्षेत्रीय कुक्कुट प्रजनन फार्म, मवेशी चारे का उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शनी आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है। यह व्यवस्था डेनमार्क सहायता के अन्तर्गत निरर्थक वस्तुओं के उपयोग संयंत्रों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए भी की गई है।

6. Provision is for expenditure on Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Hissar, Central Poultry Breeding Farms, Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration etc. Provision has also been made for Modernisation of Carcass Utilisation Plants with Danish Assistance.

7. राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा अक्तूबर, 1987 में हुई थी, जिसे एक निकाय के रूप में एक संस्थान घोषित किया गया है । इसे संस्थान की हैसियत प्रदान की गई । राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड, डेरी विकास और दुग्ध विपणन के लिए एक संवर्धन और विकासात्मक बोर्ड है । यह बोर्ड सहकारी क्षेत्र की डेरियों के दूध के कारोबार की क्षमता का विस्तार करने में सहायता करता है तथा दुग्ध बाहुल्य सुविद क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों को दुग्ध-उत्पादन और उसकी प्राप्ति सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देता है । यह आपरेशन फ्लड परियोजना को समर्थनीय सहयोग देने का कार्य करता है, जिसका उद्देश्य 76.58 लाख दुग्ध-उत्पादक परिवारों को लगभग 64,143 ग्रामीण स्तर की सहकारी समितियों में संगठित करके सहकारिता प्रणाली के अनुसार एक सक्षम और आत्मनिर्भर डेरी उद्योग का निर्माण करना है ।

7. National Dairy Development Board had been constituted in October, 1987 by an Act of Parliament as a body corporate and declared an institution of National Importance. The NDDB is a promotional and developmental agency for dairy development and milk marketing. It assists in the expansion of milk handling capacity of the cooperative sector dairies and gives financial assistance to cooperatives in identified milk shed areas to step up milk production and procurement. It provides supportive assistance to Operation Flood Project which aims at building up of viable and self-sustaining dairy industry on cooperative lines covering 76.58 lakh milk producer families organised into about 64,143 village level cooperative societies. The project covers 170 milk sheds on the basis of their

यह परियोजना दुग्ध-उत्पादन की क्षमता के आधार पर 170 मिल्कशेड को शामिल करती है। इसके अलावा आपरेशन फ्लड मिल्क शेडों के अंतर्गत डेयरी विकास सहकारिताओं संबंधी तकनीकी मिशन, खाद्य दुग्ध शेडों, जिन्हें दूध सम्बंधी कार्यों के अन्तर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है, दूध और दूध के उत्पादन संबंधी आर्डर तथा तकनीकी मिशन के मुख्यालय के स्टाफ के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का उद्देश्य दिल्ली में उचित मूल्यों पर अच्छे और पौष्टिक दूध की पूर्ति करना तथा दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास के दूध उत्पादकों के लिए एक ऐसे स्थायी बाजार की व्यवस्था करना है जिससे उन्हें दूध का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ।

9. मदर डेरी, दिल्ली को नकद हानियों आदि की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए यह एक सांकेतिक आर्थिक सहायता है।

10. इसमें पर्वतीय तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में आपरेशन-फ्लड से इतर एकीकृत डेयरी विकास परियोजनाओं, को सहायता देना शामिल है।

11. इसमें विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपस्करों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

potential for milk production. Beside this, provision has also been made for Technology mission on Dairy Development for Cooperatives in Operation Flood milk sheds which have not been included by Operation flood, implementation of milk and milk products order and Headquarter Staff of Technology Mission.

8. Delhi Milk Scheme aims to supply good and wholesome milk and milk products to the citizens of Delhi at reasonable prices and to ensure a remunerative and steady market for the milk producers in and around Delhi.

9. This is a token provision for providing subsidy to Mother Dairy, Delhi for reimbursement of cash losses etc.

10. This includes assistance to Integrated Dairy Development Project in non-operation Floods hilly and backward areas etc.

11. The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from foreign countries.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 5

रसायन व पेट्रो रसायन विभाग Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		4.06	8.37	12.43	3.85	10.80	14.65	10.60	12.63	23.23
पूंजी	*Capital*		*17.80*	*3.60*	*21.40*	*17.40*	*21.55*	*38.95*	*6.40*	*2.72*	*9.12*
जोड़	**Total**		**21.86**	**11.97**	**33.83**	**21.25**	**32.35**	**53.60**	**17.00**	**15.35**	**32.35**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.40	1.40
उद्योग	**Industries**										
पेट्रोरसायन उद्योग	**Petrochemical Industries**										
2. सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ प्लास्टिक्स इंजीनियरिंग एंड टैक्नोलाजी	2. Central Institute of Plastics Engg. and Technology	2852	1.40	2.50	3.90	1.33	2.37	3.70	8.00	2.50	10.50
3. प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्र (एन.सी.पी.ए)	3. Plastic Development Centres (NCPA)	2852	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.04	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.14
रसायन और फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
5. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी	5.Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster	2852	...	3.80	3.80	...	6.47	6.47	...	8.08	8.08
6. विकास आयुक्त (फार्मास्यूटिकल उद्योग) का कार्यालय	6.Development Commissioner (Pharmaceuticals Industry) office	2852	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.23	0.23
7. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि. को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	7. Interest Subsidy to Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. कीटनाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान को अनुदान	8. Grant to Instt. of Pesticides Formulation Tech.	2852	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38
9. राष्ट्रीय फार्मास्यूटिकल्स शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान	9. National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research	2852	2.50	...	2.50	2.37	...	2.37	2.50	...	2.50
10.प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	10. Technology Information Forcasting Centre	2852	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*4.06*	*6.97*	*11.03*	*3.85*	*9.47*	*13.32*	*10.60*	*11.23*	*21.83*
11.सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	*11. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises*										
11.01 स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.01 Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	6857	...	0.90	0.90	...	0.86	0.86	...	0.72	0.72
11.02 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.00	1.00
11.03 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	11.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.24	1.24	...	1.00	1.00
11.04भारतीय ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	11.04 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	2.62	2.62	...	...	...
11.05 हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टी-साइड्स लि.	11.05 Hindusthan Insecticides Ltd	6857	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.09	0.09	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*3.60*	*3.60*	...	*6.05*	*6.05*	...	*2.72*	*2.72*
12. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	*12. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Public Sector Enterprises*										
12.01 स्मिथ स्टेनस्ट्रीट फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	12.01 Smith Stainistreet Phamaceuticals Ltd.	6857	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.00	1.00
12.02 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	12.02 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
12.03 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	12.03 Bengal Immunity Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
12.04 भारतीय ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लि.	12.04 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	6857	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	*15.50*	*15.50*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गयी राशि	*Deduct-Amount met from National Renewal Fund*	*6857*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*-15.00*	*-15.00*
निवल		*NET*	...	...	...	...	*15.50*	*15.50*	...	...	...
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investment in Public Enterprises	4857	4.00	...	4.00	3.80	...	3.80	3.20	...	3.20
		6856	9.80	...	9.80	9.80	...	9.80	...	...	...
		6857	4.00	...	4.00	3.80	...	3.80	3.20	...	3.20
जोड़		*Total*	*17.80*	...	*17.80*	*17.40*	...	*17.40*	*6.40*	...	*6.40*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***21.86***	***11.97***	***33.83***	***21.25***	***32.35***	***53.60***	***17.00***	***15.35***	***32.35***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पेट्रोरसायन उद्योग	*Petrochemical Industries*										
12.01 भारत पेट्रोरसायन निगम लि.	12.01 Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd	12856	...	520.76	520.76	...	201.00	201.00	...	553.00	553.00
12.02 पेट्रोफिल कोपरेटिव लि.	12.02 Petrofils Cooperative Ltd	12856	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	79.30	79.30

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
अन्य निकाय / संस्थाएं (सी.आई.पी.ई.टी,पी.पी.डी.ए. पी.डी.सी(एन.सी.पी.ए))	Other bodies/insttns(CIPET, PDC[NCPA])	12856	11.30	1.60	12.90	11.22	...	11.22	8.10	2.10	10.20
जोड़—पैट्रोरसायन उद्योग	**Total - Petrochemical Industries**		**11.30**	**522.46**	**533.76**	**11.22**	**201.10**	**212.32**	**8.10**	**634.40**	**642.50**
रसायन तथा फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग	**Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**										
12.03 हिन्दुस्तान ओरगेनिक केमिकल्स लि.	12.03 Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd	12857	...	76.00	76.00	...	45.00	45.00	...	85.00	85.00
12.04 हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लि.	12.04 Hindustan Insecticides Limited	12857	2.00	1.00	3.00	1.90	...	1.90	1.50	1.50	3.00
12.05 इण्डियन ड्रग्स एंड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	12.05 Indian Drugs and PharmaceuticalsLtd	12857	2.50	4.34	6.84	2.37	...	2.37	2.35	2.65	5.00
12.06 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टिबायोटिक्स लि.	12.06 Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd	12857	...	6.00	6.00	...	10.90	10.90	...	20.00	20.00
12.07 बंगाल केमिकल्स एंड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	12.07 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12857	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	0.55	0.45	1.00
12.08 स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट फार्मास्युटिकल्स लि.	12.08 Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd	12857	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
12.09 बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लि.	12.09 Bengal Immunity Ltd	12857	1.50	...	1.50	1.43	...	1.43	1.00	2.00	3.00
12.10 कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र	12.10 Pesticides Development Centre	12857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं (टी.आई.एफ.ए.सी.और एन.आई.पी.ई.आर.)	Other bodies/institutions (TIFAC & NIPER)	12857	2.56	...	2.56	2.43	...	2.43	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़—रसायन तथा फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग	**Total-Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries**		**10.56**	**87.34**	**97.90**	**10.03**	**55.90**	**65.93**	**8.90**	**111.60**	**120.50**
जोड़	**Total**		**21.86**	**609.80**	**631.66**	**21.25**	**257.00**	**278.25**	**17.00**	**746.00**	**763.00**

टिप्पणी:- केवल सांकेतिक व्यवस्था को पी.सी.एल. के रूप में दर्शाया गया है जो कि सहकारी समिति है ।

NB: ** Only token provision is reflected as PCL is a Cooperative Society.*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. पेट्रोकेमिकल्स उद्योग	1. Petrochemical Industries	12856	11.30	522.46	533.76	11.22	201.10	212.32	8.10	634.40	642.50
2. रसायन एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स उद्योग	2. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries	12857	10.56	87.34	97.90	10.03	55.90	65.93	8.90	111.60	120.50
जोड़	**Total**		**21.86**	**609.80**	**631.66**	**21.25**	**257.00**	**278.25**	**17.00**	**746.00**	**763.00**

1. **सचिवालय:** इसमें रसायनिक तथा पेट्रो-रसायन विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **केंद्रीय प्लास्टिक्स, इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थान:** यह संस्थान संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 1968 में स्थापित किया गया था । इसका उद्देश्य प्लास्टिक उद्योग के विकास और वृद्धि के कार्य में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण दिलाने और सामान्य सहायता की व्यवस्था करना है । यह संस्थान प्लास्टिक सामग्री का भौतिक परीक्षण भी करता है । संस्थान ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम और सरकार की सहायता से एक प्लास्टिक उत्पाद परीक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना की है । संस्थान ने अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद, लखनऊ, भुवनेश्वर, भोपाल और इम्फाल में विस्तार केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं। अमृतसर और मैसूर में 2 और नए केन्द्र स्थापित करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है। योजना परिव्यय में विस्तार केन्द्रों की स्थापना के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए 1992-93 के लिए मुख्यरूप से मद्रास और अहमदाबाद स्थित मौजूदा केन्द्रों पर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार, सुदृढ़ करने और पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों से बराबर के अंशदान के साथ अमृतसर, इम्फाल और मैसूर समेत चार नए केन्द्र प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए 1992-93 के आयोजना परिव्यय में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

3. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इनके अन्तर्गत, कृषि क्षेत्र में प्लास्टिक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के प्रयोजन से 22 प्लास्टिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं ।

5. **भोपाल गैस त्रासदी:** इसमें भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से संबंधित पीड़ित व्यक्तियों के लिए मुआवजे के भुगतान पर होने वाला व्यय और इससे सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक खर्च की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

8. **कीट नाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी (आई. पी. एफ. टी.) संस्थान को अनुदान:** इसके अन्तर्गत, गुड़गांव में संयुक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से स्थापित कीटनाशक निर्माण प्रौद्योगिकी संस्था जिसे पहले कीटनाशक विकास केन्द्र के नाम से जाना जाता था, के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

2. **Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology:** Was set up in 1968 under the United Nations Development Programme for giving specialised training and for assisting in the development and growth of the plastic industry. It also undertakes physical testing of the plastic materials. The Institute has set up a plastic product testing centre with assistance from UNDP and Government. The Institute has set up, extension centres at Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Imphal. It is the process of setting up 2 more new centres at Amritsar and Mysore. A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made in the Plan outlay for 1992-93 to cover the expenses towards setting up of 4 new extension centres including Amritsar, Imphal and Mysore, with a matching contribution from the respective State Governments towards Capital expenditure and for strengthening, extension and modernisation of existing facilities at the existing centres, mainly at Madras and Ahmedabad.

3. **Other Programmes:** Include provisions for setting up of 22 plastic development centres for promotion of use of plastics in Agriculture.

5. **Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster:** Provides for expenditure relating to payment of compensation to the victims and the administrative expenses which it entails.

8. **Grant to Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology (IPFT):** The provision represents contribution of Central Government for IPFT formally known as Pesticides Development Centre, set up at Gurgaon with the assistance of UNDP.

11. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण:** सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को दिए गए ऋण के द्योतक है ।

12. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:** इसमे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और पहले से चल रही योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों और आ.बा.ब.स. के बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

12.01. **इंडियन पेट्रो-रसायन निगम लिमिटेड:** 1969 में स्थापित यह देश का सरकारी क्षेत्र का प्रथम पेट्रो-रसायन काम्पलैक्स है । इसे पेट्रोलियम फीड स्टोक्स से सिंथेटिक, आरगेनिक, रसायन, प्लास्टिक, रेशे, मध्यवर्ती रेशे के विनिर्माण तथा वितरण की जिम्मेवारी दी गई है । निगम को महाराष्ट्र में महाराष्ट्र गैस क्रेकर काम्पलैक्स (एम. जी. सी. सी.) नामक परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन का काम सौंपा गया है । एम. जी. सी. सी. परियोजना जब कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह एल. डी. पी. ई., एल. एल. डी पी. ई., एच. डी. पी. ई., पोलीप्रोपेलीन, मोनाथलीन, गलाइकोल आदि पेट्रो-रसायन उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगी । आई.पी.सी.एल. एक नई परियोजना अर्थात गान्धार गैस क्रेकर कम्पलेक्स स्थापित करने का भी प्रस्ताव कर रहा है । इस परियोजना में इथेन/प्रोपेन रिकवरी प्लांट, गैस क्रेकर प्लाट सम्मिलित है और यह विनयल क्लोराईड/पोली विनायल क्लोराईड, पोली ओलफाइन्स इत्यादि जैसे अनुप्रवाह उत्पादों का उत्पादन करेगा ।

12.02. **पेट्रोफिल्स सहकारी लि.:** दिल्ली सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1972 के अन्तर्गत बहु एककीय सहकारी समिति के रूप मे 1974 में पंजीकृत इस सहकारी संस्था का मुख्य उद्देश्य पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए उसके सदस्यों के आर्थिक हितों को बढ़ावा देना है ।

12.03. **हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का नियमन औषधियों, रंजक पदार्थों, रबड़ रसायनिक पदार्थों और लेमीनेट आदि के विनिर्माण के लिए आवश्यक मध्यवर्ती रासायनिक उत्पादनों का निर्माण करने के लिए 1960 में किया गया था ।

12.04. **हिन्दुस्तान इंसैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी 1954 में निगमित की गई थी और डी. डी. टी., मेलाथोन बी. एच. सी. और एण्डोसल्फेन तकनीक का उत्पादन करने के लिए दिल्ली, उद्योग मंडल (केरल) और रसायनी (महाराष्ट्र) में इसके तीन कारखाने चल रहे हैं ।

12.05. **इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्माक्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन, 1961 में किया गया था । निगमन का प्रयोजन, सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहयोग से एंटीबायोटिक्स औषधों, संश्लिष्ट औषधों तथा शल्यचिकित्सा के औजारों का निर्माण करने वाले तीन संयंत्रों की स्थापना करना तथा उनका प्रबंध करना है । संयुक्त क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए इसको उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उड़ीसा के सहयोग से स्थापित किया है ।

12.06. **हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1954 मे किया गया था । निगमन का उद्देश्य देश में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का निर्माण करना तथा ऐसी ही औषधियों के आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करना था। इस कम्पनी की दो परियोजनाएं है जो संयुक्त क्षेत्र मे है अर्थात महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में एक-एक है ।

12.07 **बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्युटिकल्स लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी आधारभूत रासायनिक पदार्थों, थोक औषधों, नुस्खों के अनुसार दवाइयों, जड़ी बूटियों वाली दवाइयों और प्रसाधन सामग्रियों का विनिर्माण करती है।

12.08. **स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी का निगमन 1968 में हुआ था और यह औषधों के निर्माण कार्यों में लगी हुई है ।

12.09. **बंगाल इम्यूनिटी लिमिटेड:** इस कम्पनी के दो विनिर्माणकारी एकक है - कलकत्ता तथा देहरादून में एक-एक एकक स्थित हैं, जो फार्मुलेशनों सीरमों और वेक्सीनों का निर्माण करते हैं ।

अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं

राष्ट्रीय औषधीय शिक्षा तथा अन्वेक्षण संस्थान : यह एक परियोजना है जिसको चण्डीगढ़ में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । यह संस्थान भारत में औषधीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में श्रेष्ठता बढ़ाने का पता लगाता है और भारत में औषधीय क्षेत्र की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है।

11. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** Represents loans granted to the Public Sector Enterprises.

12. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Enterprises to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budgetary support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I

12.01. **Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.**: It is the country's first petrochemicals complex set up in 1969 in the Public Sector. It has been given the responsibility of manufacturing and distribution of synthetics, organics, chemicals, plastics, fibres and fibre - intermediates from petroleum feed stocks. The Corporation has been entrusted with the implementation of a mega project, Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (MGCC), in Maharashtra. The MGCC Project when implemented will produce petrochemicals like LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, Polypropylene, Monoethylene Glycol, etc. I.P.C.L is also proposing to set up a new project, Gandhar Gas Cracker complex. This project consists of an Ethane/propane Recovery Plant, Gas Cracker Plant and will produce down stream products like Vinyl Chloride/Poly-Vinyl Chloride, Poly-Olefines etc.

12.02. **Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.:** Registered in 1974 as a Multi-Unit Cooperative Society under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. Its main object is to promote the economic interest of its members for production of polyester filament yarn.

12.03. **Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.** It was incorporated in 1960 with the object of manufacturing chemical intermediates required for the manufacture of drugs, dyestuff, rubber chemicals, laminates etc.

12.04. **Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1954 and has three factories at Delhi, Udyoga mandal (Kerala) and Rasayani (Maharashtra) for production of D.D.T, Malathion, B.H.C. and Endosulfan Tech.

12.05. **Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.** The company was incorporated in 1961 for setting up and managing 3 plants to manufacture antibiotics, synthetic drugs and surgical instruments with technical and financial assistance from the U.S.S.R. It has collaborations with UP, Rajasthan and Orissa for joint sector projects.

12.06. **Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd:** It was incorporated in1954 with the object of produting life saving drugs in the country and to reduce dependence on imports of such drugs. It has got two joint sector projects - one each in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

12.07. **Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd**: Manufactures basic chemicals, bulk drugs formulations, herbal medicines and cosmetic products.

12.08. **Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd:** The company was incorporated in 1968 and is mainly engaged in the production of drug formulations.

12.09. **Bengal Immunity Ltd:** It has two manufacturing units - one each at Calcutta and Dehradun which produce formulation sera and vaccines.

Other Bodies/Institutions.

National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education & Research (NIPER). This is a Project which is being set up at Chandigarh. The Institute seeks to promote excellence in the sphere of Pharmaceuticals Education in India and to meet the current and future needs of the Pharmaceutical sector in India.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 6

उर्वरक विभाग Department of Fertilizers

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		14.80	4034.15	4048.95	16.34	4823.74	4840.08	19.85	5012.38	5032.23
पूंजी	*Capital*		*75.20*	*20.00*	*95.20*	*77.50*	*20.00*	*97.50*	*80.15*	*15.00*	*95.15*
जोड़	**Total**		**90.00**	**4054.15**	**4144.15**	**93.84**	**4843.74**	**4937.58**	**100.00**	**5027.38**	**5127.38**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.94	1.94
2. देशी उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy on indigenous fertilizers	2852	...	2900.00	2900.00	...	3500.00	3500.00	...	3500.00	3500.00
3. आयातित उर्वरकों पर आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidy on imported fertilizers	2401	...	1100.00	1100.00	...	1300.00	1300.00	...	1500.00	1500.00
4. एच.एफ.सी.एल. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूनाइटेड किंगडम उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	*4. Indo-UK Fertilizers Development Programme*										
4.01 भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना (आई बी एफ ई पी) के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.01 Grant to HFC for IBFEP	2852	7.80	...	7.80	9.34	...	9.34	9.00	...	9.00
4.02 वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना के लिए हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम को अनुदान	4.02 Grant to HFC for Rainfed Farming Project	2852	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.25	...	1.25
4.03 शुष्क भूमि कृषि परियोजनाके लिए 'कृभको' को अनुदान	4.03 Grant to KRIBHCO for Dryland Farming Project	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.60	...	3.60
जोड़		*Total*	*8.80*	...	*8.80*	*10.34*	...	*10.34*	*13.85*	...	*13.85*
5. निम्नलिखित द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय उर्वरक विकास कार्यक्रम	*5. Indo-EEC Fertilizers Development Programme, implemented by:*										
5.01 एफ.ए.सी.टी.	5.01 FACT	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.02 एन. एफ. एल.	5.02 NFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.03 आर. सी. एफ. एल.	5.03 RCFL	2852	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55
5.04 पी.पी.सी.एल.	5.04 PPCL	2852	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
6. उर्वरक विकास के लिए अन्य अनुसंधान योजना	*6. Other Research Scheme for Fertilizers Development*										
6.01 अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए पी.डी.आई.एल को अनुदान	6.01 Grants to PDIL for Research and Development	2852	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
7. बिजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना को जल पूर्ति के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उधार	7. Loans to MP Govt. for water supply to Bijaipur Fertilizer Project	7601	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	*8. Non-plan Loans to Public Sector Enterprises:*										
8.01 एच. एफ. सी एल	8.01 Hindustan Fert. Corpn. Ltd.	6855	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	7.50	7.50
8.02 एफ सी आई	8.02 Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd.	6855	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	7.50	7.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वियन	*9. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in PSEs*										
9.01 एच.एफ.सी.एल.	9.01 HFCL	6855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00	22.00
9.02 एफ.सी.आई.	9.02 FCI	6855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	8.00
9.03 पी.पी.सी.एल.	9.03 PPCL	6855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
9.04 पी.डी.आई.एल.	9.04 PDIL	6855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*33.50*	*33.50*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	*Deduct-Amount met from National Renewal Fund*	*6855*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*-33.50*	*-33.50*
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investment in Public Enterprises	4855	2.00	...	2.00	15.00	...	15.00	62.00	...	62.00
		6855	72.40	...	72.40	62.40	...	62.40	18.00	...	18.00
जोड़		*Total*	*74.40*	...	*74.40*	*77.40*	...	*77.40*	*80.00*	...	*80.00*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other programmes	2852	...	32.45	32.45	...	22.04	22.04	...	10.44	10.44
		4401	0.30	...	0.30	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	*32.45*	*32.75*	*0.10*	*22.04*	*22.14*	*0.15*	*10.44*	*10.59*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***90.00***	***4054.15***	***4144.15***	***93.84***	***4843.74***	***4937.58***	***100.00***	***5027.38***	***5127.38***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
10.01 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	10.01 Fertilizer Corporation of India	12855	25.00	40.00	65.00	25.00	18.40	43.40	18.00	57.00	75.00
10.02 फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड केमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि.	10.02 Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	12855	15.20	35.00	50.20	5.20	34.02	39.22	...	71.00	71.00
10.03 पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि.	10.03 Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	12855	0.20	3.00	3.20	0.20	7.12	7.32	...	20.00	20.00
10.04 नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	10.04 National Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	14.00	49.00	63.00	4.00	90.45	94.45	...	200.00	200.00
10.05 हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम	10.05 Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation	12855	19.00	31.00	50.00	29.00	7.00	36.00	18.00	24.00	42.00
10.06 प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लि.	10.06 Projects and Development(India) Ltd.	12855	...	2.50	2.50	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	6.00
10.07 पारादीप फास्फेट्स लि.	10.07 Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	12855	...	45.00	45.00	...	40.79	40.79	...	50.00	50.00
10.08 राष्ट्रीय केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि.	10.08 Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	...	68.00	68.00	...	67.82	67.82	...	200.00	200.00
10.09 मद्रास उर्वरक लि.	10.09 Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	12855	1.00	47.00	48.00	14.00	18.75	32.75	43.00	57.00	100.00
10.10 इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर कोआपरेटिव लि.	10.10 Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	220.00	220.00
10.11 कृषक भारती कोआपरेटिव लि.	10.11 Krishak Bharti Cooperative Ltd.	12855	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	230.00	230.00
जोड़	**Total**		**74.40**	**320.70**	**395.10**	**77.40**	**285.55**	**362.95**	**80.00**	**1134.00**	**1214.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय:-	**C. Plan Outlay :-**										
1. उर्वरक उद्योग	1. Fertilizers Industries	12855	90.00	320.70	410.70	93.84	285.55	379.39	100.00	1134.00	1234.00

1. इसमें उर्वरक विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. यह व्यवस्था उर्वरक प्रतिधारण मूल्य स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के लिए है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के भाड़े के लिए आर्थिक सहायता भी शामिल है । यह सब्सिडी स्कीम किसानों को उचित कीमतों पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराने और उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों को उनके निवेश पर उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए है । उर्वरकों की बिक्री समय-समय पर निर्धारित निर्गम मूल्यों पर की जाती है ।

3. चूंकि उर्वरकों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए स्वदेशी उत्पादन पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिए कमी को पूरा करने के लिए आयात का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। उर्वरकों की मुख्यतः तीन किस्मों अर्थात् यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट और म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश का आयात किया जाता है ।

इसकी लागत में मोटे तौर पर आयातित उर्वरकों की कीमत और उर्वरक उठाने-धरने तथा उनके वितरण की लागत शामिल होती है । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री की कीमतें उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत नियंत्रित की जाती हैं और इस प्रकार उपभोक्ता कीमतें साविधिक रूप से विनियमित होती हैं । किसानों को उर्वरकों की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि और आयात की लागत के बीच का अन्तर उर्वरकों के आयात पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का द्योतक है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था चुने हुए जिलों में हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित भारत-ब्रिटिश उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए की गई है । इसका उद्देश्य उर्वरकों की खपत के स्तर में वृद्धि करना और किसानों को उर्वरकों की वैज्ञानिक जानकारी देकर शिक्षित करना है। यह परियोजना पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्षापोषित कृषि परियोजना भी हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन लि. द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। एक नई सूखी खेती योजना ओ.डी.ए. अनुदान के अंतर्गत शामिल की गई है। इसे "कृभको" द्वारा कार्यन्वित किया जाएगा ।

5. इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय चार उर्वरक शिक्षा परियोजनाओं की, जो उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर (एफ.ए. सी.टी.) राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लि. (आर. सी. एफ. एल), राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. (एन. एफ. एल) और पाइराइट्स एण्ड केमिकल्स लि. (पी.पी. सी.एल) द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, स्थानीय लागत के लिए अंशदान करता है। इन परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य कृषि पद्धतियों के उन्नत पैकेजों को प्रोत्साहन देना है, जिनमें उर्वरकों का कुशल और सन्तुलित उपयोग भी शामिल है ।

6. प्रोजेक्टस एण्ड डेवलेपमेंट (इंडिया) लिमिटेड को अनुदान देने का

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Fertilizers.

2. This provision relates to subsidy under Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme including freight subsidy for fertilizers. The subsidy scheme is intended to make fertilizers available to the farmers at reasonable prices and give producers of fertilizers a reasonable return on their investment. The fertilizers are sold at issue prices, fixed from time to time.

3. As indigenous production is not adequate to meet the demand for fertilizers, imports are arranged to make up the shortfall. Mainly, three varieties of fertilizers viz., Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Muriate of Potash are imported.

The cost involved is broadly the price (C&F) of imported fertilizers plus the cost of handling and distribution of the fertilizers. The selling price of fertilizers to farmers is controlled under the Fertilizer Control Order and the consumer prices are thus statutorily regulated. The difference between the amount realised by way of sale of fertilizers to farmers and the import costs to Government represents the subsidy on fertilizer imports.

4. The provision is for Indo-British Fertilizers Education Project implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) in selected districts. It aims at increasing the level of fertilizer consumption and in educating the farmers on Scientific knowledge of fertilizers. The Project is for a duration of five years. Under this programme Rain-Fed farming Project is also being implemented by Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFCL). A New Dry Land farming project under ODA Grant is also included which will be implemented by KRIBHCO.

5. Under this programme, EEC contributes the local cost of four fertilizer education projects which are being implemented by FACT, RCFL, NFL and PPCL. These projects aim at providing improved packages of agricultural practices including efficient and balanced use of fertilizers.

6. Grant to PDIL is intended to provide indigenous technology and

उद्देश्य, रसायन और उर्वरक उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी और विकास संबंधी जानकारी देना है ।

8 एच. एफ. सी. एल और एफ. सी. आई. के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों की व्यवस्था करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि ये कम्पनियां अपनी भुगतान संबंधी समस्याओं को हल कर सकें ।

9. इस व्यवस्था का आशय कंपनियों को स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के योग्य बनाना है।

10. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश

इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋण-वार ब्यौरे और आन्तरिक और बजट बाह्य संसाधन व्यय बजट खण्ड-1 में दिए गए है।

10.01. **भारतीय उर्वरक निगम (एफ. सी. आई.) :** यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनयुक्त और फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों और कुछ औद्योगिक रसायनों का उत्पादन और विपणन करती है । इस पुनर्गठित निगम के चार मुख्य चालू एकक है अर्थात् सिंदरी, गोरखपुर, तलचर और रामागुण्डम, जिनकी कुल स्थापित क्षमता 8.06 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक और 1.50 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी 2. ओ 5. का उत्पादन करने की है ।

10.02 **उर्वरक और रसायन ट्रावनकोर लि. (एफ.ए.सी.टी.):** इस कंपनी में नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरकों, अमोनियम सल्फेट, अमोनियम क्लोराइड, सल्फर डायआक्साइड आदि का उत्पादन होता है । कंपनी के तीन चालू एकक हैं : एक उद्योग मंडल में तथा अन्य दो कोचीन में है । इन तीनों एककों की स्थापित क्षमता 3.11 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.49 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है । कम्पनी ने 368 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से उद्योग मण्डल, केरल में एक अमोनियम सल्फेट - कैप्रोलेक्टम परियोजना भी शुरू की है

10.03 **पाइराइट्स, फास्फेट एण्ड केमिकल्स लिमिटेड (पी.पी.सी.एल):** यह कम्पनी बिहार के अमझोर तथा राजस्थान के सलादीपुरा में पाइराइट्स तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट निकालने के काम में लगी हुई है । देहरादून जिले में चट्टानी फास्फेट, अम्लीय भूमि में पी2ओ5 के स्रोत रूप में सीधे इस्तेमाल किये जाने के लिये चूर्ण रूप में सप्लाई किया जाता है । इस कम्पनी ने देशी पाइराइट्स का प्रयोग करते हुए नवम्बर, 1989 में अमझोर में एक फास्फेट-युक्त उर्वरक परियोजना चालू की है।

10.04 **राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड (एन. एफ. एल.) :** कंपनी के 4 एकक अर्थात् नांगल, भटिंडा, पानीपत और विजयपुर है, जिनकी कुल वार्षिक क्षमता 10.36 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन के उत्पादन की है।

कम्पनी ने भटिंडा, पानीपत और नांगल में नांगल आधुनिकीकरण संयंत्र चरण-1 में अपने उर्वरक संयत्रों में कैप्टिव विद्युत संयत्र भी चालू किए है।

10.05. **हिन्दुस्तान उर्वरक निगम लि. (एच. एफ. सी. एल.) :** इस कंपनी के 6.53 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की स्थापित क्षमता वाले चार एकक काम कर रहे है अर्थात् नामरूप, बरौनी, दुर्गापुर और नामरूप-III। कम्पनी हल्दिया में एक उर्वरक परियोजना को भी क्रियान्वित कर रही है ।

10.06 **प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट इंडिया लिमिटेड :** इसमें उर्वरकों के क्षेत्र में रूपांकन इंजीनियरी और परामर्श सेवाएं प्रदान करने वाला एकक, अनुसंधान और विकास प्रभाग, उपस्कर और पात्रों (वैसलों) के निर्माण करने वाला प्रभाग है । यह कम्पनी उर्वरक उद्योग के लिये उत्प्रेरकों के उत्पादन का काम भी करती है ।

रूपांकन इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी प्राप्ति, पर्यवेक्षण, निर्माण और कमीशनिंग के क्षेत्र में कम्पनी ने एच एफ सी एल की नामरूप III परियोजना को पूरी तरह अभिकल्पित और निष्पादित किया है । यह गुना, मध्यप्रदेश में विजयपुर उर्वरक परियोजना से भी सहयोजित थी जिसे राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड तथा आंवला उर्वरक परियोजना जो 'इफको' द्वारा स्थापित की गई थी, के द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया गया था । इस समय यह कम्पनी जगदीशपुर, बबराला, गुडीपन तथा शाहजहांपुर में स्थापित की जा रही उर्वरक परियोजना के कार्यान्वियन में लगी हुई है ।

10.07. **पारादीप फास्फेटस लिमिटेड :** यह कम्पनी उड़ीसा के पारादीप में पारादीप उर्वरक परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन कर रही है, जिसमें 7.21 लाख मीट्रिक टन डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन की परिकल्पना की गई है, जिससे दो चरणों में 6.6 लाख मीट्रिक टन सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल और 2.25 लाख मीट्रिक टन फास्फोरिक अम्ल प्राप्त होगा ।

development know how in the field of chemicals and fertilizers industries.

8. The provision for non-plan loans to HFCL & FCI, are intended to enable the companies to overcome their liquidity problems.

9. The provisions are intended to enable the companies to implement the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

10. Investment in Public enterprises

The equity and loanwise break up of the Budgetary support to these enterprises and the IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

10.01 **Fertilizer Corporation of India(FCI):** is engaged in the production and marketing of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial chemicals. The re-organised FCI has four major operating units namely, Sindri, Gorakhpur, Talcher and Ramagundam with a total installed capacity of 8.06 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 1.50 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.02 **Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.(FACT):** is engaged in production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, ammoniumsulphate, ammonium chloride, sulphur dioxide, etc. The Company has three operating units - one at Udyogamandal and the other two units at Cochin. All the three units have installed capacity of 3.11 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.49 lakh tonnes of P2O5. The Company has also commissioned Ammonium Sulphate-Caprolactam Project at Udyogamandal in Kerala at an estimated cost of Rs. 368 crores.

10.03 **Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.(PPCL):** is engaged in the exploitation of the pyrites deposits at Amjhore in Bihar, Saladipura in Rajasthan and rock phosphate deposits in Dehra Dun district of Uttar Pradesh. The rock phosphate mined in Dehra Dun district is supplied in powdered form for direct application as a source of P205 in acidic soils. The company has Commissioned a phosphatic fertilizer project at Amjhore in Nov., 1989 using indigenous pyrites

10.04 **National Fertilizers Limited (NFL):** has four units namely, Nangal, Bhatinda, Panipat and Vijaypur with a total installed capacity of 10.36 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

The company has also commissioned captive power plants at its fertilizer plants at Bhatinda, Panipat and Nangal Modernisition Plant Phase-I at Nangal.

10.05 **Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.(HFCL):** has four operating units namely, Namrup, Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup III with an installed capacity of 6.53 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. The Company is also implementing a fertilizer project at Haldia.

10.06 **Projects and Development India Ltd.(PDIL):** has design engineering and consultancy service unit, a research and development division and fabrication workshop of equipment and vessels in the field of fertilizers. The company is also engaged in the manufacture of catalysts for the fertilizer industry.

In the field of design engineering, technical procurement, supervision, construction and commissioning, the company has fully designed and executed the Namrup III project of HFCL. It was also associated with Vijaypur fertilizer project at Guna in Madhya Pradesh, implemented by National Fertilizers Limited and Aonla fertilizer project put up by IFFCO. Currently the company is associated with the implementation of fertilizers project being put up at Jagdishpur, Babrala, Gudepan and Shahjahanpur.

10.07 **Paradeep Phosphates Limited(PPL):** is implementing the Paradeep fertilizer project at Paradeep in Orissa envisaging a production of 7.21 lakh tonnes of Di-Ammonia Phosphate (DAP) 6.6 lakh tonnes of sulphuric acid and 2.25 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid in two phases.

यह परियोजना नौरू सरकार और भारत सरकार द्वारा इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश करके क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

10.08. **राष्ट्रीय रसायन और उर्वरक लिमिटेड (आर. सी.एफ. एल)** : यह कम्पनी नाइट्रोजनी और फास्फेटी उर्वरक तथा कुछ औद्योगिक वस्तुओं जैसे मेथोनोल, अमोनियम नाइट्रेट आदि के उत्पादन का काम करती है । इस समय कम्पनी के चार चालू यूनिटें अर्थात् ट्राम्बे, ट्राम्बे-4, ट्राम्बे-5 और थाल हैं, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन और 1.20 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ5 का उत्पादन करने की है।

10.09 **मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड**: यह कम्पनी संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी थी, जिसमें भारत सरकार, नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी और संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में निगमित एमोको इंडिया की भागीदारी थी । एमोको इंडिया के शेयर आंशिक रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा और आंशिक रूप से नेशनल इरानियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा खरीद लिए गए हैं । यह कम्पनी 1.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 1.12 लाख मीट्रिक टन पी2 ओ 5 की स्थापित क्षमता से यूरिया और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करती है। यह कंपनी 434 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की एक पुनर्निर्माण योजना भी कार्यान्वित कर रही है।

10.10 **भारतीय कृषक उर्वरक सहकारी संघ लिमिटेड (इफको)** कम्पनी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में आवला में 696 करोड़ रुपए की पूंजीगत लागत से गैस पर आधारित एक नया उर्वरक (अमोनिया/यूरिया) संयंत्र चालू किया है । परियोजना में 1350 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाला एक अमोनिया संयंत्र और प्रत्येक 1100 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले दो यूरिया संयंत्र हैं । इस परियोजना ने अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1988 से वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है ।

इस कम्पनी के 4.88 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन और 2.60 लाख टन पी2ओ 5 की कुल स्थापित क्षमता वाले तीन चालू एकक गुजरात में कांडला और कलोल तथा उत्तर-प्रदेश में फूलपुर हैं ।

10.11 **कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड**: कृषक भारती सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात में हजीरा नामक स्थान पर एक बड़े आकार के अमोनिया/यूरिया कम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण सहकारी क्षेत्र में किया गया है । प्राकृतिक गैस पर आधारित इस परियोजना की स्थापित क्षमता 6.68 लाख मीट्रिक टन नाइट्रोजनी उर्वरक की है ।

11. इसमें उर्वरकों के उठाने-धरने और परिवहन सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने की परियोजना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था शामिल है । ई. डी. के कार्यालय, उर्वरक विभाग का एक सम्बद्ध कार्यालय उर्वरक उद्योग समन्वय समिति, एम. आई. एस. के क्षेत्र में अध्ययनों के लिए अनुदान, उर्वरक उद्योग के क्षेत्र में उत्पादक पुरस्कार के लिए अनुदान और विचारित निर्यात लाभों, जो नई उर्वरक परियोजनाओं के लिए खरीदे गए देशी उपस्करों के खरीददारों को उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं, के प्रति होने वाले भुगतान, जिसके संबंध में कोई बहुपक्षीय वित्तपोषण की व्यवस्था न होकर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगी अनिवार्य पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है, के संबंध में आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था की गई है।

This project is being implemented with equity participation by Governments of India and Nauru.

10.08 **Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd (RCFL):** is engaged in the production of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers and some industrial products like methanol and ammonium nitrate, etc. At present, the Company has four operating units namely, Trombay, Trombay IV, Trombay V and Thal with a total installed capacity of 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P205.

10.09 **Madras Fertilizers Limited(MFL):** was a joint sector company with participation of Government of India, National Iranian Oil Company and AMOCO India incorporated at USA. The shares of AMOCO India have been purchased partly by Government of India and partly by the National Iranian Oil Company. The company is engaged in the manufacture of urea and complex fertilizers with an installed capacity of 1.76 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 1.12 lakh tonnes of P205. The company is implementing a revamping project at an estimated cost of Rs. 434 crores.

10.10 **Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.(IFFCO):** has commissioned a new Gas based fertilizer (ammonia/urea) plant at Aonla in Uttar Pradesh with a capital cost of Rs. 696 crores. The project consists of an ammonia plant of 1350 tonnes per day capacity and two urea plants of 1100 tonnes per day capacity each. This Project has since gone into commercial production in August/September, 1988.

The Company has also three operating units at Kandla and Kalol in Gujarat and Phulpur in U.P. with a total installed capacity of 4.88 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.60 lakh tonnes of P2O5.

10.11 **Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd.(KRIBHCO):** A large size ammonia/urea complex has been set up in the cooperative sector at Hazira in Gujarat by the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Based on natural gas, the project has an installed capacity of 6.68 lakh tonnes of nitrogan.

11. This includes plan provision for expenditure on the project for strengthening of fertilizers unloading, handling and transportation facilities. Non-plan provision for the Office of ED, Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee, an attached Office of the Department of Fertilizers, grant for studies in the field of MIS, grant for Productivity Award in the field of fertilizer industry and payments towards Deemed Export Benefits which are extended to vendors of indigenous equipments purchased for new fertiliser projects, for which there is no multilateral financing but International Competitive Bidding procedure has been prescribed.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.7

नागर विमानन विभाग Department of Civil Aviation

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.24	40.55	41.79	1.02	50.90	51.92	0.75	55.34	56.09
पूंजी	*Capital*		*27.83*	...	*27.83*	*26.28*	...	*26.28*	*28.25*	...	*28.25*
जोड़	**Total**		**29.07**	**40.55**	**69.62**	**27.30**	**50.90**	**78.20**	**29.00**	**55.34**	**84.34**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.81	1.81	...	2.18	2.18
नागर विमानन	**Civil Aviation**										
2. नागर विमानन का महानिदेशक	2. Director General of Civil Aviation	3053	0.90	6.86	7.76	0.85	6.53	7.38	0.25	8.13	8.38
		5053	3.60	...	3.60	3.42	...	3.42	6.75	...	6.75
जोड़		*Total*	*4.50*	*6.86*	*11.36*	*4.27*	*6.53*	*10.80*	*7.00*	*8.13*	*15.13*
3. नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो	3. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security	3053	0.25	4.89	5.14	0.09	4.43	4.52	0.42	5.11	5.53
		5053	1.17	...	1.17	0.90	...	0.90	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*1.42*	*4.89*	*6.31*	*0.99*	*4.43*	*5.42*	*1.42*	*5.11*	*6.53*
4. यात्री सेवा फीस और सुरक्षा उपायों के बदले भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण को अदायगियां	4. Payments to IAAI against Passenger Service Fee and security measures										
4.1 यात्री सेवा फीस के अधीन	4.1 Against Passenger service fee	3053	...	6.00	6.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	7.00	7.00
4.2 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर सुरक्षा उपायों के लिए	4.2 For security measures at International Airports	3053	...	4.00	4.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	7.00	7.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*
	5. Reimbursement of losses incurred by A.I. & I.A. on operations of Haj Charters	3053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	9.00
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई कम्पनियों को बेचे जाने वाले विमानन ईंधन पर बिक्री कर के एवज में राज्य सरकारों को अदायगियां	6. Payments to State Govts in lieu of sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel sold to International Airlines	3601	...	15.00	15.00	...	14.40	14.40	...	15.00	15.00
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	7. Investments in Public Enterprises	5053	12.03	...	12.03	11.48	...	11.48	10.90	...	10.90
		7053	11.03	...	11.03	10.48	...	10.48	9.60	...	9.60
जोड़		*Total*	*23.06*	...	*23.06*	*21.96*	...	*21.96*	*20.50*	...	*20.50*
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	3053	0.09	0.60	0.69	0.08	0.60	0.68	0.08	0.60	0.68
		3601	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.50	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*0.09*	*1.10*	*1.19*	*0.08*	*0.97*	*1.05*	*0.08*	*1.10*	*1.18*
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
9. रेलवे सुरक्षा आयुक्त	9. Commissioner of Railway Safety	3075	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.82	0.82
10. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर—सकल	10. Aid Materials & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.31	1.31
घटाइए—कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-1.00*	*-1.00*	...	*-1.00*	*-1.00*	...	*-1.31*	*-1.31*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***29.07***	***40.55***	***69.62***	***27.30***	***50.90***	***78.20***	***29.00***	***55.34***	***84.34***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
7.01 एयर इंडिया	7.01 Air India	13053	...	135.07	135.07	...	190.22	190.22	...	399.50	399.50
7.02 इंडियन एयरलाइन्स	7.02 Indian Airlines	13053	...	52.77	52.77	...	242.05	242.05	...	193.57	193.57
7.03 वायुदूत	7.03 Vayudoot	13053	0.44	...	0.44	0.44	...	0.44	0.50	...	0.50
7.04 भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	7.04 International Airport Authority of India	13053	...	99.00	99.00	...	85.30	85.30	...	117.97	117.97
7.05 राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण	7.05 National Airport Authority	13053	22.62	99.46	122.08	21.52	57.12	78.64	20.00	255.47	275.47
7.06 पवन हंस लि०	7.06 Pawan Hans Ltd	13053	...	6.28	6.28	...	5.01	5.01	...	25.57	25.57
7.07 इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय उड़ान अकादमी	7.07 Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy	13053	...	11.15	11.15	...	1.70	1.70	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़	**Total**		**23.06**	**403.73**	**426.79**	**21.96**	**581.40**	**603.36**	**20.50**	**1007.08**	**1027.58**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय :-	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. नागर विमानन	1. Civil Aviation	13053	29.07	403.73	432.80	27.30	581.40	608.70	29.00	1007.08	1036.08

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की माग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गयी व्यवस्था शामिल है।*
**Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

1. इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry.

2 और 3. इसमें नागर विमानन सुरक्षा ब्यूरो और उनके क्षेत्रीय निदेशालयों तथा फील्ड कार्यालयों सहित नागर विमानन महानिदेशक की स्थापनाओं के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण द्वारा भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर की गई सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए और संग्रहित किए गए यात्री सेवा शुल्क की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए की गई है।

5. एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हज चार्टरों के प्रचालनों पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एयरलाइनों और एयर इंडिया द्वारा संबंधित राज्यों में स्थित हवाईअड्डों पर विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन ढोने के लिए उन्हें बिक्री कर के भुगतान से छूट देने पर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा परित्यक्त राजस्व की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए है ।

7. यह व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय विमानन पत्तन प्राधिकरण और वायुदूत को बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए है ।

8. यह व्यवस्था कृषि विमानन निदेशालय के व्यय, यात्री सेवा फीस के बदले राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को अदायगी करने और सरकार के स्वामित्वाधीन उड्डयन क्लबों के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान देने के लिए की गई है।

9. यह व्यवस्था रेलवे सुरक्षा से संबंधित आयोग और इसके अधीन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है, जो रेल यात्रा और परिचालन में सुरक्षा से संबंधित मामलों की देखभाल करता है । यह भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम और इसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों में विहित कतिपय सांविधिक क्रियाकलापों को भी निष्पादित करता है ।

10. ये अनुमान राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद स्थित नागरिक विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 1.00 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य के उपस्करों के हिसाब को समायोजन के लिए पूरा करने के वास्ते है जिसके यू.एन.डी.पी. से प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

2 & 3. The provision is for expenditure on establishments of Director General of Civil Aviation including Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and their regional directorates and field offices.

4. The provision is for payments to International Airports Authority of India towards reimbursement of expenditure on security arrangements made by it at the international airports in India and also for compensating it for passenger service fees levied and collected by the Government.

5. The provision is for Reimbursement of losses incurred by Air India and Indian Airlines on operations of Haj Charters.

6. The provision is intended for compensating State Governments for the revenue foregone by them by exempting International Airlines including Air India from payments of sales tax on aviation turbine fuel lifted by them at the airports located in the State concerned.

7. The provision is for budgetary support to National Airports Authority and Vayudoot.

8. The provision is for expenditure of the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation, payments to National Airports Authority in lieu of passenger service fees and grants to States for Government owned flying clubs.

9. The provision is for expenditure of the Commission of Railway Safety and offices under it, which deals with matters pertaining to safety in rail travel and operation. It also performs certain statutory functions specified in the Indian Railways Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

10. The estimates are for adjustments to be put through for accountal of equipment valued at Rs. 1.00 crore which is expected to be received from the UNDP for modernisation of the civil aviation training centre at Allahabad, under the National Airports Authority.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.8

पर्यटन विभाग Department of Tourism

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		50.60	13.40	64.00	48.15	13.52	61.67	63.44	14.47	77.91
पूंजी	*Capital*		*26.40*	...	*26.40*	*23.21*	...	*23.21*	*16.56*	...	*16.56*
जोड़	**Total**		**77.00**	**13.40**	**90.40**	**71.36**	**13.52**	**84.88**	**80.00**	**14.47**	**94.47**
1. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं पर्यटन	1. Secretariat-Economic Services **Tourism**	3451	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.17	0.17
2. महानिदेशक, पर्यटन -निदेशन तथा प्रशासन	2. Director General Tourism -Direction & Administration	3452	0.97	4.28	5.25	0.88	5.08	5.96	1.00	5.13	6.13
3. पर्यटक सूचना और प्रचार	*3. Tourist Information & Publicity*										
3.01 प्रत्यक्ष व्यय	3.01. Direct Expenditure	3452	10.40	0.20	10.60	8.10	0.15	8.25	5.10	0.15	5.25
3.02 एअर इंडिया को अदायगी	3.02. Payment to Air India	3452	28.00	4.03	32.03	28.00	4.17	32.17	35.00	5.37	40.37
जोड़		*Total*	*38.40*	*4.23*	*42.63*	*36.10*	*4.32*	*40.42*	*40.10*	*5.52*	*45.62*
4. पर्यटक -आधारभूत सामग्री	4. Tourist Infrastructure	3452	1.30	...	1.30	0.17	...	0.17	6.70	...	6.70
		5452	17.80	...	17.80	13.06	...	13.06	9.05	...	9.05
जोड़		*Total*	*19.10*	...	*19.10*	*13.23*	...	*13.23*	*15.75*	...	*15.75*
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	3452	7.25	4.55	11.80	3.68	3.71	7.39	3.49	3.40	6.89
		7452	0.10	...	0.10	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*7.35*	*4.55*	*11.90*	*3.73*	*3.71*	*7.44*	*3.55*	*3.40*	*6.95*
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other expenditure	3452	2.68	0.18	2.86	7.32	0.25	7.57	12.15	0.25	12.40
		5452	5.50	...	5.50	5.31	...	5.31	3.45	...	3.45
जोड़		*Total*	*8.18*	*0.18*	*8.36*	*12.63*	*0.25*	*12.88*	*15.60*	*0.25*	*15.85*
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश-	7. Investment in Public Enterprises	5452	2.00	...	2.00	2.80	...	2.80	2.50	...	2.50
		7452	1.00	...	1.00	1.99	...	1.99	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*4.79*	...	*4.79*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
जोड़- पर्यटन	**Total-Tourism**		**77.00**	**13.24**	**90.24**	**71.36**	**13.36**	**84.72**	**80.00**	**14.30**	**94.30**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***77.00***	***13.40***	***90.40***	***71.36***	***13.52***	***84.88***	***80.00***	***14.47***	***94.47***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम	7.01 India Tourism Development Corporation	13452	3.00	13.00	16.00	4.79	5.01	9.80	4.00	1.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*13.00*	*16.00*	*4.79*	*5.01*	*9.80*	*4.00*	*1.00*	*5.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं - पर्यटन	1. General Economic Services - Tourism	13452	77.00	13.00	90.00	71.36	5.01	76.37	80.00	1.00	81.00

1. इसमें पर्यटन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

2. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटन महानिदेशालय के मुख्यालय की स्थापना के व्यय के लिए और इसके अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्य कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए है । इनकी मुख्य गतिविधियों में पर्यटन संबंधी जानकारी देने की व्यवस्था करने के साथ-साथ सैलानियों के लिए आधारभूत सामग्री संबंधी सुविधाओं का विकास करना, यात्रा व्यवसाय से संबद्ध विभिन्न सुविधाओं, जैसे कि होटलों, यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, वन्यजीवन विषयक उपस्कर प्रदाताओं तथा मार्गदर्शकों आदि जैसे माध्यमों का विनियमन करना है।

3. भारत की छवि, इलेक्ट्रानिकी माध्यम तथा छपाई माध्यम दोनों ही प्रकार के विज्ञापनों अभियानों, पर्यटक साहित्य, चलचित्रों तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । चयनात्मक आधर पर आधारभूत पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने, घरेलू पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने तथा. प्रदर्शनियों तथा महोत्सवों में बाकायदा भाग लेने के नियमित कार्यक्रमों, भारत संध्याओं/गोष्ठियों, विशेष रुचि की यात्राओं, चार्टर्ड उड़ानों, अवकाश तथा फुरसत के समय की यात्राओं आदि में शामिल होने की कार्रवाइयों और पुस्तिकाओं, चलचित्रों तथा फोटोग्राफ आदि जैसी प्रचार सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्यों जैसे समुद्रपारीय प्रचार कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाएगा । इस योजना के अधीन विदेशों मे जो प्रचार कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न किया जाता है, वह एयर इंडिया के साथ निकट सहयोग करके किया जाता है । एयर इंडिया को किए जाने वाले भुगतान की व्यवस्था मे व्यय में सरकार का भाग शामिल है जो एयर इंडिया के साथ संयुक्त रूप से 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपए तक वहन किया जाता है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था पर्यटक केन्द्रों का एकीकृत विकास, पर्यटक बंगलों का निर्माण, गुल्मर्ग शरतकालीन खेल परियोजना जैसी सैरगाह विकास, बौद्ध केन्द्रों,

1. Provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Tourism.

2. The provision is for expenditure of headquarters establishment of the Directorate General of Tourism and the regional and other offices under it. Their main activities relate to dissemination of tourist information, development of tourist infrastructural facilities, regulation of various segments of travel trade such as hotels, travel agents, wildlife outfitters, guides etc.

3. India's image is projected through advertisement campaigns,both in the electronic media and print media tourist literature, films, cultural presentations, etc. The emphasis will be on the development of infrastructure facilities on a selective basis, promotion of domestic tourism and on overseas publicity programme like participation in fairs and festivals, India evenings/ seminars, special interest tours, charter flights, holiday and leisure tours, etc. and production of publicity materials like brochures, films, photographs, etc. The publicity programme abroad is done in close cooperation with the Air India. The provision for payment to Air-India includes share of Government of the expenditure which is jointly borne with Air-India to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs only.

4. The provision relates to expenditure on integrated development of tourist centres, construction of tourist bungalows, resort

यात्री निवासों, वन लॉजों, चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर मार्ग सुविधाओं तथा पर्यटक परिवहन पर व्यय से संबंधित है ।

5. इसमें होटल प्रबंध, आहार प्रदान प्रौद्योगिकी तथा अनुप्रयुक्त पोषाहार संस्थानों और आहार व्यवस्थापक संस्थानों के लिए होटल और आहार-प्रदाता संस्थानों में प्रबंधकीय, आहार-प्रदाता तथा पाक-विज्ञान स्तरों पर जन शक्ति की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें पर्यटन विकास पर पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करने के लिए भारतीय पर्यटन और यात्रा प्रबंध संस्थान को दिया जाने वाला सहायता-अनुदान भी शामिल है ।

6. इस व्यवस्था में भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को इसके द्वारा होटल निर्माण, विपणन अनुसंधान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा देशीय पर्यटन के विकास के लिए सहायताओं जैसे अन्य कार्यक्रम, मोटल निर्माण पर व्यय, तंबू आवास, पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्रों, तटीय पर्यटन तथा ताजमहल, लाल किला, सारनाथ, बोध गया के चारों ओर पर्यावरणीय सुधार आदि के लिए दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता का भुगतान शामिल है।

7. यह व्यवस्था भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के आयोजना परिव्यय को बजटीय समर्थन की द्योतक है ।

development like Gulmarg Winter Sports Project, Buddhist centres, yatri niwas, forest lodges, wayside amenities and tourist transport at selected centres.

5. Provision has been made for grants-in-aid to the Institutes of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition and the Foodcrafts Institutes for meeting the manpower requirements at management, catering and crafts levels in hotel and catering establishments. This also includes grant-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management for conducting courses on tourism development.

6. The provision covers payment of interest subsidy to Industrial Financial Corporation of India on loans advanced by it for construction of hotels market research and other programmes like assistance for development of international and domestic tourism, expenditure on construction of motels, tented accommodation, tourist reception centres, beach tourism and environmental improvement in and around Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Sarnath, Bodhgaya, etc.

7. The provision represents budgetary support to the Plan outlay of India Tourism Development Corporation.

नागरिक पूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.9

नागरिक पूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		6.16	3.66	9.82	5.17	3.66	8.83	6.55	3.95	10.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		*6.83*	*0.07*	*6.90*	*6.83*	*0.07*	*6.90*	*3.45*	...	*3.45*
जोड़	**Total**		**12.99**	**3.73**	**16.72**	**12.00**	**3.73**	**15.73**	**10.00**	**3.95**	**13.95**
1. सचिवालय- आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.04	1.80	1.84	0.04	1.80	1.84	...	1.89	1.89
नागरिक पूर्ति	**Civil Supplies**										
2. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित की गई उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	*2. Consumer Cooperative Schemes implemented through State and Union Territory Governments.*										
2.01 शहरी	2.01 Urban	3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		7601	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.41*	...	*1.41*	*1.41*	...	*1.41*	...	...	...
2.02 ग्रामीण	2.02 Rural	7602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**1.46**	...	**1.46**	**1.46**	...	**1.46**	...	...	...
3 अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं	*3. Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes*										
3.01 शहरी	3.01 Urban	3456	0.29	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.29	0.33	...	0.33
		5475	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.91	...	0.91
		7475	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.16	...	0.16
जोड़		*Total*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*	*1.20*	...	*1.20*	*1.40*	...	*1.40*
4. नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं	4. Other Schemes of Civil Supplies	3456	0.90	0.28	1.18	0.90	0.28	1.18	1.25	0.33	1.58
		3475	0.19	0.99	1.18	0.19	0.99	1.18	0.13	1.11	1.24
		3601	0.74	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.74	1.89	...	1.89
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.12
		5475	0.46	...	0.46	0.46	...	0.46	0.37	...	0.37
		7601	2.21	...	2.21	2.21	...	2.21	1.88	...	1.88
		7602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	...	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*4.50*	*1.27*	*5.77*	*4.50*	*1.27*	*5.77*	*5.77*	*1.44*	*7.21*
जोड़-नागरिक पूर्ति	**Total-Civil Supplies**		**7.16**	**1.27**	**8.43**	**7.16**	**1.27**	**8.43**	**7.17**	**1.44**	**8.61**
5. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	5. Food,Storage and Warehousing	2408	1.88	0.55	2.43	1.10	0.55	1.65	0.63	0.58	1.21
उद्योग	**Industries**										
6. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	6. Consumer Industries	2852	1.91	0.04	1.95	1.70	0.04	1.74	2.20	0.04	2.24
7. अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	7. Loans for other Industries and Minerals	6885	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	...	...
8. सरकारी उद्योगों में निवेश	8. Investments in Public Enterprises	7475	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***12.99***	***3.73***	***16.72***	***12.00***	***3.73***	***15.73***	***10.00***	***3.95***	***13.95***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B-Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
8.1 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	8.1. National Cooperative Dev. Corporation	13475	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
8.2 हिन्दुस्तान वनस्पति तेल निगम	8.2. Hindusthan Vegetable Oil Corporation	12408	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	...	...
8.3 अन्य निकाय / संस्थान	8.3. Other Bodies / Institutions	12860	...	4.69	4.69	...	4.69	4.69	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**2.00**	**4.81**	**6.81**	**2.00**	**4.81**	**6.81**	...	...	...
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C-Plan Outlay:-**										
1. खाद्य,भण्डार और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	1.88	0.12	2.00	1.10	0.12	1.22	0.63	...	0.63
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	1.91	4.69	6.60	1.70	4.69	6.39	2.20	...	2.20
3. नागरिक पूर्ति	3. Civil Supplies	13456	7.20	...	7.20	7.20	...	7.20	7.17	...	7.17
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थाएं	4. General Financial & Trading Instts.	13475	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*12.99*	*4.81*	*17.80*	*12.00*	*4.81*	*16.81*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं** :- इसमें ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाओं को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है । कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से सहकारी

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:-** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Civil Supplies.

2. **Consumer Cooperative Schemes Implemented through State and Union Territory Governments:-** This includes provision for assistance to consumer cooperative institutions, both in Urban and Rural areas. The programme envisages assistance to cooperative societies through

समितियों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है : (i) शहरी क्षेत्रों में छोटी छोटी दुकानें खोलना, बड़े आकार की फुटकर दुकानें और विभागीय भण्डार खोलना, (ii) आर्थिक रूप से रुग्ण/कमजोर थोक बिक्री भण्डारों की पुनर्स्थापना, और (iii) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के संचालन और व्यापारिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाना और उनकी क्षमता का विकास करना तथा उनके लिए मार्जिन राशि की व्यवस्था करना ।

3. **अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी योजनाएं** :- इसमें राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ, सुपर बाजारों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों में निवेश और ऋणों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

4. **नागरिक पूर्ति की अन्य योजनाएं** :- इसमें उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के उपाय, सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के लिए आसूचना, प्रवर्तन और जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित योजना, माप-तोल का विनियमन, वायदा बाजारों का विनियम, वृक्ष और वन-मूलक तेलों और तेलहनों के विकास के लिए अनुदान, वैधानिक माप-पद्धति में अनुसंधान और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों को सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली और राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों के लिए मोबाइल वैन खरीदने हेतु राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को 75% ऋण और 25% अनुदान के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है ।

5. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार** :- इसमें वनास्पति, वनास्पति तेलों और वसा निदेशालय तथा 'तेलहन और तेलों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रम' के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **उपभोक्ता उद्योग** :- इसमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7. **अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण** :- इसमें भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो को ऋण के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सरकारी उद्यमों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाहृय संसाधनों का ब्यौरा, व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

State Governments for (i) setting up small outlets, large sized retail outlets and departmental stores in urban areas (ii) rehabilitation of sick/weak whole sale stores and (iii) improving the operational and trading efficiency and developing the viability of cooperatives and provision of margin money to cooperatives in rural areas.

3. **Other Consumer Cooperative Schemes** - This provides for investment in and loans to National Cooperative Consumers Federation, Super Bazars, and other Consumer Cooperatives in urban areas.

4. **Other Schemes of Civil Supplies** - This includes provision for Measures for Consumer Protection, scheme relating to Intelligence, enforcement and Man Power training for Public Distribution System, Regulation of Weights and Measures, Regulation of Forward Markets, Grants for Development of Oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin, research in legal metrology and assistance to States/U.Ts and State Civil Supplies Corporation. Assistance is provided to the States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans for the P.D.S. and for the State Civil Supplies Corporation in the form of 75% loans and 25% grant.

5. **Food, Storage and Warehousing** - This includes provision for Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and fats and 'Research and Development Programme in Oil Seeds and Oils'.

6. **Consumer Industries** - This includes provision for the Bureau of Indian Standards.

7. **Loans for Other Industries and Minerals** - This includes provision for loans to Bureau of Indian Standards.

8. **Investments in Public Enterprises:** The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

कोयला मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COAL

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.10

कोयला मंत्रालय Ministry of Coal

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		15.00	146.00	161.00	13.00	122.95	135.95	23.00	146.97	169.97
पूंजी *Capital*		*728.00*	...	*728.00*	*721.00*	...	*721.00*	*705.00*	...	*705.00*
जोड़ Total		**743.00**	**146.00**	**889.00**	**734.00**	**122.95**	**856.95**	**728.00**	**146.97**	**874.97**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं 1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.70	1.70	...	1.85	1.85	...	1.98	1.98
श्रम और रोजगार Labour and Employment										
कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण Coal Mines Labour Welfare										
2. कोयला खान श्रमिकों की परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान 2. Contribution to the Family pension cum Life Assurance Fund for Coal Mines workers	2230	...	24.00	24.00	...	17.65	17.65	...	24.00	24.00
कोयला और लिग्नाइट Coal and Lignite										
3. कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा 3. Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines	2803	...	33.00	33.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	33.57	33.57
4. कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास 4. Development of Roads in Coal field areas	2803	...	23.80	23.80	...	18.17	18.17	...	23.80	23.80
5. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम 5. Science and Technology Programme	2803	9.92	...	9.92	8.93	...	8.93	9.92	...	9.92
6. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता 6. *Interest Subsidy :*										
6.01. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड 6.01 Coal India Ltd.	2803	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08	...	58.08	58.08
7. रेल व समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले की ढुलाई के लिए आर्थिक सहायता 7. *Subsidy for transport of Coal by Rail cum Sea Route*	2803	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.22	0.22
8. क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण 8. Regional Exploration	2803	5.00	...	5.00	4.00	...	4.00	8.00	...	8.00
9. पर्यावरणीय उपाय और सबसिडेंस कन्ट्रोल 9. Environmental Measures & Subsidence-control	2803	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
10. यू. के. अनुदान के अंतर्गत फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड को सहायता 10. Assistance to CIL for import of spares under UK grant	2803	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00
11. अन्य व्यय 11. Other Expenditure	2803	0.08	1.20	1.28	0.07	1.13	1.20	0.08	1.32	1.40
जोड़ - कोयला और लिग्नाइट Total - Coal and Lignite		**15.00**	**120.30**	**135.30**	**13.00**	**103.45**	**116.45**	**23.00**	**120.99**	**143.99**
12. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश 12. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	80.00	...	80.00	77.00	...	77.00	105.00	...	105.00
	4803	360.00	...	360.00	406.00	...	406.00	193.00	...	193.00
	6803	288.00	...	288.00	238.00	...	238.00	407.00	...	407.00
जोड़	*Total*	*728.00*	...	*728.00*	*721.00*	...	*721.00*	*705.00*	...	*705.00*
कुल जोड़ ***Grand Total***		***743.00***	***146.00***	***889.00***	***734.00***	***122.95***	***856.95***	***728.00***	***146.97***	***874.97***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश **B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1991-92 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1991-92 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1992-93 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01. नेवेली लिग्नाईट निगम लिमिटेड 12.01 Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	12801	80.00	400.00	480.00	77.00	418.00	495.00	105.00	173.00	278.00
	12803	57.00	73.00	130.00	53.00	71.00	124.00	30.00	93.00	123.00
जोड़	*Total*	*137.00*	*473.00*	*610.00*	*130.00*	*489.00*	*619.00*	*135.00*	*266.00*	*401.00*
12.02. कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड 12.02 Coal India Ltd.	12803	399.00	1636.00	2035.00	399.00	1057.00	1456.00	370.00	1480.00	1850.00
11.03. सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. 12.03 Singarani Collieries Co. Ltd.	12803	192.00	148.00	340.00	192.00	78.00	270.00	200.00	209.00	409.00
जोड़ Total		**728.00**	**2257.00**	**2985.00**	**721.00**	**1624.00**	**2345.00**	**705.00**	**1955.00**	**2660.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय C. Plan Outlay										
1. विद्युत 1. Power	12801	80.00	400.00	480.00	77.00	418.00	495.00	105.00	173.00	278.00
2. कोयला और लिग्नाइट 2. Coal and Lignite	12803	663.00	1857.00	2520.00	657.00	1206.00	1863.00	623.00	1782.00	2405.00
जोड़ Total		**743.00**	**2257.00**	**3000.00**	**734.00**	**1624.00**	**2358.00**	**728.00**	**1955.00**	**2683.00**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें कोयला मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा निधि को अंशदान और कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से संबद्ध बीमा योजना :** कोयला खनिक परिवार पेंशन योजना पहली मार्च, 1971 से लागू की गई । इस प्रयोजन के लिए धनराशियां, कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1.1/6 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि और कोयला खनिकों की भविष्य निधि में नियोक्ता के अंशदानों, जिनमें योजना के सदस्यों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 1.2/3 प्रतिशत की दर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अंशदान जोड़े जाते है, से प्राप्त होती है । योजना के प्रशासन की लागत भी केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वहन की जाती है । कोयला खनिकों के लिए जमा से सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for the Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Coal.

2. **Contribution to the Family Pension- cum- Life Assurance Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Coal Miners :** The Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme came into force on 1st March, 1971. The funds for the purpose are found by diverting a portion equal to 1-1/6% of total emoluments from the employees and employers' contributions to the Coal Mines Provident Fund to which is added the Central Government's Contribution at the rate of 1.2/3% of the total emoluments of the members of the Scheme. The cost of administration of the scheme is also borne by the Central Government. Provision is also made for the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme for coal miners.

3. **कोयला खानों में संरक्षण और सुरक्षा** : इसमें रेत भराई और संरक्षण के विभिन्न उपायों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए निधि की व्यवस्था कोयला खान (संरक्षण और विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन गैर-कोकिंग कोयले पर 3.50 रुपए प्रतिटन और कोकिंग कोयले पर 4.25 रुपए प्रतिटन की दर से एकत्र कोयला-उपकर (उत्पाद-शुल्क) लगाकर की जाती है।

4. **कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का विकास** : इसमें धनबाद जिले के कोयला खान क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के विकास के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है

5. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी योजनाओ आदि और संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से प्रचालित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **कोल इण्डिया लि० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसमें 31.3.1981 तक स्वीकृत आयोजना-भिन्न उधारों पर ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए कोल इण्डिया लि० को आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **रेल-व-समुद्री मार्ग से कोयले के लाने-ले जाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता**: यह योजना इस समय लागू नहीं है । यह व्यवस्था, सम्भावित दावों के लिए की गई है, जो इस योजना के अधीन उत्पन्न हो सकते है ।

8. **क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण** : इसमें आने वाले वर्षों के दौरान कोयले की माग में होने वाली पर्याप्त वृद्धि को देखते हुए कोयले के क्षेत्रीय अन्वेषण की गति को तेज करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

10. **कोल इंडिया लि. को यूनाइटेड किंगडम अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिए सहायता** : यह व्यवस्था इसलिए की गई है ताकि कोल इंडिया लि., यूनाइटेड किंगडम मूल के कोयला खान उपस्करों के पूर्ण समुपयोजन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडम सरकार से मिले अनुदान के अन्तर्गत फालतू पूर्जो का आयात कर सकें।

11. **अन्य व्यय** : इसमें कोयला नियंत्रक के कार्यालय, भुगतान आयुक्त के लिए और एन.सी.डी.सी. की स्थापना से पूर्व खानों के लेनदेनों के संबंध में कोल इंडिया लि. को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश*** :

12.01 **नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन लि.** : नेवेली लिग्नाइट कारपोरेशन की गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत लिग्नाइट का खनन, विद्युत उत्पादन और लिग्नाइट को धूम्ररहित ईंधन में परिवर्तित करने और यूरिया का उत्पादन करने का कार्य शामिल है । एन.एल.सी.लि. का परिव्यय 401 करोड़ रुपए है (123 करोड़ रुपए खान क्षेत्र के लिए और 278.00 करोड़ रुपए विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए) जिसमें से 135 करोड़ रुपए बजट समर्थन के द्वारा इक्विटी के रूप में पूरा किया जाएगा ।

क्रियान्वयन के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं, उनकी स्वीकृत लागत और उनके पूरे होने की निर्धारित तिथियां इस प्रकार है :

3. **Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines :** Includes provision for the various stowing and conservation measures. Funds for the purpose are found from the cess (excise duty) on coal at Rs.3.50 per tonne on non-coking coal and Rs.4.25 per tonne on coking coal under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act 1974.

4. **Development of roads in Coal field areas :** Provision is for development of roads in Coal fields areas in Dhanbad District.

5. **Science and Technology Programme :** Includes provision for schemes of Science and Technology etc. and for schemes operated with U.N.D.P. assistance.

6. **Interest subsidy to Coal India Ltd. :** Provision is for subsidy to Coal India Ltd. for payment of interest on non-plan loans sanctioned upto 31.3.1981.

7. **Subsidy for transport of coal by rail- cum- sea route:** This scheme is not in operation now. Provision is for likely arrear claims that may arise under this Scheme.

8. **Regional Exploraton** : Provision is for stepping up pace of regional exploration of Coal with a view to meeting the sizeable increase in the demand for coal during the years to come.

10. **Assistance to Coal India Ltd. for import of spares under UK Grant** : The provision is to enable Coal India Limited to import spares under a grant from the UK Government to facilitate fuller utilisation of coal mining equipment of UK origin.

11. **Other Expenditure :** These include provisions for Coal Controller's Office, Commissioner of payments and payment to Coal India Ltd. on account of transactions of collieries prior to formation of National Coal Development Corporation.

12. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:***

12.01 **Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) :** The activities of NLC cover the mining of lignite, generation of electricity, conversion of lignite into smokeless fuel and manufacture of urea. The outlay for NLC Ltd. is Rs. 401 crores (Rs. 123 crores for mines sector and Rs. 278 crores for power sector) of which Rs. 135 crores will be met by Budgetary support in the form of equity.

Important projects under implementation, their sanctioned cost and the target dates of completion are given below :

क्रम संख्या Sl.No.	परियोजनाओं का नाम Name of Project s	क्षमता Capacity	स्वीकृत लागत Sanctioned cost (करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)	पूरा होने की निर्धारित तिथि Target date of completion: As per last year demand for grant पिछले वर्ष की अनुदान मांग के अनुसार	As now modified अब यथा संशोधित
1. द्वितीय खान चरण- II	Second Mine - Stage II	लिग्नाइट का 10.5 मी.टन (4.7 मि.टन से 10.5 मि.टन) 10.5M.T of Lig. (from 4.7MT to 10.5MT)	1065.40	April,अप्रैल,1991	December , दिसम्बर,1991
2. द्वितीय तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र चरण - II	Second TPS - Stage II	4x210 मेगावाट 4x210 M.W	1016.80	यूनिट Unit-IV-3/91 यूनिट Unit-V - 11/91 यूनिट Unit-VI- 5/92 यूनिट Unit-VII - 1/93	3/91 12/91 11/92 3/93
3. 400 किलोवाट पारेषण प्रणाली- II	400KV line Stage II	टी पी एस - द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन का निष्पादन Execution of power generation by TPS-II	367.74	दिसम्बर,90/अगस्त,91/जून,92 Dec.90/August 91/June 92	मार्च,92/जून92/ दिसम्बर,92 March92/June92/Dec.92
4 फ्लोट मशीन	Float machine	दोनों खानों में लिगनाइट का 1 मी.टन 1 MT of Lignite in both Mines	77.37	एल ओ आई की तारीख से 24 महीने 24 months from the date of LOI	
5. शून्य यूनिट	Zero Unit	1 x 210 मेगावाट 1 x 210 MW	397.26	एल ओ आई के निर्गम की तारीख से 36 महीने 36 months from the date of LOI.	एल ओ आई के निर्गम की तारीख से 48 महीने 48 months from the date of LOI.
6. राजस्थान में खान	Mine at Rajathan	लिग्नाइट का 1.7 मी.टन 1.7 million tonnes of lignite	242.31	–	5/95
7. राजस्थान में विद्युत केन्द्र	Power Station at Rajathan	2 x 210 मेगावाट 2 x 210 MW	585.73	–	12/95 and 6/96

12.02 **कोल इण्डिया लि.** - कोल इण्डिया लि. कोयले के उत्पादन और वितरण., कोयला संसाधनों के संरक्षण, नई कोयला खानों के आयोजन और विकास तथा कोयले संबंधी अनुसंधान का समन्वय करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

12.02 **Coal India Ltd.** : Coal India Ltd. is responsible for the production and distribution of coal, conservation of coal resources, planning and development of new coal mines and the coordination of research on coal. Details of major projects under implementation are given below:-

क्रम.संख्या Sl.No.	कं. के नाम Names of Cos.	परियोजना का नाम Name of Project	निर्धारित क्षमता (मीट्रिक टन में) Target capacity (in M.T.)	स्वीकृत लागत (करोड़ रुपए) Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crores)	पूरा करने का लक्ष्य वर्ष Year of completion now Anticipated
1.झांजरा यू.जी	ECL ई.सी.एल	Jhanjra U.G	3.50	574.00	3/98
2.राजमहल ओ.सी.पी	ECL ई.सी.एल	Rajmahal OCP	10.50	970.00	3/95
3.सोनपुर-बजारी ओ.सी.पी	ECL ई.सी.एल	Sonepur-Bazari OCP	3.00	454.00	3/97
4.कोटाडिह ओ.सी, यू.जी	ECL ई.सी.एल	Kottadih OC & U.G.	2.48	267.52	3/98
5. जामबाद ओ.सी.पी	ECL ई.सी.एल	Jambad OCP	1.70	210.55	3/98
6. सतग्राम	ECL ई.सी.एल	Satgram	1.20	148.26	3/95
7.पुटकी बलिहारी यू.जी.	BCCL बी.सी.सी.एल	Pootkee Balihari U.G.	3.00	*	12/95
8. खण्ड- II ओ.सी.पी	BCCL बी.सी.सी.एल	Block II OCP	2.50	173.25	3/93
9. पिपारवार ओ.सी.	CCL सी.सी.एल	Piparwar O.C.	6.50	542.43	6/95
10. दुधीचुआ ओ..सी.	NCL एन.सी.एल	Dudhichua OC	5.00	289.68	3/93
11.अमलोरी ओ.सी.	NCL एन.सी.एल	Amlori O.C	4.00	527.11	3/93
12. खड़िया ओ.सी.	NCL एन.सी.एल	Khadia O.C	4.00	588.75	3/94
13. निगाही ओ.सी	NCL एन.सी.एल	Nigahi O.C	4.20	462.39	11/94
14. ककरी ओ.सी.	NCL एन.सी.एल	Kakri O.C.	2.50	137.80	3/92
15. लिंगराज ओ.सी.पी.	SECL एस.ई.सी.एल	Lingaraj OCP	5.00	229.84	3/98
16. अनन्त ओ.सी.पी.	SECL एस.ई.सी.एल	Ananta OCP	4.00	156.49	3/95

* आर.सी.ई. अंतिम चरण में / R.C.E. under finalisation.

कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लिए आयोजना परिव्यय 1850 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से बजट समर्थन 370 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

The plan outlay for CIL is Rs. 1850 crores out of which Budgetary support is Rs. 370 crores.

370 करोड़ रुपये के कुल बजट समर्थन में से 96 करोड़ रुपये इक्विटी निवेश तथा 274 करोड़ रुपये ऋण के लिए है ।

Out of this total budgetary support of Rs. 370 crores, Rs. 96 crores will be for equity investment and Rs. 274 crores for loans.

12.03 **सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज क. लि.(एस.सी.सी.एल)**: इसमें सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. की इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश हेतु और उसे उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि. आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का संयुक्त उपक्रम है, जिसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिक हिस्सा है । यह कंपनी आंध्रप्रदेश में सभी कोयला खानों का प्रबंध करती है। क्रियान्वित की जा रही पांच प्रमुख परियोजनाएं निम्नानुसार हैं-

12.03. **Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL)** : Provision for equity investment and loans to Singareni Collieries has been made here. The S.C.C.L. is a joint venture of the Government of A.P. and the Central Government with majority share holding with the State Government. The Company manages all coal mines in A.P. The five major projects under implemeatation are :-

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	परियोजनाएं Project		स्वीकृत परिव्यय Sanctioned Outlay (करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in Crores)	उत्पादन का लक्ष्य Targetted Production (मि. टन M. Tonnes)	निष्पत्ति का प्रत्याशित वर्ष Anticipated year of completion
1.	मानुगुरू ओ.सी- II	Manuguru OC - II	199.94	2.75	1991-92
2.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सी - II	Ramagundam OC - II	147.16	2.00	1994-95
3.	रामागुण्डम ओ.सी - III	Ramagundam OC - III	256.94	2.75	1994-95
4.	गोदावरी खानी II ए	Godavari Khani - II A	156.00	1.75	1992-93
5.	गोलेटी (लोंगवाल)	Goleti (Longwall)	102.07	0.76	1997-98

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.11

वाणिज्य विभाग Department of Commerce

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		58.25	1375.30	1433.55	55.22	1914.31	1969.53	55.02	589.57	644.59
पूंजी	*Capital*		*24.57*	*1150.00*	*1174.57*	*22.41*	*1150.00*	*1172.41*	*21.98*	*250.00*	*271.98*
जोड़	**Total**		**82.82**	**2525.30**	**2608.12**	**77.63**	**3064.31**	**3141.94**	**77.00**	**839.57**	**916.57**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	6.34	6.34	...	6.02	6.02	...	6.20	6.20
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**										
2. व्यापार आयुक्त	2. Trade Commissioners	3453	...	13.30	13.30	...	13.30	13.30	...	15.49	15.49
3. मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात	3. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	3453	...	15.00	15.00	...	14.25	14.25	...	13.94	13.94
4. शत्रु की सम्पत्ति के अभिरक्षक	4. Custodian of Enemy Property	3453	...	3.69	3.69	...	3.50	3.50	...	1.20	1.20
5. व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	5. Trade Fair Authority	3453	...	18.00	18.00	...	16.10	16.10	...	15.00	15.00
6. निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास के लिए सहायता	*6. Assistance for Export Promotion and market Development*										
6.01 उत्पाद संवर्धन और वस्तु विकास	6.01 Product Promotion and Commodity Development	3453	...	998.00	998.00	...	1608.00	1608.00	...	300.00	300.00
6.02 निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास संगठन को सहायता अनुदान	*6.02 Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation*	*3453*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*	...	*27.00*	*27.00*
6.03 निर्यात ऋण विकास	6.03 Export Credit Development	3453	...	200.00	200.00	...	140.00	140.00	...	153.00	153.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*1224.00*	*1224.00*	...	*1774.00*	*1774.00*	...	*480.00*	*480.00*
7. मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रक्रमण क्षेत्रों का विकास	7. Development of Free Trade/ Export Processing Zones:										
7.01 काण्डला	7.01 Kandla	3453	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.04	1.04	...	1.10	1.10
		5453	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
7.02 इलेक्ट्रानिक्स	7.02 Electronics	3453	...	1.80	1.80	...	1.69	1.69	...	1.80	1.80
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
7.03 फाल्टा	7.03 Falta	3453	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.40	0.40
		5453	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	0.37	...	0.37
7.04 मद्रास	7.04 Madras	3453	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.69	0.69	...	0.74	0.74
		5453	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50
7.05 कोचीन	7.05 Cochin	3453	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43
		5453	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32
7.06 नौएडा	7.06 NOIDA	3453	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.62	0.62	...	0.63	0.63
		5453	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
7.07 विशाखापट्नम	7.07 Visakhapatnam	3453	0.25	...	0.25	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12
		5453	1.75	...	1.75	1.29	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.29
7.08 निर्यात संवर्धन क्षेत्रों में रत्न और जेवरात	7.08 Gem. & Jewellery E.P.Z.	3453	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		Total	13.82	5.32	19.14	12.08	4.80	16.88	12.10	5.11	17.21
8. ए.पी.ई.डी.ए.	8. A.P.E.D.A.	3453	2.00	...	2.00	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90
9. एम.पी.ई.डी.ए.	9. M.P.E.D.A.	3453	15.00	2.20	17.20	14.25	2.09	16.34	14.25	2.20	16.45
10. व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगी	*10. Payment to Foreign Governments in terms of Trade and payment agreements :*										
10.01 तकनीकी ऋण	10.01 Technical Credits	7605	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	1150.00	1150.00	...	250.00	250.00
10.02 अन्य अदायगियां	10.02 Other payments	3453	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*1151.00*	*1151.00*	...	*1151.00*	*1151.00*	...	*251.00*	*251.00*
11. वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति	11. Reimbursements of losses to S.T.C. for Export/Import of Commodities	3453	...	45.00	45.00	...	42.75	42.75	...	10.00	10.00
12. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं	*12. Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion*										
12.01 डी.जी.सी.आई.एस.	12.01 D.G.C.I.S.	3453	...	3.70	3.70	...	3.51	3.51	...	3.00	3.00
12.02 निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद/अभिकरण	12.02 Export Inspection Council/ Agency	3453	...	0.66	0.66		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.59	1.09
12.03 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को अंशदान	12.03 Contributions to International Organisations	3453	...	5.00	5.00		3.52	3.52	...	3.67	3.67
12.04 विदेश जाने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.04 Delegations going abroad	3453	...	0.05	0.05		0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
12.05 विदेशों से आने वाले शिष्टमंडल	12.05 Delegations from abroad	3453	...	0.15	0.15		0.14	0.14	...	0.15	0.15
12.06 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन	12.06 International Conferences	3453	...	0.02	0.02		0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
12.07 धातु और खनिज व्यापार निगम को पारादीप पत्तन के जनसम्पर्क निदेशक के लिए प्रतिपूर्ति	12.07 Reimbursement to MMTC for DPR of Paradeep Port	3453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	0.07

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
12.08 आई.आई.पी. को भुगतान	12.08 Payment to I.I.P.	3453	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.30	...	1.30
12.09 विभागीय कैन्टीन	12.09 Departmental Canteens	3453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		Total	1.00	9.58	10.58	0.95	7.73	8.68	1.80	7.56	9.36
जोड़- विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	**Total-Foreign Trade and Export Promotion**		**31.82**	**2487.09**	**2518.91**	**29.18**	**3029.52**	**3058.70**	**30.05**	**801.50**	**831.55**
बागान	***Plantations***										
13. **वस्तु बोर्ड**	13. Commodity Boards										
13.01 चाय बोर्ड	13.01 Tea Board	2407	4.00	15.00	19.00	3.80	12.49	16.29	3.80	15.00	18.80
		6407	6.00	...	6.00	5.70	...	5.70	5.50	...	5.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.00*	*15.00*	*25.00*	*9.50*	*12.49*	*21.99*	*9.30*	*15.00*	*24.30*
13.02 रबड़ बोर्ड	13.02 Rubber Board	2407	25.00	7.30	32.30	23.75	6.94	30.69	23.35	7.30	30.65
13.03 काफी बोर्ड	13.03 Coffee Board	2407	4.00	5.20	9.20	3.80	4.94	8.74	3.80	5.20	9.00
		6407	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	...	4.75	4.50	...	4.50
जोड़		*Total*	*9.00*	*5.20*	*14.20*	*8.55*	*4.94*	*13.49*	*8.30*	*5.20*	*13.50*
13.04 मसाला बोर्ड	13.04 Spices Board	2407	6.00	2.30	8.30	5.70	2.77	8.47	5.50	2.30	7.80
जोड़ - वस्तु बोर्ड	**Total-Commodity Boards**		**50.00**	**29.80**	**79.80**	**47.50**	**27.14**	**74.64**	**46.45**	**29.80**	**76.25**
14. बागवानी की अन्य योजनाएं	14. Other Scheme of Plantations										
14.01 भण्डागारण के लिए टी.टी.सी.आई की अदायगियां	14.01 Payments to TTCI for warehousing	2407	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.53	0.53
14.02 रूग्ण चाय एककों की अदायगियां	14.02 Payments for sick tea units	2407	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.62*	*0.62*	...	*0.59*	*0.59*	...	*0.62*	*0.62*
जोड़ - बागान	**Total-Plantations**		**50.00**	**30.42**	**80.42**	**47.50**	**27.73**	**75.23**	**46.45**	**30.42**	**76.87**
फसल पालन	***Crop Husbandry***										
15. तम्बाकू बोर्ड	15. Tobacco Board	2401	1.00	1.45	2.45	0.95	1.04	1.99	0.50	1.45	1.95
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*82.82*	*2525.30*	*2608.12*	*77.63*	*3064.31*	*3141.94*	*77.00*	*839.57*	*916.57*
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. चाय व्यापार निगम	1. Tea Trading Corporation	13465	...	0.30	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. भारतीय माइका कारपोरेशन निगम लि०	2. Mica Trading Corpn. of India Ltd	13465	...	6.24	6.24	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*6.54*	*6.54*	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य संस्थाओं/निकायों वस्तु बोर्ड इत्यादि	Other institutions/bodies Commodity Boards etc.	*Total*	...	*11.64*	*11.64*	...	*11.79*	*11.79*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**18.18**	**18.18**	...	**11.79**	**11.79**	...	**10.00**	**10.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	1. Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	13453	31.82	2.38	34.20	29.18	0.35	29.53	30.05	1.16	31.21
2. बागान	2. Plantations	12407	50.00	0.82	50.82	47.50	5.09	52.59	46.45	1.76	48.21
3. फसल पालन	3. Crop Husbandry	12401	1.00	6.00	7.00	0.95	6.35	7.30	0.50	7.08	7.58
4. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	4. General Financial and Trading Institutions.	13465	...	8.98	8.98	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		82.82	18.18	101.00	77.63	11.79	89.42	77.00	10.00	87.00

1. **सचिवालय** - इसमें वाणिज्य विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **व्यापार आयुक्त** - 66 विदेश व्यापार मिशनों में नियुक्त ये व्यापार संबंधी पूछ-ताछ, व्यापारिक विवादों को निपटाने और प्रदर्शनियां तथा मेले आदि आयोजित करने में भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं ।

3. **मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात** - इसमें निर्यात और आयात के मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन और इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 31 क्षेत्रीय आयात और निर्यात नियन्त्रण कार्यालयों पर होने वाले प्रशासनिक व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **शत्रु सम्पत्ति अभिरक्षक** - भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में शत्रु की सम्पत्तियों का प्रबन्ध और उनके अनुरक्षण का दायित्व इस पर है और उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान तथा बंगला देश में अपनी सम्पत्तियां खो दी थी, अनुग्रही भुगतान करता है ।

5. **भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण** - विदेश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए इसे एक केन्द्रीय अभिकरण के रुप में मनोनीत किया गया है । यह, भारत में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेले भी आयोजित करता है । प्राधिकरण को इसके विभिन्न कार्यकलापों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **निर्यात संवर्धन और बाजार विकास सहायता** - यह सहायता भारत के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने, उसमें विविधता लाने तथा भारतीय उत्पादों तथा वस्तुओं के लिए विदेशों में मंडियों का विकास करने के लिए दी गई थी । गैर-परम्परागत तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादों और वस्त्रों के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता संबंधी स्कीमों पर व्यय किया गया था । इसके अतिरिक्त, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा निर्यातकों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provision for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Commerce.

2. **Trade Commissioners** – Posted at 66 Trade Missions abroad, attend to trade enquiries and also assist in settling trade disputes and in organising exhibitions/fairs etc.

3. **Chief Controller of Imports and Exports** – This includes provision for administrative expenditure of organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and 31 Regional Import and Export Control Offices under him.

4. **Custodian of Enemy Property** - is entrusted with the management and preservation of enemy properties in different states in India and makes ex-gratia payments to Indian nationals who had lost their properties in Pakistan and Bangla Desh.

5. **Trade Fair Authority of India**- has been made the nodal agency for participation in international fairs abroad and for organising national and international fairs in India. The provision is for payment of grants- in- aid to the authority for its various activities.

6. **Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development** - was given to stimulate and diversify India's export trade and to develop markets for Indian products/commodities in foreign countries. Expenditure was incurred on schemes of cash compensatory support for export of non-traditional and industrial products and textiles. In addition, Commercial banks were also given subsidy to

और निर्यातों के प्रयोजन के लिए अन्य ऋण सुविधाओं पर लिए जाने वाले रियायती दर पर ब्याज की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए भी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई थी । ये दोनों स्कीमें, अर्थात् (i) नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता भुगतान, और (ii) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ऋण आर्थिक सहायता को क्रमश: 3.7.1991 और 6.8.1991 से समाप्त कर दिया गया । इस समय शामिल की गई व्यवस्था इन स्कीमों से संबंधित बकाया का भुगतान करने और लगातार संभावित निर्यात लाभ (शुल्क वापसी और समाप्त किए जाने वाले उत्पाद शुल्क की वापसी) से संबंधित चालू देयताओं के संबंध में है । इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों और अन्य संस्थाओं को विशिष्ट निर्यात संवर्धन स्कीमों के लिए अनुदानों के भुगतान की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. **मुक्त व्यापार/निर्यात प्रोसेसिंग क्षेत्रों का विकास** -इसमें गांधीधाम (कांडला) में मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र स्थापित करने और मद्रास, फाल्टा, कोचीन, नौएडा और विशाखापत्तनम में स्थापित किए गए निर्यात संवर्द्धन क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है । बजट में आयोजना पक्ष में निर्माण और विकास के लिए तथा गैर आयोजना पक्ष में प्रशासनिक व्यय तथा नई दिल्ली में शतप्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुख जवाहरात व आभूषण परिसर की स्थापना के लिए प्रावधान शामिल है ।

8. **कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - बजट में आयोजना पक्ष की ओर कृषि उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में कुछ कृषि और संसाधित खाद्य उत्पादों के विकास और निर्यात संवर्धन तथा उसमें सम्बद्ध विषयों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

9. **समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण** - इसकी स्थापना निर्यात के विशेष संदर्भ में समुद्री उत्पाद उद्योग का विकास और विनियमन करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी । सामुद्रिक उत्पादनों पर उपकर लगाया जाता है और उसे भारत की समेकित निधि के नामे डाल दिया जाता है । उपकर के संग्रहण पर एम.पी.ई.डी.ए. को धनराशियां जारी कर दी जाती हैं।

10. **व्यापार और अदायगी करारों की शर्तों के अनुसार विदेशी सरकारों को अदायगियाँ**-इसमें विदेशी सरकारों को तकनीकी ऋणों तथा अन्य अदायगियों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । बहुत से पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों और भारत के बीच जो व्यापार तथा भुगतान करार किए गए है जिनके अनुसार अपरिवर्तनीय लेखों के माध्यम से लेन-देन का निपटारा किया जाता है और इन देशों को अल्पकालिक अग्रिम जिनको "तकनीकी ऋण" कहा गया है, देने की व्यवस्था की गई है जिससे कि रुपया निधियों की अस्थायी कमी को पूरा किया जा सके । वे देश इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी उन निधियों में से करते है जो भारत में उनके माल के निर्यात से बनाई जाती है तथा इस प्रकार की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप में दिखायी जाती है, पर इसमें वे अदायगियां शामिल नहीं होती जो पिछले वर्ष से संबंधित होती हैं और अब इनका समायोजन खर्च में से घटाई गई राशियों और आगे ले जाए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के रूप मे किया जाता है।

11. **हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति** - इसमें वस्तुओं के निर्यात/आयात पर हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

12. **विदेश व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें वाणिज्यिक आसूचना और सांख्यिकी के महानिदेशक और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद्, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और अन्य मदों के होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

बागान

13. **वस्तु बोर्ड** - ये बोर्ड महत्वपूर्ण फसलों अर्थात् रबड़, चाय, कहवा, मसालों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और उसका विकास करने के लिए स्थापित किए गए है । इन वस्तुओं पर उपकर लगाए जाते हैं और उपकरों से प्राप्त होने वाली रकम से बोर्डों के प्रशासनिक खर्च और उनके विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों के खर्च के लिए भारत की समेकित निधि से रकमें दी जाती है ।

14. **बागान की अन्य योजनाएं** - इसमें सरकारी चाय भाण्डागारों के संचालन तथा चाय कम्पनी (रूग्ण एककों का अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम 1985 की धारा 7(2) के अन्तर्गत ब्याज की अदायगी करने के लिए चाय व्यापार निगम को अदायगी करने के वास्ते व्यवस्था शामिल है।

फसल पालन

15. **तम्बाकू बोर्ड** - तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने तथा तम्बाकू के निर्यात के लिए संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास करने के लिए 1976 में तम्बाकू बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी ।

compensate them for the concessional rate of interest charged from exporters on advances and other credit facilities for export purposes. Both of these Schemes viz. (i) payment of Cash Compensatory Support and (ii) Credit subsidy to Commercial Banks stand suspended w.e. from 3.7.1991 and 6.8.1991 respectively. The provision now included represents only to clear the residual payments for these two schemes and also current liabilities in respect of the continuing deemed exports banefits (duty draw backs and refund of terminable excise duty). In addition, provision has also been made for payment of grants to Export Promotion Councils and other institutions for expenditure on specific export promotion schemes.

7. **Development of Free Trade/Export Processing Zones** – This includes provision for Free Trade Zone at Gandhidham (Kandla) and export processing zones set up at Madras, Falta, Cochin, Noida and Vishakapatnam. Budget includes provision on plan side for construction and Development and on non-plan side for administrative expenditure for setting up of 100% Export Oriented Gem and Jewellery Complex at New Delhi.

8. **Agriculture Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)** - Budget includes provision on plan side as Grants-in-aid to APEDA for development and promotion of exports of certain agriculture and processed food products and for matter connected therewith.

9. **Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA)**– was set up with the object of developing and regulating the marine products industry with special reference to exports. Cess is levied on Marine Products and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. Funds are released to MPEDA against the collection of cess.

10. **Payments to foreign governments in terms of Trade and Payment Agreements** - This includes provision for technical credits and other payments to foreign Governments. Trade and Payment Agreements between India and most of the East European countries stipulate settlement of transactions through non-convertible accounts and provide for grant of short term advances described as "Technical Credits" to these countries to enable them to tide over any temporary shortage of rupee funds to pay for their imports from India. These credits are repaid by those countries out of the funds generated by their exports to India and such repayments except those relating to the previous years, are now adjusted as reduction of expenditure, repayments of carried over credits being accounted for as receipts.

11. **Reimbursement of losses** – This includes provision for reimbursement of losses on export/import of commodities.

12. **Other Schemes of Foreign Trade and Export Promotion** – This provides for expenditure for Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and Export Inspection Council, International Cooperation and other items.

Plantations

13. **Commodity Boards** – have been set up for developing and increasing export of certain important crops namely, rubber, tea, coffee, spices. Cess is levied on these commodities and from out of the cess proceeds, funds are released for the administrative and developmental expenditure of the Board from the Consolidated Fund of India.

14. **Other Schemes of plantations** – This includes provision for payments to Tea Trading Corporation for running of Public Tea Warehouses, Payment of interest under Section 7(2) of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Units) Act, 1985 etc.

Crop Husbandry

15. **Tobacco Board**– was set up in 1976 to protect the interests of the tobacco growers and to undertake promotional efforts for export of tobacco.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.12

पूर्ति विभाग Department of Supply

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		2.34	25.39	27.73	2.34	25.39	27.73	1.65	26.41	28.06
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**2.34**	**25.39**	**27.73**	**2.34**	**25.39**	**27.73**	**1.65**	**26.41**	**28.06**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	5.54	5.54	...	5.55	5.55	...	5.68	5.68
पूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
2. पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय	2. D.G.S. & D	2057	...	16.86	16.86	...	16.95	16.95	...	17.81	17.81
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह	3. National Test House	3425	2.34	2.99	5.33	2.34	2.89	5.23	1.65	2.92	4.57
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***2.34***	***25.39***	***27.73***	***2.34***	***25.39***	***27.73***	***1.65***	***26.41***	***28.06***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	C. Plan Outlay *	Head of Dev.	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
1. पूर्ति और निपटान	1.Supplies And Disposals	32057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	2.Other Scientific Services	13425	4.00	...	4.00	3.99	...	3.99	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़	**Total**		**4.00**	...	**4.00**	**3.99**	...	**3.99**	**4.00**	...	**4.00**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।
*includes Works Outlay provided in the Demand of the Ministry of Urban Development.

अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	**Other Scientific Services**										
मांग संख्या - 78	Demand No.78	13425	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या - 79	Demand No.79	13425	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	2.35	...	2.35
जोड़	**Total**		**1.66**	...	**1.66**	**1.65**	...	**1.65**	**2.35**	...	**2.35**

1. **सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं**— इसमें पूर्ति विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

2. **पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय** - यह भारत सरकार का एक केन्द्रीय क्रय संगठन है और इसके (i) खरीद (ii) निपटान और (iii) निरीक्षण तीनों कार्यों के लिए अलग-अलग निदेशालय हैं। इसमें उपर्युक्त संगठन के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 0057-पूर्ति और निपटान के अन्तर्गत राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान 31.77 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 के लिए बजट अनुमान 22.65 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण गृह** - यह सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार मूल्यांकन/ परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करता है और परीक्षण-प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है।

"1425"-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का अनुमान, संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 के लिए 0.56 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 के लिए बजट अनुमान 0.60 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है।

1. **Secretariat–General Serivces**—This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Supply and the Pay and Accounts Office.

2. **D.G.S.&D.**– It is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India and has a separate Directorate for each of the three functions of (i) Purchase (ii) Inspection and (iii) Disposals. This provides for the expenditure on the above organisation.

Revenue receipts under 0057-Supplies and Disposals are estimated at Rs.31.77 crores under R.E. 1991-92 and Rs.22.65 crores under BE 1992-93.

3. **National Test House** – Arranges for evaluation and testing of materials for Government as well as private parties as per national/ international standards and issues test certificates.

Receipts under "1425"-Other Scientific Research are estimated at Rs.0.56 crore for R.E. 1991-92 and Rs.0.60 crore for B.E. 1992-93.

संचार मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.13

संचार मंत्रालय Ministry Of Communications

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		4.50	7.08	11.58	2.37	7.38	9.75	2.00	7.34	9.34
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**4.50**	**7.08**	**11.58**	**2.37**	**7.38**	**9.75**	**2.00**	**7.34**	**9.34**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.01	1.01	...	0.96	0.96	...	0.95	0.95
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	**Other Communication Services**										
2. अनुश्रवण सेवाएं	2. Monitoring services	3275	4.50	2.44	6.94	2.37	2.76	5.13	2.00	2.74	4.74
3. अन्य कार्यक्रम	3. Other Programmes	3275	...	3.63	3.63	...	3.66	3.66	...	3.65	3.65
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*4.50*	*7.08*	*11.58*	*2.37*	*7.38*	*9.75*	*2.00*	*7.34*	*9.34*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	1. Other Communications Services	13275	6.00	...	6.00	3.47	...	3.47	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**6.00**	**...**	**6.00**	**3.47**	**...**	**3.47**	**3.00**	**...**	**3.00**

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

मांग संख्या - 78	Demand No.78	0.26	...	0.26	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25
मांग संख्या - 79	Demand No.79	1.24	...	1.24	0.90	...	0.90	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़	**Total**	**1.50**	**...**	**1.50**	**1.10**	**...**	**1.10**	**1.00**	**...**	**1.00**

1. सचिवालय - इसमे मंत्रालय के सचिवालय का व्यय शामिल है।

2. **अनुश्रवण सेवाएं :-** अनुश्रवण संगठन रेडियो आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध के लिए अनुश्रवण प्रेक्षण के आधार पर तकनीकी और सहायक आंकड़े उपलब्ध कराता है, राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेडियो विनियमों को लागू करता है और भारतीय तार अधिनियम, 1885 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कतिपय कानूनी कामों को पूरा करता है । इसके अलावा यह प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रीय रेडियो तरंग आवृत्ति प्रबन्ध करने के लिए रेडियो पारेषण पर हर समय नजर रखता है ।

3. **अन्य कार्यक्रमों** में बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कन्ध से सम्बन्धित अनुमान और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर संचार संघ, जेनेवा और एशिया प्रशान्त दूरसंचार समुदाय, बैंकाक को अदायगियां शामिल हैं । बेतार आयोजन और समन्वय स्कंध पारेषण और ग्रहण केन्द्रों के लिए भारतीय बेतार टेलीग्राफी अधिनियम, 1885 के विभिन्न उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस भी जारी करता है और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुसार बेतार कार्यों के लिए परीक्षाएं लेता है ।

1. **Secretariat** - Covers expenditure on the secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Monitoring Services** :- Monitoring Organisation provides for technical and allied data on the basis of monitoring observations for radio frequency management, enforcement of national and international radio regulations and for carrying out certain statutory functions under the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885 and rules made thereunder. Besides it keeps a round the clock watch on radio transmissions for effective national radio frequency management.

3. **Other programmes** cover the estimates relating to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing and payments to International Telecommunication Union, Geneva and Asian Pacific Telecommunity Bangkok. The Wireless planning and Coordination Wing also issues licences under various provisions of Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1885 for transmitting and receiving stations, and conducts examinations for wireless operators as per international standards.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.14

डाक सेवाएं Postal Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and revenue receipts, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		12.10	243.00	255.10	12.00	243.00	255.00	11.13	137.60	148.73
पूंजी	*Capital*		*59.90*	*-3.00*	*56.90*	*45.00*	*-3.00*	*42.00*	*65.87*	*-4.60*	*61.27*
जोड़	**Total**		**72.00**	**240.00**	**312.00**	**57.00**	**240.00**	**297.00**	**77.00**	**133.00**	**210.00**
डाक सेवाएं	**Postal Services**										
राजस्व भाग	**.Revenue Section**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3201	0.46	105.01	105.47	0.46	93.10	93.56	1.00	104.00	105.00
2. डाक सेवा नेटवर्क	2. Postal Network	3201	6.96	418.44	425.40	6.96	369.30	376.26	5.10	280.10	285.20
3. डाक की छंटाई	3. Mail sorting	3201	...	153.00	153.00	...	153.95	153.95	...	165.00	165.00
4. डाक परिवहन	4. Conveyance of mails	3201	...	195.00	195.00	...	187.90	187.90	...	168.00	168.00
5. एजेंसी सेवाएं	5. Agency services	3201	1.11	41.14	42.25	0.99	43.70	44.69	0.55	45.80	46.35
6. लेखे	6. Accounts	3201	...	38.56	38.56	...	34.00	34.00	...	36.55	36.55
7. इंजीनियरी	7. Engineering	3201	2.00	21.48	23.48	2.00	15.50	17.50	2.33	18.00	20.33
8. कर्मचारियों की सुविधाएं	8. Staff amenities	3201	...	17.14	17.14	...	15.25	15.25	...	14.80	14.80
9. पेंशनें	9. Pensions	3201	...	135.16	135.16	...	168.30	168.30	...	176.50	176.50
10. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	10. Stationery & Printing	3201	...	66.33	66.33	...	69.50	69.50	...	74.70	74.70
11. अन्य	11. Others	3201	1.57	11.74	13.31	1.59	12.50	14.09	2.15	14.15	16.30
12. जोड़ राजस्व व्यय-डाक सेवाएं	12. Total Revenue Expenditure-Postal Services		12.10	1203.00	1215.10	12.00	1163.00	1175.00	11.13	1097.60	1108.73
13. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	13. Less Receipts	1201	...	-960.00	-960.00	...	-920.00	-920.00	...	-960.00	-960.00
14. निवल	*14. Net*		12.10	243.00	255.10	12.00	243.00	255.00	11.13	137.60	148.73
पूंजी भाग	**Capital Section**										
1. डाक संबंधी नेटवर्क	1. Postal Network	5201	25.00	...	25.00	22.25	...	22.25	23.00	...	23.00
2. प्रशासनिक कार्यालय	2. Administrative Offices	5201	3.00	...	3.00	2.35	...	2.35	1.50	...	1.50
3. कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर	3. Staff quarters	5201	5.00	...	5.00	5.15	...	5.15	5.50	...	5.50
4. अन्य	4. Others	5201	26.90	3.00	29.90	15.25	3.00	18.25	35.87	2.90	38.77
5. सरकारी समितियों को ऋण	5. Loans to Co-operative Societies@	7475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	6. Less-receipts and recoveries	5201	...	-6.00	-6.00	...	-6.00	-6.00	...	-7.50	-7.50
	Capital Section(Net)		59.90	-3.00	56.90	45.00	-3.00	42.00	65.87	-4.60	61.27
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*72.00*	*240.00*	*312.00*	*57.00*	*240.00*	*297.00*	*77.00*	*133.00*	*210.00*

@ व्यवस्था एक लाख रुपए से कम है।
@ Provision is less than rupees one lakh.

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय* **C. Plan Outlay***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
डाक सेवाएं*	Postal Services*	13201	72.00	...	72.00	57.00	...	57.00	77.00	...	77.00

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।*
* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

डाक विभाग, जो संचार मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन है, देश में डाक सेवाओं के आयोजन, विकास, विस्तार, प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। यह विभाग सरकार की अल्प बचत योजनाओं, डाक जीवन बीमा योजना आदि के संबंध में कुछ अभिकरण कार्य भी करता है। विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और क्रियाकलापों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए, विभाग के अन्तर्गत 5 डाक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और गाजियाबाद स्थित एक पोस्टल स्टाफ कालेज के अलावा 19 डाक सर्कल हैं ;

2. इस मांग में सेवाओं के राजस्व खाते के व्यय और पूंजी खाते के व्यय दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था है। राजस्व भाग में कार्यचालन व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है, जिसमें एजेंसी सेवाओं के संबंध में व्यय और लेखा परीक्षा तथा पेंशन प्रभारों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल है। सेवाओं के राजस्व भाग में होने वाला निवल घाटा (सकल व्यय में से डाक आय को घटाने के बाद बची राशि) सरकार के सामान्य राजस्व से पूरा किया जाता है। पूंजी भाग में डाकघरों की इमारतों, रेल डाक सेवा की इमारतों और अन्य प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण पर होने वाले व्यय और इसके अतिरिक्त एम. एम. एस./रेल डाक सेवा की मोटर गाड़ियों, मुद्रणालयों और अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्री की खरीद के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. बजट अनुमान, 1991-92 में 960.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों

The Department of Posts, which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications, is responsible for the planning, development, expansion operations and maintenance of Postal Services in the country. It also discharges certain agency functions in respect of Small Savings Schemes of the Government, Postal Life Insurance Scheme etc. For the implementation of the various programmes and activities, the Deptt. has a net work of 19 Postal circles, besides 5 Postal Training Centres and1Postal Staff College at Ghaziabad.

2. This Demand provides for the revenue as well as the capital expenditure of the Services. In the revenue section, the provision is for the working expenses, which also includes those on account of the agency services, as well as expenditure relating to audit and pensionary charges. The net deficit in the Revenue Section of the Services (i.e. Gross expenditure less Postal earnings) is met by the General revenues of the Government. In the Capital Section, provision is made for the expenditure on construction of Post Office buildings, R.M.S. Buildings, and other administrative offices and Staff Quarters, besides purchase of MMS/RMS vans, printing presses and other mechanical aids.

3. The receipts in BE 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 960.00 crores

और संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में 920.00 करोड़ रुपए के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में 960.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

4. अगले वर्ष के बजट में डाक सेवाओं की सामान्य वृद्धि और विस्तार की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. प्रस्तावित परिव्यय की तुलना में वर्ष 1992-93 की आयोजना के वास्तविक लक्ष्य मोटे रूप में इस प्रकार हैः—

(i) डाकघरों की संख्या में वृद्धि (1000)
(ii) डाकघरों की इमारतों का निर्माण-290
(iii) कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-450
(iv) एम एम एस के वाहनों की खरीद-112
(v) अन्य यांत्रिक सहायता सामग्रियों की खरीद ।

against Rs. 960.00 crores in BE 91-92 and Rs.920.00 crores in RE 91-92.

4. Next year's Budget provides for normal growth and expansion of postal services.

5. The physical targets in 1992-93 Plan against the proposed outlays are broadly:-

(i) Addition to Post Offices (1000)
(ii) Construction of Postal Buildings-290
(iii) Constrtuction of Staff Quarters-450
(iv) Purchase of M.M.S.Vehicles-112
(v) Purchase of other machanical aids.

संचार मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.15

दूर संचार सेवाएं Telecommunication Services

क. वसूलियों और राजस्व प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, and revenue receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		*17.00*	...	*17.00*	*17.00*	...	*17.00*	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**17.00**	...	**17.00**	**17.00**	...	**17.00**	...	...	...
क. राजस्व भाग	**A.-Revenue Section**										
दूर संचार	**Telecommunications**										
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	3225	...	219.91	219.91	...	208.36	208.36	...	240.00	240.00
2. प्रचालन व्यय	2. Operational expenses	3225	...	457.52	457.52	...	462.96	462.96	...	508.70	508.70
3. भंडार और कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	3225	...	-71.20	-71.20	...	-76.42	-76.42	...	-97.20	-97.20
4. इंजीनियरी	4. Engineering	3225	90.00	679.66	769.66	67.00	640.97	707.97	70.00	706.02	776.02
5. लेखे और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	3225	...	16.60	16.60	...	16.31	16.31	...	18.11	18.11
6. कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं	6. Amenities to staff	3225	...	12.50	12.50	...	13.60	13.60	...	15.66	15.66
7. पैंशनें	7. Pensions	3225	...	110.00	110.00	...	102.09	102.09	...	130.00	130.00
8. लेखन-सामग्री और मुद्रण	8. Stationery and Printing	3225	...	12.10	12.10	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
9. मूल्य ह्रास	9. Depreciation	3225	...	513.04	513.04	...	512.99	512.99	...	621.04	621.04
10. सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	10. Dividend to General Revenues	3230	...	224.67	224.67	...	245.35	245.35	...	250.79	250.79
11. अधिशेष से निधियों को विनियोग	11. Appropriations from surplus to Funds	3231	...	1487.00	1487.00	...	1570.00	1570.00	...	2140.00	2140.00
12. अन्य	12. Others	3225	...	213.20	213.20	...	211.79	211.79	...	298.88	298.88
13. जोड़ - राजस्व व्यय-दूर संचार सेवाएं	13. Total Revenue Expenditure-Telecom.Services		90.00	3875.00	3965.00	67.00	3918.00	3985.00	70.00	4847.00	4917.00
14. घटाइए- प्राप्तियां	14. Less - Receipts	1225	-90.00	-3875.00	-3965.00	-67.00	-3918.00	-3985.00	-70.00	-4847.00	-4917.00
15 निवल	15. Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communications Services										
16. टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को अनुदान	16. Grants to Centre for Development of Telematics	3275	30.00	...	30.00	28.00	...	28.00	30.00	...	30.00
17. घटाइए - राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से आहरण	17. Less - Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund	3275	-30.00	...	-30.00	-28.00	...	-28.00	-30.00	...	-30.00
राजस्व भाग-निवल	**Revenue Section-Net**		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ख. पूंजी भाग	**B.Capital Section**										
1. तार प्रणालियां	1.Telegraph Systems	5225	70.00	...	70.00	82.00	...	82.00	81.00	...	81.00
2. स्थानीय टेलीफोन प्रणालियां	2. Local Telephone Systems	5225	1746.00	...	1746.00	1799.00	...	1799.00	2129.00	...	2129.00
3. लम्बी दूरी वाली स्विचिंग प्रणालियां	3. Long Distance switching Systems	5225	123.00	...	123.00	130.00	...	130.00	164.00	...	164.00
4. पारेषण प्रणालियां	4. Transmission Systems	5225	440.00	...	440.00	550.00	...	550.00	1243.00	...	1243.00
5. सहायक प्रणालियां	5. Ancillary Systems	5225	10.00	...	10.00	32.00	...	32.00	59.00	...	59.00
6. अन्य भूमि और इमारतें	6. Other Land & Buildings										
(i) आवासीय	(i) Residential	5225	25.00	...	25.00	42.00	...	42.00	52.00	...	52.00
(ii) गैर-आवासीय	(ii) Non-residential	5225	12.00	...	12.00	13.00	...	13.00	25.00	...	25.00
जोड़		*Total*	*37.00*	...	*37.00*	*55.00*	...	*55.00*	*77.00*	...	*77.00*
7. भंडार उचन्त	7. Stores Suspense	5225	...	20.00	20.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	25.00
8. घटाइए-पूंजी खाते की प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	8. Deduct-Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account	5225	-2412.00	-20.00	-2432.00	-2634.00	-25.00	-2659.00	-3753.00	-25.00	-3778.00
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Enterprises										
	9.01 Hindusthan Teleprinters	4859	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	...	...	...
9.01 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स		6859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	...	...	...
10. महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. को उधार	10. Loans to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	7225	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	6.00	...	6.00
घटाइये - पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Less Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund		-7.00	...	-7.00	-7.00	...	-7.00	-6.00	...	-6.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी भाग - निवल	**Capital Section-Net**		17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	17.00	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***17.00***	...	***17.00***	***17.00***	...	***17.00***	...	...	...

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 दूर संचार	9.01 Telecommunications	13225	14.00	2539.00	2553.00	14.00	2736.00	2750.00	...	3859.00	3859.00
9.02 महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि.	9.02 Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	13225	...	650.00	650.00	...	685.00	685.00	...	641.00	641.00
9.03 भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग	9.03 Indian Telephone Industries	12859	...	76.00	76.00	...	76.00	76.00	...	111.00	111.00
9.04 हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लि.	9.04 Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	12859	3.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	6.00	...	7.00	7.00
9.05 विदेश संचार निगम लि.	9.05 Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	13275	...	102.00	102.00	...	134.69	134.69	...	310.00	310.00
जोड़	TOTAL		**17.00**	**3370.00**	**3387.00**	**17.00**	**3634.69**	**3651.69**	...	**4928.00**	**4928.00**

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. दूर संचार सेवाएं	1. Telecommunication services	13225	14.00	3189.00	3203.00	14.00	3421.00	3435.00	...	4500.00	4500.00
2. अन्य संचार सेवाएं	2. Other Communication Services	13275	...	102.00	102.00	...	134.69	134.69	...	310.00	310.00
3. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	3. Telecommunication & Electronic Industries	12859	3.00	79.00	82.00	3.00	79.00	82.00	...	118.00	118.00
जोड़	TOTAL		17.00	3370.00	3387.00	17.00	3634.69	3651.69	...	4928.00	4928.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में की गई निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

दूरसंचार विभाग देश में दूरसंचार सेवाओं के नियंत्रण और प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है । ये सेवाएं देश में 18 दूरसंचार मंडलों और 2 दूरसंचार जिलों के माध्यम से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर प्रचालित की जाती है ।

The Department of Telecommunications is responsible for the control and administration of the Telecommunication Services in the country. The services are operated on a commercial basis, through 18 telecommunication circles and 2 telecommunication districts in the country.

दिल्ली और बम्बई महानगरों में पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से दूरसंचार सेवाओं (टेलीग्राफ सेवाओं को छोड़कर) का प्रबंध महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड (एम. टी. एन. एल.) द्वारा किया जाता है ।

At the metropolitan cities of Delhi and Bombay, the telecommunication services (except telegraph services), are managed by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) with effect from Ist April, 1986.

राजस्व भाग: मांग के राजस्व भाग में की गई व्यवस्था कार्यचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास, लेखा परीक्षा, पेंशन संबंधी प्रभार और अनुसंधान एवं विकास सहित), सामान्य राजस्व से उधार ली गई पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी, विभाग के कार्यचालन से अधिशेष के उसकी आरक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा टेलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को सहायता अनुदान के लिए है।

Revenue Section : The provision in the revenue section of the Demand is for working expenses (including depreciation, audit, pensionary charges and research and development), dividend payable to General Revenues on the borrowed capital, appropriation of the surplus in the working of the Department to its reserve funds, and grant-in-aid to the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT).

वर्ष 1991-92 के बजट अनुमान में आंके गए 3965 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 3985 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया था । यह बढ़ोतरी मुख्यतः रेन्ट काल प्रभारों से प्राप्त राजस्व में वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है ।

Receipts in RE 1991-92 were estimated at Rs. 3985 crores as against Rs.3965 crores assumed in the B.E. 1991-92. The increase is mainly due to increase in revenue from rent and call charges.

सामान्य वृद्धि और महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. द्वारा उनके वर्ष 1992-93 के अनुमानित राजस्व पर संदेय निवल निर्माण कार्य प्रभारों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 4917 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

Receipts in BE 1992-93 are assumed at Rs. 4917 crores, after taking into account the normal growth and net work charges payable by M.T.N.L. on their estimated revenue for 1992-93.

बजट अनुमान (1991-92) की तुलना में वर्ष 1991-92 में कार्यचालन व्यय में संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी मुख्यतः स्टाफ संबंधी खर्चों और छोटे-मोटे कार्य पर कम व्यय होने के कारण हुई थीं।

The revised estimates of working expenses in the year 1991-92 were less as compared to B.E. 1991-92 mainly on account of less expenditure in staff expenses, Petty Works.

वर्ष 1992-93 के कार्यचालन व्यय में वृद्धि व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि की द्योतक है ।

The increase in the working expenses in the year 1992-93 represents the normal growth in expenditure.

पूंजी भाग: इस भाग में दूरसंचार नेटवर्क के विस्तार, टेलेक्स और टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली स्कीमों, स्थानीय टेलीफोन पद्धतियों, लम्बी दूरी की स्विचिंग और परिषण प्रणालियों, जिनमें उपग्रह के जरिए दूरस्थ क्षेत्र दूरसंचार सेवाएं शामिल हैं, प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों के निर्माण और कारखानों और भंडार संगठनों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Capital Section: This section provides for expenditure on expansion of telecommunication network, the schemes being telex and telegraph systems, local telephone systems, long-distance switching and transmission systems, including remote area telecommunication services through satellite, construction of administrative offices and staff quarters and support systems of factories and stores organisations etc.

बजट अनुमान 1991-92 में दूरसंचार विभाग तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए 3387.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय तथा दूरसंचार विभाग के लिए 17.00 करोड़ रुपए के बजट समर्थन की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में दूरसंचार विभाग और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के लिए 3651.69 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजना परिव्यय तथा 17.00 करोड़ के बजटीय समर्थन (दूरसंचार विभाग के लिए 14.00 करोड़ रुपए और एच. टी. एल के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था है.

The Plan Outlay for RE 91-92 of DOT and PSUs put together is Rs. 3651.69 crores with Budgetary Support of Rs. 17.00 crores (Rs. 14.00 crores for DOT and Rs. 3.00 crores for HTL) as against the Plan Outlay of Rs. 3387.00 crores for DOT and PSUs with a Budgetary Support of Rs. 17.00 (Rs. 14.00 crores for D.O.T and Rs. 3.00 crores for H.T.L.) crores for DOT in BE 1991-92.

बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में दूरसंचार विभाग तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य उपक्रमों के लिए 4928 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय और शून्य बजट समर्थन की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

The Plan Outlay for BE 1992-93 has been kept at Rs. 4928 crores for DOT and other PSUs with nil budgetary support.

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.16

रक्षा मंत्रालय Ministry of Defence

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद बजट आवंटन तथा प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं -
A.The Budget allocations ,net of recoveries and receipts are given below:-

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	129.20	129.20	...	118.50	118.50	...	132.77	132.77
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*125.77*	*125.77*	...	*117.43*	*117.43*	...	*120.26*	*120.26*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**254.97**	**254.97**	...	**235.93**	**235.93**	...	**253.03**	**253.03**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	147.63	147.63	...	143.26	143.26	...	162.78	162.78
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
2. कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग	2. Canteen Stores Department :										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2075	...	959.55	959.55	...	1158.28	1158.28	...	1337.65	1337.65
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0075	...	-980.00	-980.00	...	-1185.00	-1185.00	...	-1370.00	-1370.00
2.03 निवल व्यय	2.03 Net Expenditure		...	-20.45	-20.45	...	-26.72	-26.72	...	-32.35	-32.35
2.04 पूंजी व्यय	2.04 Capital Expenditure	4075	...	3.30	3.30	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.63	3.63
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-17.15*	*-17.15*	...	*-23.58*	*-23.58*	...	*-28.72*	*-28.72*
आवास	**Housing**										
3. सी.एस. डी. कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	3.Residential Housing Facilities to the C.S.D. Staff	4216	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.30	0.30
4. रक्षा लेखाविभाग के कर्मचारियों को रिहायशी आवास सुविधाएं	4. Residential Housing Facilities to Defence Accounts Department Staff	4216	...	2.93	2.93	...	2.37	2.37	...	3.35	3.35
जोड़ - आवास	**Total-Housing**		...	**3.21**	**3.21**	...	**2.63**	**2.63**	...	**3.65**	**3.65**
जल आपूर्ति और स्वच्छता	**Water Supply And Sanitation**										
5. जल आपूर्ति योजनाओं को लिए राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	5.Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes	7601	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.00	12.00	...	6.50	6.50
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
6. रक्षा लेखा भवनों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	6.Maintenance and repairs to Defence accounts buildings	2059	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.36	0.36
		4059	...	3.20	3.20	...	1.75	1.75	...	3.22	3.22
जोड़		*Total*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*2.01*	*2.01*	...	*3.58*	*3.58*
7. ब्याज आर्थिक सहायता	*7. Interest Subsidy :*										
7.1 गार्डन रीच शिप-बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स	7.1 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.2 मझगांव डाक लि.	7.2 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. सरकारी उपक्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	*8. Non Plan Investments in Public Enterprises :*										
8.01 भारत डायनामिक्स लि0	8.01 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	4858	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.00	5.00
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि0	8.02 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	4858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.03 मझगांव डाक लि0	8.03 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	4858	...	10.00	10.00	...	9.50	9.50	...	10.00	10.00
8.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	8.04 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	4858	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.65	6.65	...	5.00	5.00
8.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि.	8.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd	4858	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.00	2.00
8.06 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि0	8.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*	...	*24.70*	*24.70*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*
9. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न उधार	*9. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises :*										
9.01 भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लि0	9.01 Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
9.02 भारत डाएनेमिक्स लि0	9.02 Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	6858	...	20.00	20.00	...	19.00	19.00	...	20.00	20.00
9.03 हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि0	9.03 Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6858	...	25.00	25.00	...	23.75	23.75	...	25.00	25.00
9.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इन्जीनियर्स	9.04 Garden reach Ship Builders & Engineers	6858	...	3.00	3.00	...	2.85	2.85	...	3.00	3.00
9.05 गोआ शिपयार्ड लि0	9.05 Goa Shipyard Ltd	6858	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.00	1.00
9.06 भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि0	9.06 Bharat Electronics Ltd.	6859	...	15.00	15.00	...	14.25	14.25	...	15.00	15.00
9.07 मझगांव डाक लि0	9.07 Mazagon Dock Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	9.50	9.50	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*75.00*	*75.00*	...	*71.25*	*71.25*	...	*79.00*	*79.00*
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	2216	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.27	1.27	...	1.45	1.45
		2408	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.53	0.53
		6216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7615	...	2.06	2.06	...	1.96	1.96	...	2.26	2.26
जोड़		*Total*	...	*3.78*	*3.78*	...	*3.66*	*3.66*	...	*4.24*	*4.24*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***254.97***	***254.97***	...	***235.93***	***235.93***	...	***253.03***	***253.03***

1. **सचिवालय** - सामान्य सेवाएं : इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग**: कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है । यह रक्षा सेवाओं के सदस्यों को समूचे भारत में उचित और किफायती दरों पर घरेलू वस्तुएं तथा दैनिक आवश्यकता की अन्य वस्तुएं सप्लाई करने के उद्देश्य से कार्य कर रहा है । इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था निवल कार्यचालन व्यय (प्राप्तियां सकल व्यय से अधिक है) के लिए है। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए बजट में व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था, लेनदेन में सामान्य वृद्धि होने के कारण है।

3 और 4. **आवास**: यह व्यवस्था कैंटीन स्टोर्स विभाग और रक्षा लेखा विभाग के स्टाफ के लिए रिहायशी आवास सुविधाओं के लिए की गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में व्यय व्यवस्था कार्य की गति पर आधारित वास्तविक जरूरतों के कारण है । अधिक व्यवस्था जल तथा बिजली की विपुल मांग में पूर्ति पाने तथा गैर औद्योगिक स्टाफ के वेतन तथा भत्तों के कारण की गई है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए ऋण तथा अग्रिम**: यह व्यवस्था कतिपय छावनी क्षेत्रों (कालिमपोंग, जोधपुर और बंगलौर) में जल पूर्ति स्कीमों के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराए जाने के लिए है । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में योजना की वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

6. **रक्षा लेखा विभाग की इमारतों का रखरखाव /मरम्मत**: यह व्यवस्था रक्षा लेखा महानियंत्रक के अंतर्गत कार्यरत रक्षा लेखा विभाग के कार्यालयों की इमारतों की मरम्मत और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है । वर्ष 1992-93 बजट में वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

8 और 9. **आयोजना भिन्न निवेश/सरकारी उद्यमों को ऋण**: गोआ शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड बम्बई की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसके पास इसकी लगभग 53 प्रतिशत शेयर पूंजी है । इसकी शेष शेयर पूंजी भारत सरकार, सरकारी अभिकरणों तथा निजी शेयर धारियों के पास है ।

31.3.1991 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 8.42 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 4.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 3.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता: यह कम्पनी बहुएककों वाला मध्यम आकार का औद्योगिक उपक्रम है जिसके 9 एकक है जिनमें से 7 कलकत्ता में, एक रांची में तथा एक नागपुर में है । यह कम्पनी समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण तथा मरम्मत और विभिन्न प्रकार की इंजीनियरी की वस्तुओं के निर्माण में लगी हुई है, जिसमें समुद्री डीजल इंजन, इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए आधुनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर, रोड रोलर्स, टर्बाइन, क्रेन, कन्वेयर उपस्कर और प्रैशर वेसल आदि शामिल है।

31.3.1991 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 111.19 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 9.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 8.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

भारत डायनामिक्स लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद (बी0डी0एल0): यह कम्पनी स्थल सेना और वायु सेना की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए टैंक विध्वंसक निर्देशित मिसाइलों के निर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । यह सोनार माडिफिकेशन किटों और टारपीडो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स जैसे विशेष उत्पादों का विनिर्माण करती है । इसके भावी उत्पादन में, दूसरी पीढ़ी के टैंकभेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र, मध्यमदूरी तक मार करने वाले भू-तल से वायुमंडल भेदी प्रक्षेपास्त्र तथा भूतल से भूतल पर मार करने वाले प्रक्षेपास्त्रों का विनिर्माण भी सम्मिलित है ।

31.3.1991 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 115.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

1. **Secretariat - General Services:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry.

2. **Canteen Stores Department:** Canteen Stores Department is a departmental commercial undertaking of the Ministry. It is functioning with the object of providing household articles and other items of daily necessity to members of the Defence Services at reasonable and economical rates throughout India. The provision under this head is for net working expenses (the receipts exceeding the gross expenditure). The provision for the increase in the expenditure in the Budget for the year 1992-93, is due to normal growth in the transactions.

3 and 4. **Housing:** The provision is for residential housing facilities to the staff of the C.S.D. and Defence Accounts Deptt. The provision in the Budget for 1992-93 takes into account, the actual requirements, based on the tempo of work. The increase is due to payment on account of procurement of bulk supply of Water, Electricity and Pay and Allowances of non-industrial staff.

5. **Loans and Advances to State Governments for Water Supply Schemes:** The provision is for grant of loans to Water Supply Schemes in certain Cantonment areas (Kalimpong, Jodhpur & Bangalore). The Budget provisions for 1992-93 takes into account the actual requirement of the scheme

6. **Maintenance/repairs to Defence Accounts Department Buildings:** The provision is for repairs and maintenance expenditure on office and residential buildings of the Defence Accounts Deptt. Offices, functioning under the Controller General of Defence Accounts. Budget for 1992-93 takes into account the actual requirements.

8 & 9. **Non Plan Investment/Loans to Public Enterprises : Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)** is a subsidiary of the Mazagaon Dock Ltd., which holds about 53% share capital of the Company. The remaining shares are held by Government of India, Government agancies and by private share holders.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1991 is Rs. 8.42 crores.

Against a provision of Rs.4.75 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.3.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (Calcutta):- This Company is a multi-unit, medium sized industrial undertaking having 9 Units, 7 at Calcutta and one each at Ranchi and Nagpur. It is engaged in ship-building, ship repairs and manufacture of a wide variety of engineering products including marine diesel engines, sophisticated technological equipments for Steel Plants, Road Rollers, Turbines, Cranes, Conveyor Equipment, Pressure Vessels etc.

The paid-up Capital of the Company is Rs. 111.19 crores as on 31.3.91.

As against a provision of Rs. 9.50 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.8.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad:- This Company is engaged in the manufacture of anti-tank guided missiles to cater to the needs of the Army and the Air Force. It manufactures special products like sonar modification kits and torpedo electronics and its future products include second generation anti-tank missiles, medium range surface to air missiles and surface to surface missiles.

The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 115.00 crores as on 31.3.1991.

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 24.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा उद्यम है । इस समय इस कम्पनी के बारह कारखाने है जो छः विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित है । इनमें से छः कारखाने बंगलौर कम्पलेक्स में है, कोरापुट और नासिक में दो कारखाने तथा लखनऊ और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने तथा एक-एक कोरवा और कानपुर में है । 31.3.1991 को इस कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 120.50 करोड़ रुपए थी ।

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 23.75 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 25.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: भारत इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लि. एक बहु एकक उपक्रम है, जिसके बंगलौर, गाजियाबाद, पुणे मच्छीपट्नम, तलोजा, पंचकुला, कोटद्वार, मद्रास और हैदराबाद स्थित एकक कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने आरम्भ से ही डिजायान, विकास और रेडियो-संचार रडार, प्रसारण उपस्करों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों में इलेक्ट्रोनिक अवयवों के उत्पादन में प्रगामी आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त कर ली है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1991 को 80.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 14.25 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

भारत अर्थ मूवर्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर: इस कम्पनी के दो कारखाने है, (i) बंगलौर में बड़ी लाइनों के लिए एकीकृत रेल डिब्बे तथा हैवी ड्यूटी ट्रैलर्स और बसों के ढांचे बनाने के लिए बंगलौर यूनिट और (ii) मिट्टी हटाने वाले भारी उपस्करों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोलार स्वर्ण क्षेत्र यूनिट । कम्पनी की विघ्नायन इन्डस्ट्रीज लि. नाम की एक सहायक कम्पनी है जो तरीकेरी में स्थित है।

कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 31.3.1990 को 30.00 करोड़ रुपए थी।

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में शून्य रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

मझगांव डाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई : यह शिपयार्ड आधुनिकतम युद्ध पोतों, अर्थात् ध्वंसक जहाजों, लड़ाकू जहाजों, माइन स्वीपरों, ड्रेजरों, वाटर टेकरों आदि का निमार्ण करने के अलावा 26000 मी. टन लदान क्षमता (डी.डब्लू.टी) तक के जहाज निर्माण करने की क्षमता रखता है । यह भारी और मालवाही जलयानों को सभी प्रकार की भारी मरम्मत करने की क्षमता भी रखता है । कम्पनी अन्य रक्षा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों अर्थात् गोवा स्थित गोवा शिपयार्ड लि. की धारक कम्पनी है।

31.3.1991 को कम्पनी की चुकता पूंजी 168.70 करोड़ रुपए थी। संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 19.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के मुकाबले बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

10. **अन्य व्यय:** इसमें मुख्यतः मंत्रालय से संबधित कुछ मदो को शामिल किया गया है जैसे कि थल सेना खरीद संगठन, भूमि आदि की खरीद के लिए वायु सेना, नौ सेना आवास बोर्ड को उधार । बजट में वर्ष की सामान्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

As against a provision of Rs. 24.70 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.25.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore:- Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is the largest of the Defence Public Sector Enterprises. The Company has 12 factories located in 6 different States. 6 of these constitute Bangalore Complex., 2 factories are at Koraput and Nasik, 2 factories are at Lucknow and Hyderabad and one each at Korwa and Kanpur. The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1991 stood at Rs.120.50 crores.

As against a provision of Rs. 23.75 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.25.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore :- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) is a multi-unit undertaking with 9 operating units located at Bangalore, Ghaziabad, Pune, Machilipatnam, Taloja, Panchkula, Kotdwar, Madras and Hyderabad. Since its inception the company has achieved progressive self reliance in the design, development and production of Radio-communication, Radar, Broadcasting equipments and electronic components of international standards.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1991 stood at Rs. 80.00 crores.

As against a provision of Rs.14.25 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.15.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore:- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) has two factories, viz. (i) Bangalore unit for the manufacture of broad gauge integral rail coaches, heavy duty trailers and bus bodies and (ii) Kolar Gold Field Unit for manufacture of heavy earth moving equipment. The Company has one subsidiary company viz Vignyan Industries Ltd. located at Tarikeri.

The paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.1990 is Rs.30.00 crores.

Against nil provision in RE 91-92, Rs. 10.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay:- This Shipyard is capable of building vessels upto 26000 DWT besides sophisticated warships such as frigates, destroyers, mine sweepers, dredgers, water tankers etc. It is also equipped to carry out all type of major repairs to passenger -cum-cargo and cargo ships. The Company is the holding company of another Defence Public Sector understanting viz Goa shipyard Ltd. located in Goa.

The paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1991 is Rs. 168.70 crores. As against a provision of Rs.19.00 crores in RE 91-92, Rs.15.00 crores have been provided in BE 92-93.

10. **Other Expenditure:** Covers mainly certain items relating to the Ministry such as the Army Purchase Organisation, loans for Airforce, Naval Housing Board for purchase of land etc. The Budget takes into account the normal requirements in the year.

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.17

रक्षा पेंशनें Defence Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	1750.00	1750.00	...	1840.00	1840.00	...	2120.00	2120.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**1750.00**	**1750.00**	...	**1840.00**	**1840.00**	...	**2120.00**	**2120.00**
1. पेंशनें और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	1. Pensions and Other Retirement benefits										
थल सेना	Army	2071	...	1644.61	1644.61	...	1730.41	1730.41	...	1993.81	1993.81
नौ सेना	Navy	2071	...	26.04	26.04	...	27.09	27.09	...	31.24	31.24
वायु सेना	Air Force	2071	...	78.34	78.34	...	81.49	81.49	...	93.94	93.94
2. पुरस्कार - थल सेना, नौ सेना और वायु सेना	2. Rewards- Army,Navy & Airforce	2071	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01	...	1.01	1.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***1750.00***	***1750.00***	...	***1840.00***	***1840.00***	...	***2120.00***	***2120.00***

रक्षा मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत तीनों सेवाओं अर्थात् थल सेना, नौ सेना और वायु सेना (जिसमें असैनिक कर्मचारी भी शामिल है) के सेवानिवृत रक्षा कार्मिकों और साथ ही आयुध कारखानों के लिए रक्षा पेंशनों में पेंशन प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। इसमें पेंशन और उपदानों, पारिवारिक पेंशनों, विकलांगता पेंशनों और हताहत होने पर दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कारों जैसे युद्ध में क्षति होने पर दिए जाने वाले वेतनों और साथ ही वीरता पुरस्कारों जैसे परमवीर चक्र, महावीर चक्र आदि के अतिरिक्त पेंशनों के संराशीकृत मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था की गयी है।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में मांग में जो वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की गयी है, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशनरों के लिए स्वीकृत मंहगाई राहत, संराशीकृत मूल्य की बहाली और सरकार द्वारा रक्षा पेंशनरों को स्वीकृत की जाने वाली तदर्थ राहत के कारण है।

Defence Pensions, under the Ministry of Defence, provides for pensionery charges in respect of retired Defence personnel of the three Services viz. Army, Navy and Air Force (including Civilian employees) also that of Ordnance Factories. It covers payments of pension & Gratuities, Family pensions, Disability pensions & Casualty Awards such as War Injury Pay and also Gallantry Awards like Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra etc. besides commuted value of pensions.

The increased provision in the R.E. 1991-92 and BE 1992-93 in the Demand is on account of Dearness Relief sanctioned to the Central Government pensioners, restoration of commuted portion and ad-hoc relief likely to be sanctioned by Government to Defence pensioners.

रक्षा सेवाएं - थल सेना DEFENCE SERVICES-ARMY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.18

रक्षा सेवाएं-थल सेना Defence Services-Army

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		....	8079.13	8079.13	...	8134.26	8134.26	...	8638.97	8638.97
पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		...	**8079.13**	**8079.13**	...	**8134.26**	**8134.26**	...	**8638.97**	**8638.97**
1. थल सेना का वेतन और भत्ते 1. Pay and Allowances of the Army	2076	...	3158.16	3158.16	...	3258.16	3258.16	...	3486.23	3486.23
2. सहायक बलों का वेतन और भत्ते तथा विविध व्यय 2. Pay and Allowances and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Auxiliary Forces	2076	...	43.28	43.28	...	32.04	32.04	...	32.00	32.00
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते 3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2076	...	441.50	441.50	...	456.50	456.50	...	489.02	489.02
4. परिवहन 4. Transportation	2076	...	216.55	216.55	...	216.55	216.55	...	224.17	224.17
5. मिलिटरी फार्म 5. Military Farms	2076	...	53.10	53.10	...	59.10	59.10	...	61.18	61.18
6. अनुसंधान और विकास 6. Research and Development	2076	...	512.10	512.10	...	493.77	493.77	...	518.93	518.93
7. निरीक्षण 7. Inspection	2076	...	104.41	104.41	...	104.41	104.41	...	109.25	109.25
8. भण्डार 8. Stores	2076	...	3041.80	3041.80	...	3080.50	3080.50	...	3188.89	3188.89
9. निर्माण कार्य 9. Works	2076	...	466.35	466.35	...	486.35	486.35	...	502.94	502.94
10. राष्ट्रीय रायफल्स 10. Rashtriya Rifles	2076	...	11.16	11.16	...	11.16	11.16	...	11.55	11.55
11. राष्ट्रीय केडेट कोर 11. National Cadet Corps	2076	...	77.18	77.18	...	72.18	72.18	...	75.75	75.75
12. अन्य व्यय 12. Other Expenditure	2076	...	179.64	179.64	...	169.64	169.64	...	175.61	175.61
13. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां *13. Less Revenue Receipts*	*0076*	...	*-226.10*	*-226.10*	...	*-306.10*	*-306.10*	...	*-236.55*	*-236.55*
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		...	***8079.13***	***8079.13***	...	***8134.26***	***8134.26***	...	***8638.97***	***8638.97***

टिप्पणी :– *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note : *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.19

रक्षा सेवाएं- नौ सेना Defence Services-Navy

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts, are given below:

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	892.06	892.06	...	942.00	942.00	...	990.21	990.21
पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ Total		**...**	**892.06**	**892.06**	**...**	**942.00**	**942.00**	**...**	**990.21**	**990.21**
1. नौसेना के वेतन और भत्ते 1. Pay and Allowances of Navy	2077	...	205.27	205.27	...	205.00	205.00	...	219.35	219.35
2. रिजर्व सैनिकों के वेतन और भत्ते 2. Pay and Allowances of Reservists	2077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते 3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2077	...	151.00	151.00	...	151.00	151.00	...	161.57	161.57
4. परिवहन 4. Transportation	2077	...	34.83	34.83	...	45.00	45.00	...	47.16	47.16
5. भण्डार 5. Stores	2077	...	380.35	380.35	...	400.00	400.00	...	419.21	419.21
6. निर्माण कार्य 6. Works	2077	...	89.61	89.61	...	105.00	105.00	...	110.04	110.04
7. अन्य व्यय 7. Other Expenditure	2077	...	55.00	55.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	62.88	62.88
8. घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां *8. Less Revenue Receipts*	*0077*	...	*-24.00*	*-24.00*	...	*-24.00*	*-24.00*	...	*-30.00*	*-30.00*
कुल जोड़ ***Grand Total***		...	***892.06***	***892.06***	...	***942.00***	***942.00***	...	***990.21***	***990.21***

टिप्पणी :— अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.20

रक्षा सेवाएं—वायु सेना Defence Services-Air Force

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	2054.96	2054.96	...	2334.22	2334.22	...	2463.27	2463.27
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**2054.96**	**2054.96**	...	**2334.22**	**2334.22**	...	**2463.27**	**2463.27**
1. वायु सेना का वेतन और भत्ते	1. Pay and Allowances of Air Force	2078	...	528.21	528.21	...	546.47	546.47	...	584.72	584.72
2. रिजर्व और सहायक सेवाओं के वेतन और भत्ते	2. Pay and Allowances of Reserve and Auxiliary Services	2078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. सिविलियनों के वेतन और भत्ते	3. Pay and Allowances of Civilians	2078	...	81.49	81.49	...	82.30	82.30	...	88.06	88.06
4. परिवहन	4. Transportation	2078	...	54.84	54.84	...	54.84	54.84	...	57.11	57.11
5. भण्डार	5. Stores	2078	...	1241.48	1241.48	...	1509.58	1509.58	...	1572.16	1572.16
6. निर्माण कार्य	6. Works	2078	...	169.94	169.94	...	171.07	171.07	...	178.16	178.16
7. विशेष परियोजनायें	7. Special Projects	2078	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2078	...	38.00	38.00	...	38.00	38.00	...	39.58	39.58
9. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	*9. Less Revenue Receipts*	*0078*	...	*-66.00*	*-66.00*	...	*-75.04*	*-75.04*	...	*-63.52*	*-63.52*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***2054.96***	***2054.96***	...	***2334.22***	***2334.22***	...	***2463.27***	***2463.27***

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय ***MINISTRY OF DEFENCE***

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 21

रक्षा आयुध कारखाने Defence Ordnance Factories

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन और राजस्व प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts , are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	112.63	112.63	...	56.63	56.63	...	60.86	60.86
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**112.63**	**112.63**	...	**56.63**	**56.63**	...	**60.86**	**60.86**
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction and Administration	2079	...	11.60	11.60	...	11.60	11.60	...	12.40	12.40
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2079	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.65	2.65
3. विनिर्माण	3. Manufacture	2079	...	600.00	600.00	...	590.00	590.00	...	631.30	631.30
4. भंडार	4. Stores	2079	...	999.00	999.00	...	985.00	985.00	...	1036.70	1036.70
5. अनुरक्षण-मशीनरी और उपस्कर	5.Maintenance- Machinery and Equipment	2079	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.84	5.84
6. परिवहन	6.Transportation	2079	...	20.00	20.00	...	22.00	22.00	...	23.50	23.50
7. निर्माण कार्य	7 .Works	2079	...	32.00	32.00	...	33.00	33.00	...	35.00	35.00
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2079	...	113.00	113.00	...	120.07	120.07	...	123.00	123.00
9. नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	9. Renewals and Replacements	2079	...	80.00	80.00	...	80.00	80.00	...	100.00	100.00
10. नवीकरण आरक्षित से निधि से/को अन्तरण-नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि आयुध कारखाने	10. Transfer to/from Renewal Reserve Fund - Renewal Reserve Fund Ord. Factories	2079	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	...	...
11 घटाइए - थल सेना नौ सेना, वायु सेना आदि को की गई आपूर्तियों के लिए वसूलियां	11.Deduct-Recoveries for supplies made to Army, Navy Air Force, etc	2079	...	-1620.41	-1620.41	...	-1633.50	-1633.50	...	-1720,72	-1720.72
12. घटाइए राजस्व प्राप्तियां	*12.Less Revenue Receipts*	*0079*	...	*-140.56*	*-140.56*	...	*-169.54*	*-169.54*	...	*-188.81*	*-188.81*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***112.63***	***112.63***	...	***56.63***	***56.63***	...	***60.86***	***60.86***

टिप्पणी :— अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

रक्षा मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF DEFENCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.22

रक्षा सेवाओ का पूंजी परिव्यय Capital outlay on Defence Services.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*5211.22*	*5211.22*	...	*4882.89*	*4882.89*	...	*5346.69*	*5346.69*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**5211.22**	**5211.22**	...	**4882.89**	**4882.89**	...	**5346.69**	**5346.69**
1. भूमि	**1. Land**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	25.00	25.00	...	45.00	45.00	...	33.00	33.00
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	5.00	5.00	...	2.06	2.06	...	2.16	2.16
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	12.00	12.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.29	7.29
2. निर्माण	**2. Construction**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	269.46	269.46	...	199.46	199.46	...	206.48	206.48
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	120.00	120.00	...	63.00	63.00	...	66.03	66.03
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	108.00	108.00	...	94.03	94.03	...	97.93	97.93
3. विमान और एयरो इंजिन	**3. Air-Craft &Aero-Engine**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	25.00	25.00	...	53.04	53.04	...	54.91	54.91
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	400.00	400.00	...	298.00	298.00	...	312.31	312.31
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	1449.29	1449.29	...	1356.94	1356.94	...	1675.20	1675.20
4. भारी और मध्यम गाड़ियां	**4. Heavy and Medium Vehicles**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	65.00	65.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	41.40	41.40
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	10.00	10.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.14	3.14
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	2.56	2.56	...	2.56	2.56	...	2.67	2.67
5. अन्य उपस्कर	**5. Other Equipment**										
थल सेना	Army	4076	...	1065.00	1065.00	...	1165.00	1165.00	...	1219.61	1219.61
नौ सेना	Navy	4076	...	28.00	28.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.77	16.77
वायु सेना	Air Force	4076	...	203.99	203.99	...	221.05	221.05	...	230.21	230.21
6. नौसैनिक बेड़ा	6. Naval Fleet	4076	...	700.00	700.00	...	750.00	750.00	...	786.12	786.12
7. नौसैनिक डाक यार्ड	7. Naval Dock-Yards	4076	...	150.00	150.00	...	53.00	53.00	...	55.44	55.44
8. विशेष परियोजनाएं	8. Special projects	4076	...	83.00	83.00	...	38.00	38.00	...	39.56	39.56
9. आयुध कारखाने	9. Ordnance factories	4076	...	288.18	288.18	...	268.18	268.18	...	280.00	280.00
10. अनुसंधान और विकास	10. Research & Development	4076	...	179.60	179.60	...	197.93	197.93	...	206.71	206.71
11. निरीक्षण	11 Inspection	4076	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.97	4.97
12. चल स्टाक की खरीद	12. Procurement of Rolling Stock	4076	...	12.60	12.60	...	2.60	2.60	...	2.70	2.70
13. राष्ट्रीय राइफल	13. Rashtriya Rifles	4076	...	3.00	3.00	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
14. राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर	14. National Cadet Corps	4076	...	0.54	0.54	...	0.54	0.54	...	0.55	0.55
15. अन्य	15 Others	4076	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.03	1.03
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	*5211.22*	*5211.22*	...	*4882.89*	*4882.89*	...	*5346.69*	*5346.69*

टिप्पणी :— *अनुमान का ब्योरा एक अलग दस्तावेज में दिया गया है ।*

Note: *The details of estimates are given in a separate document.*

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.23

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय Ministry of Environment and Forests

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		292.53	39.71	332.24	260.67	39.71	300.38	274.01	39.57	313.58
पूंजी	*Capital*		*7.56*	...	*7.56*	*5.42*	...	*5.42*	*5.79*	...	*5.79*
जोड़	Total		**300.09**	**39.71**	**339.80**	**266.09**	**39.71**	**305.80**	**279.80**	**39.57**	**319.37**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.20	2.20	...	2.52	2.52	...	2.49	2.49
पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Ecology and Environment**										
2. सर्वेक्षण	2. Survey										
2.01 वनस्पति	2.01 Botanical	3435	1.80	5.00	6.80	1.70	4.82	6.52	1.80	4.81	6.61
2.02 प्राणिविज्ञान	2.02 Zoological	3435	1.80	4.80	6.60	1.70	4.66	6.36	1.30	4.63	5.93
जोड़		*Total*	*3.60*	*9.80*	*13.40*	*3.40*	*9.48*	*12.88*	*3.10*	*9.44*	*12.54*
3. पर्यावरण शिक्षा/ प्रशिक्षण/ विस्तार	3. Environmental Education/ Training/Extension	3435	2.45	0.78	3.23	2.60	0.68	3.28	4.40	0.68	5.08
4. संरक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Conservation Programme	3435	3.25	...	3.25	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50
5. पर्यावरणीय आयोजना और समन्वय	5. Environmental Planning and Coordination	3435	2.60	1.00	3.60	2.90	1.00	3.90	3.65	1.00	4.65
6. अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी सम्पोषण	6. Research and Ecological Regeneration	3435	7.30	...	7.30	9.25	...	9.25	10.20	...	10.20
7. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	7. International Cooperation	3435	0.25	0.31	0.56	0.35	0.42	0.77	0.40	0.42	0.82
प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण	Prevention and Control of Pollution										
8. गंगा के प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	8. Prevention of Pollution of Ganga	3435	69.59	...	69.59	54.15	...	54.15	49.65	...	49.65
		3601	0.41	...	0.41	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*70.00*	...	*70.00*	*54.50*	...	*54.50*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*
9. वायु और जल प्रदूषण की रोकथाम	9. Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	3435	17.95	10.69	28.64	7.45	10.69	18.14	15.05	10.69	25.74
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*17.95*	*10.69*	*28.64*	*7.45*	*10.69*	*18.14*	*15.05*	*10.69*	*25.74*
10. प्रभाव मूल्यांकन	10. Impact Assessment	3435	2.50	0.11	2.61	1.50	0.11	1.61	2.00	0.11	2.11
जोड़-प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण	**Total-Prevention and Control of Pollution**		**90.45**	**10.80**	**101.25**	**63.45**	**10.80**	**74.25**	**67.05**	**10.80**	**77.85**
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	3435	5.13	0.02	5.15	4.17	0.02	4.19	6.17	0.02	6.19
12. पारिस्थितिकी पर्यावरण पर पूंजी परिव्यय	12. Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment	5425	2.10	...	2.10	2.85	...	2.85	4.43	...	4.43
जोड़-पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	**Total- Ecology and Environment**		**117.13**	**22.71**	**139.84**	**92.47**	**22.40**	**114.87**	**102.90**	**22.36**	**125.26**
वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Forestry and Wildlife**										
13. अनुसंधान	13. Research	2406	7.55	6.94	14.49	17.07	7.24	24.31	20.25	7.24	27.49
14. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण	14. Education and Training	2406	3.05	3.16	6.21	2.50	2.63	5.13	3.80	2.57	6.37
15. वन संसाधनों का सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग	15. Survey and utilisation of Forest Resources	2406	1.90	1.58	3.48	0.94	1.73	2.67	1.90	1.71	3.61
16. वन संरक्षण, विकास और पुनर्जनन	16. Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration	2406	1.25	...	1.25	1.10	...	1.10	1.50	...	1.50
		3601	5.39	...	5.39	3.82	...	3.82	6.29	...	6.29
		3602	0.41	...	0.41	0.33	...	0.33	0.46	...	0.46
जोड़		*Total*	*7.05*	...	*7.05*	*5.25*	...	*5.25*	*8.25*	...	*8.25*
17. अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes	2406	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43
18. वन्य जीवन	18. Wild Life	2406	6.25	2.69	8.94	5.82	2.76	8.58	5.45	2.77	8.22
		3601	21.50	...	21.50	17.78	...	17.78	20.50	...	20.50
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*28.05*	*2.69*	*30.74*	*23.90*	*2.76*	*26.66*	*26.45*	*2.77*	*29.22*
19. राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम	19. National Wastelands Development Programme										
19.01 राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड	19.01 National Wastelands Development Board	2406	23.80	...	23.80	23.07	...	23.07	10.69	...	10.69
19.02 एकीकृत मृदा और जल संरक्षण योजना	19.02 People's Nurseries	2406	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	0.80
		3601	17.00	...	17.00	17.00	...	17.00	16.00	...	16.00
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		Total	17.20	...	17.20	17.20	...	17.20	17.00	...	17.00
19.03 अन्य योजनाएं	19.03 Other Schemes	2406	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.60	...	6.60
		3601	88.60	...	88.60	80.82	...	80.82	80.30	...	80.30
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
		7601	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*89.00*	...	*89.00*	*81.22*	...	*81.22*	*87.30*	...	*87.30*
जोड़-एन डब्ल्यू डी पी	**Total-NWDP**		**130.00**	...	**130.00**	**121.49**	...	**121.49**	**114.99**	...	**114.99**
20. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	20. Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wildlife	4406	5.36	...	5.36	2.47	...	2.47	1.26	...	1.26
जोड़ - वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	**Total- Forestry and Wildlife**		**182.96**	**14.80**	**197.76**	**173.62**	**14.79**	**188.41**	**176.90**	**14.72**	**191.62**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*300.09*	*39.71*	*339.80*	*266.09*	*39.71*	*305.80*	*279.80*	*39.57*	*319.37*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

ग. योजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	2. Ecology and Environment	13435	117.23	...	117.23	92.97	...	92.97	103.00	...	103.00
3. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	3. Forestry and Wildlife	12406	183.21	...	183.21	174.09	...	174.09	177.00	...	177.00
जोड़	**Total**		**300.44**	...	**300.44**	**267.06**	...	**267.06**	**280.00**	...	**280.00**
	*नीचे दिया गया निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है।		*Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-								
1. पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण	1. Ecology and Environment										
माग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	13435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
माग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13435	0.10	...	0.10	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**0.10**	...	**0.10**	**0.50**	...	**0.50**	**0.10**	...	**0.10**
2. वानिकी और वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and Wildlife										
माग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	12406	...	...	...	0.07	...	0.07	...	...	...
माग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	12406	0.25	...	0.25	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़	**Total**		**0.25**	...	**0.25**	**0.47**	...	**0.47**	**0.10**	...	**0.10**
जोड़ निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय	**Total Works Outlay**		**0.35**	...	**0.35**	**0.97**	...	**0.97**	**0.20**	...	**0.20**

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण और वन मत्रालय के सचिवालय और मुख्यालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण

2. (i) **सर्वेक्षण** - भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण जिसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता मे है, निम्नलिखित कार्यो को देखता है (क) देश के विभिन्न भागो मे वनस्पतियों का गहन अध्ययन (ख) राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय वनस्पतियों के रूप मे पौधा सम्पति का संग्रह, देखभाल करना, उनका पता लगाना और उनकी सूची तैयार करना और (ग) आर्थिक और औषधियों के काम आने वाले पौधों का अध्ययन करना।

(ii) भारतीय प्राणि विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण अपने कलकत्ता मुख्यालय मे, समूह सर्वेक्षण और समुद्री जन्तुओं सहित जन्तु समूहों के क्रमबद्ध प्राणि विज्ञान, पशु पारिस्थितिकी, प्राणी विज्ञान में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

3. **पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण/विस्तार :** यह विभाग प्रदर्शनियों, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, संगोष्ठियों/कार्यशालाओं के माध्यम से लगभग सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों को पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देता है। यह विभाग प्राथमिक और उच्चतर स्कूल स्तर पर और कालेजों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करके पर्यावरण संबंधी शिक्षा के संवर्धन का कार्य भी कर रहा है ।

इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत स्थापित राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक इतिहास संग्रहालय ऐसा केन्द्र है जो स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों को देश में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण की जरूरत संबंधी जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने और संवर्धन की दृष्टि से, पारिस्थितिकी, वन्य जीवन और पर्यावरण संबंधी संरक्षण के क्षेत्र मे अनौपचारिक शिक्षा प्रदान करता है ।

4. **संरक्षण कार्यक्रम**

5. **पर्यावरण संबंधी आयोजना और समन्वय**

6. **अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरुत्पादन** - इन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न संगठनों द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को विभाग द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है। इस विभाग का लक्ष्य पारिस्थितिकी का विकास, क्षतिग्रस्त पारिस्थितिकी प्रणाली के पुनरुत्थान मे विश्वविद्यालयों, वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की अधिक सक्रिय भागीदारी प्राप्त करना है। इस विभाग ने पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों के संग्रह, संसाधन और प्रसार के लिए पर्यावरणीय सूचना प्रणाली स्थापित की है और इसने नशीले रासायनिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण आदि के क्षेत्र मे दस सूचना केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए हैं।

7. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :-** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, पर्यावरण संबंधी अनुसंधान और पारिस्थितिकी पुनरुत्पादन के विकास के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान का प्रावधान किया गया है।

प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण

8. **गंगा के प्रदूषण का निवारण :** गंगा नदी के प्रदूषित हिस्सों की सफाई के लिए एक कार्ययोजना तैयार की गई है और इसके कार्यान्वयन पर नजर रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। मुख्य कार्यक्रम दिकपरिवर्तन, मल (सीवर) सफाई और पम्पिंग सेटों के नवीनीकरण से संबंधित है। निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है : (1) नदी से अपशिष्ट जल का अवरोधन और दिक्परिवर्तन (2) जैव-ऊर्जा जैसे संसाधनों को पुनः व्यवस्थित करके अपशिष्ट जल का उपचार (3) अन्य सफाई सम्बन्धी उपायों जैसे कि कम लागत की सफाई व्यवस्था, जीवजन्तु संरक्षण आदि।

9. **वायु और जल प्रदूषण का निवारण** - इस आयोजनागत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्य की मुख्य मदें नीचे दी गई हैं: (i) केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को सहायता अनुदान; (ii) केन्द्रीय जल प्रयोगशाला; (iii) राज्य सरकारों/ केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड को उपकर की प्रतिपूर्ति; (iv)

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** This provides for expenditure on Secretariat and Headquarters of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Ecology and Environment

2. (i) **Surveys :** The Botanical Survey of India, with its headquarters at Calcutta looks after (a) intensive floristic study in different parts of the country, (b) collection, observation, identification and preparation of an inventory of the plant wealth in the form of national and regional floras and (c) studies of economic and medicinal plants.

(ii) Zoological Survey of India with its headquarters at Calcutta is responsible for carrying out the faunistic survey and research work in systematic Zoology, Animal Ecology, Zoolography of various groups of animals including marine fauna.

3. **Environmental Education/Training/Extension :** The Department gives priority to Environmental Education of almost all age groups of the country's population through exhibitions, training programmes etc. The Department is also involved in promoting environmental education by imparting non-formal education at the primary and secondary school level and in colleges and universities.

National Museum of Natural History is a centre set up under the Department to impart non-formal education to the school going children in the field of ecology, wildlife and environmental conservation with a view to create and promote awareness in the country about the need to conserve national natural resources.

4. **Conservation Programme.**

5. **Environmental Planning and Coordination.**

6. **Research and Ecological Regeneration :** Under these programmes research projects undertaken by various organisations are supported by the Department. The Department envisages more active participation of universities, scientific institutions and voluntary organisations in eco-development, restoration of damaged eco-systems and eco-regeneration of degraded areas. The Department has also set up environmental information system for collecting, processing and dissemination of environmental data and has also set up ten Information Centres in the field of toxic chemical pollution control etc.

7. **International Cooperation :** Under this scheme, provisions are made for contribution to UNO and other International Organisations to develop Environmental Research and Eco-regeneration.

Prevention and Control of Pollution :

8. **Prevention of Pollution of Ganga :** An action plan has been drawn up for clearing the polluted stretches of River Ganga and to oversee its implementation. The major work programmes relate to diversion, sewer cleaning and renovation of pumping sets. The schemes proposed to be taken up are : (i) Interception and diversion of waste water from the river (ii) Treatment of waste water with recovery of resources such as bioenergy (iii) Other sanitation measures, such as low cost sanitation, biological conservation etc.

9. **Prevention of air and water pollution :** The main items of work under this plan programme are: (i) Grants-in-aid to the Central Pollution Control Board; (ii) Central Water Laboratory; (iii) Reimbursement of Cess to State Governments/Central Pollution

तटीय प्रदूषण का निवारण (इसमें प्रयोगशाला शामिल है) और (v) प्रदूषण की दृष्टि से संगत योजनाओं का वित्तपोषण।

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना 1974 में की गई थी। वायु (प्रदूषण का निवारण और नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981 के लागू किए जाने से केन्द्रीय बोर्ड ने वायु प्रदूषण के निवारण और नियंत्रण के लिए जिम्मेवारी ले ली है। इसमें सामान्य अपगामी अभिक्रिया संयंत्रों के लिए दिया गया सहायता अनुदान भी शामिल है।

10. **प्रभाव मूल्यांकन :** पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन अध्ययनों के लिए, सूचना प्राप्त करने और विकास परियोजनाओं के पर्यावरणीय पहलू के साथ-साथ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट मार्ग निर्देशों के लिए प्रश्नावलियां तैयार की गई हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम विचार के लिए विभाग को भेजे गए, जो कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए गठित तकनीकी समितियों द्वारा अनुमोदित हैं। 1992-93 के दौरान नई योजनाएं जैसे कि पर्यावरणीय लेखा-परीक्षा, पर्यावरणीय सांख्यिकी और मानचित्र तथा स्वच्छ प्रौद्योगिकियां लघु उद्योगों द्वारा अपनाए जाएंगे।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :-**

पर्यावरणीय नीति और विधि तथा पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण प्राधिकरण : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य राज्य सरकारों, राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों और अन्य पर्यावरणीय प्रयोगशालाओं को जोखिम पदार्थों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए मानक तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार तथा पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की भी सहायता करना है।

पर्यावरण सुधार परियोजना : यह बेरोजगार युवाओं को लाभप्रद रोजगार प्रदान करने तथा विभिन्न प्रकार की निम्नकोटि की भूमि की उत्पादकता में सुधार और पुनर्स्थापन के दोहरे प्रयोजन को पूरा करता है।

इन कार्यक्रमों में पीताम्बर पंत, राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली, जैव विविधता संरक्षण तथा मानीटरिंग और मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है।

12. **पारिस्थितिकी और पर्यावरण संबंधी पूंजीगत परिव्यय :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत वैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरण अनुसंधान संबंधी सिविल इंजीनियरी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है।

वानिकी और वन्य जीवन :

13. **अनुसंधान :-** भारत में वर्तमान वनक्षेत्र को संरक्षित करने तथा वनों की उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के दोहरे राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए 31.12.1986 में आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. की स्थापना करके वानिकी अनुसंधान को पुनर्गठित किया गया था। आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. को दिनांक 22.6.90 के संकल्प संख्या 1-8/89-आर. टी. और दिनांक 30.5.1991 के पत्र के तहत 1.6.1991 से स्वायत्त दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है। वन-अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून एक श्रेष्ठ अनुसंधान केन्द्र है। इसके अतिरिक्त आई. सी. एफ. आर. ई. के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की अनुसंधान आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखने के लिए देश के विभिन्न पर्यावरणीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित पांच संस्थान हैं :

i) काष्ठ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर
ii) वन-आनुवंशिकी और वृक्ष उत्पादन संस्थान, कोयम्बटूर
iii) अस्थायी वन संस्थान, जबलपुर
iv) शुष्क क्षेत्र वानिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान, जबलपुर
v) वर्षा तथा आर्द्रता अस्थायी वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोरहाट

भारतीय प्लाईवुड उद्योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर की प्लाईवुड उद्योग और भारत सरकार द्वारा 1963 में संयुक्त रूप से स्थापना की गई थी। मार्च, 1978 तक यह सी. एस. आई. आर. के. प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में था। बाद में यह उद्योग मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत लाया गया तथा अप्रैल, 1990 तक उनके नियंत्रण में बना रहा। उसके बाद, यह स्वायत्त संस्थान पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में लाया गया।

संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) प्लाईवुड और सम्बद्ध उद्योगों के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य के सतत समयबद्ध, परिणामोन्मुख कार्यक्रम तैयार करना और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना।
(ii) संस्थान की सदस्य विनिर्माण इकाइयों का विस्तार तथा प्रदर्शन सहित तकनीकी सेवाएं देना
(iii) काष्ठ आधारित उद्योगों के लिए एक सूचना प्रशिक्षण तथा परीक्षण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करना।

संस्थान का कलकत्ता में एक फील्ड स्टेशन है तथा तिनसुकिया में एक न्यूकलीय फील्ड स्टेशन है।

14. **शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण -**

(क) **इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी, देहरादून :** यह अकादमी भारतीय वन महाविद्यालय का उन्नयन करके तथा इसको वन अनुसंधान संस्थान से असम्बद्ध करके 25.5.87 को स्थापित की गई थी। अकादमी में भारतीय वन सेवा अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(ख) **राज्य वन सेवा महाविद्यालय :** देहरादून वर्नीघाट और कोयम्बटूर में वन सेवा महाविद्यालय स्थित हैं। ये महाविद्यालय, एस. एफ. एस. अधिकारियों के लिए दो वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम चलाते हैं।

(ग) **रेंजर कालेज :** रेंजर कालेज कुर्सियांग (पश्चिम बंगाल) में स्थित है।

Control Board; (iv) Prevention of Coastal Pollution (including laboratory) and (v) Funding of pollutionally relevant schemes.

The Central Pollution Control Board was set up in 1974. With the enactment of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, the Central Board has also taken up the responsibilities for the prevention and control of air pollution. This also covers grants given for the promotion of common effluent treatment plants.

10. **Impact Assessment:** For environmental impact assessment studies, questionnaires for eliciting information and environmental aspect of development projects as well as specific guidelines in selected sectors have been designed. Under this programme various development programmes are referred to the Department for consideration and are approved by Technical Committees constituted for the purpose. During 1992-93, three new schemes viz, Environmental Audit, Environmental Statistics & Mapping and Clean Technologies by Small Scale Industries will be taken up.

11. **Other Programmes :-**

Environmental Policy and Law and Environmental Protection Authority : The main objective of this scheme is to assist State Governments, State Pollution Control Boards and other environmental laboratories to prepare standards to control the hazardous substances and also to support the Environemtal Protection Authority.

Paryavaran Sudhar Pariyojna : To serve the twin purposes of providing gainful employment to the unemployed youth and to rehabilitate and improve the productivity of degraded lands of various kinds.

These programmes also include the schemes of Pitambar Pant, National Natural Resources Management system, Bio-Diversity Conservation and Monitoring & Evaluation.

12. **Capital Outlay on Ecology and Environment :-** Under this scheme, provisions are made for Civil Engineering Works for Scientific and Environmental Research.

Forestry and Wild Life

13. **Research :** Forestry research was re-organised in India by setting up ICFRE on 31.12.1986 with a view to achieve the twin national goals of conserving existing forest area and to increase productivity of forests. The ICFRE has been given autonomous status w.e.f. 1.6.1991 *vide* Resolution No. 1-8/89-RT dated 22.6.90 and letter dated 30.5.1991. The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun is a Centre of Excellence in Research. In addition, ICFRE has following five institutes in different Eco-Geographic Regions of the country to take care of the research needs of the regions.

i) Institute of Wood Science and Technology, Bangalore.
ii) Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding, Coimbatore.
iii) Institute of Deciduous Forests, Jabalpur.
iv) Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research, Jodhpur.
v) Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests Research, Jorhat.

The Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore was established in 1963 jointly by the Plywood Industries and the Government of India. Upto March, 1978, it was under the administrative control of CSIR. Subsequently, it was brought under Ministry of Industry and remained under their control till April, 1990. After that, this autonomous Institute was brought under the Adminsitrative control of Ministry of Environment & Forests.

The main objectives of the Institute are :

(i) to formulate and carry out a continuing time bound, result oriented programme of research and development work for plywood and allied industries.
(ii) to render technical services including extension and demonstration to manufacturing units which are members of the Institute
(iii) to serve as an information, training and testing Centre for wood based industries.

The institute has a field station in Calcutta and nucleus of a field station in Tinsukia.

14. **Education & Training** :

(a) **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun :** The Academy was created on 25.5.87 by upgrading the Indian Forest College at Dehradun and delinking it from the Forest Research Institute. The Academy is responsible for training the Indian Forest Service Officers.

(b) **State Forest Service Colleges :** There are 3 State Forest Service Colleges located at Dehradun, Burnihat and Coimbatore. These colleges run two year courses for SFS Officers.

(c) **Rangers College :** Rangers College is situated at Kurseong

यह कालेज राज्य वन विभागों के रेंज अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देता है।

(घ) भारतीय वन प्रबंध संस्थान (आई.आई.एफ.एम.) : इस संस्थान की छठी योजना के दौरान एक स्वायत्त इकाई के रूप में स्थापना की गई थी ताकि वन्य आधारित उत्पादों तथा इसके वानिकीकरण के संरक्षण स्थान और समय के अनुसार इसके इष्टतम उपयोग और उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकता में वृद्धि और विशेष वन कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित प्रबन्धकीय कुशलता तथा विशेष योग्यता का विकास किया जा सके।

15. **वन संसाधनों के सर्वेक्षण और उपयोग** : भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण, देहरादून नियमित अंतराल पर व्यापक वन संसाधन सर्वेक्षण करता है तथा राष्ट्रीय, राज्य तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर आयोजना के लिए सूचनाएं प्रस्तुत करता है जिसमें सरल वैज्ञानिक वानिकी आयोजना की सूची के द्वारा किया गया मूल्यांकन भी शामिल है ।

16. **वन संरक्षण, विकास और सम्पोषण** : यह अन्धाधुन्ध वन कटाई को रोकने और वन भूमि को वन-भिन्न उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने को रोकने के लिए पहले से चल रहा कार्यक्रम है। वनों के प्रभावी संरक्षण के लिए वन संरक्षण बल को सुदृढ़ बनाने, चराई पर नियंत्रण, सिर पर लकड़ी की गठरियों के रूप में ईंधन लकड़ी ले जाने पर प्रतिबंध और वैकल्पिक ईंधन की पूर्ति का पता लगाया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं।

(क) आधुनिक वन अग्नि नियंत्रण का आरंभ: योजना का उद्देश्य, महाराष्ट्र और उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों में वन अग्नि के निवारण उन्मूलन और संसूचन का सिद्धान्ततः तथा तकनीकी नियंत्रण, परीक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन है।

(ख) जैवीय हस्तक्षेप से वनों के संरक्षण के लिए आधारभूत संरचना का विकास: स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य कुछ राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वर्तमान संरक्षात्मक तंत्र की पुर्नस्थापना तथा संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में सशस्त्र और संगठित गतिविधियों को प्रभावी रूप से लागू करना आदि है।

(ग) जनजातीय विकास के लिए लाभकारी प्रचालन स्कीम: इस का उद्देश्य वृक्ष तथा बांस की खेती और संबंधित गतिविधियों के द्वारा वनों तथा वनों की सीमाप्रांत में रहने वाले जनजातीय परिवारों की आर्थिक पुर्नस्थापना है।

(घ) विकृत वनों की पुर्नउत्पत्ति में अनुसूचित जनजाति और ग्रामीण गरीब लोगों का सहयोग : योजना का उद्देश्य आधार में सुधार करने के लिए विकृत वनों की पुर्नउत्पत्ति में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और ग्रामीण गरीबों को शामिल करना है।

17. **अन्य कार्यक्रम**:- इसके अर्न्तगत निम्नलिखित के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है: (i) क्षेत्रीय निर्यातों के निजी सामान पर सीमाशुल्क और आयात शुल्क। (ii) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को भुगतान ।

18. **वन्य जीवन** : भारतीय वन्य जीवन संस्थान, देहरादून वन्यजीव प्रबन्ध पाठ्यक्रमों तथा अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ताकि वन्य जीवन प्रबन्ध में कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान से संबंधित लक्ष्य अविलम्ब प्राप्त किए जा सके ।

राष्ट्रीय चिड़ियाघर देश में केवल एक ऐसा चिड़ियाघर है जो दुर्लभ और संकटापन्न जानवरों का संरक्षण करता है और प्रजनन बढ़ाता है उनके व्यवहार पुनरूत्पत्ति और पोषाहार के संबंध में अनुसंधान करता है।

पशु कल्याण बोर्ड मार्च, 1990 में कृषि मंत्रालय से इस विभाग के अंतरण हुआ है । यह बोर्ड 1962 में जानवरों के निर्दयता से बचाव अधिनियम, 1960 के खंड 4 के अंतर्गत स्थापित किया गया ।

वन्य जीवन के संरक्षण के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों में प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर, नेशनल पार्क तथा वन्य जीवन अभ्याणयों का विकास, अनाधिकार शिकार तथा गैरकानूनी व्यापार का नियंत्रण, प्रकृति सम्बन्धी शिक्षा तथा व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम तथा केन्द्रीय वन्य जीवन प्रभाग को संगठित करना तथा विशेष कार्य के लिए परामर्श देना, शामिल है। महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के आस-पास पारिस्थितिक—विकास पर नई स्कीमों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए, स्कीमें, संरक्षित क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रबंध आयोजना, प्रोजेक्ट एलीफैन्ट तथा जू अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया ई.एफ.सी/एस.एफ.सी. को सहायता अनुदान तथा मार्गदर्शिकाओं को अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

19. **राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास मिशन**: राष्ट्रीय बंजरभूमि विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना मई, 1985 में की गई थी जिस का मुख्य उद्देश्य देश में एक विस्तृत वन्यकरण तथा वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम के जरिए बंजरभूमि का उत्पादात्मक प्रयोग करना है । उक्त कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत किए गए कार्य की समीक्षा करने पर जून 1990 में बोर्ड की पुनःस्थापना की गई । यह बोर्ड लोगों से सहयोग लेने, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को कार्यपरक बनाने तथा बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम के आयोजन और कार्यान्वियन में आवश्यक आन्तरिक अनुशासनात्मक समन्वय के लिए उद्देश्यपरक कार्य करता है ।

इस समय, राष्ट्रीय बंजर भूमि विकास बोर्ड एकीकृत बंजर भूमि विकास, परियोजनाएं योजना, लघु वन उत्पाद, बीज विकास, क्षेत्रोन्मुख ईंधन लकड़ी, चारा परियोजना तथा हवाई बीजोरोपण के लिए नर्सरी के रूप में कार्यान्वियन कर रहा है ।

(West Bengal). College provides training to Range Officers of the State Forest Departments.

(d) **Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM)** : This Institute was established during the Sixth Plan as an autonomous body to develop managerial skills and specialisation relating to conservation, optimum utilisation and increasing production and productivity over space and time in forest based products as well as large afforestation and special forest programme.

15. **Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources** : Forest Survey of India, Dehradun carries out comprehensive forest resources survey at regular intervals and presents information for planning at National, State and local levels including evaluation through re-inventory to facilitate scientific forestry planning.

16. **Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration** : This is an on-going programme to check indiscriminate deforestation and diversion of forest land to non-forest use. Strengthening of Forests protection force, Control on grazing; restriction on removal of fuelwood as head loads and supply of alternative fuels have been identified for effective protection of forests. Following are some of the important schemes under this programme.

(a) **Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control**: The objective of the Scheme is to devise, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in certain areas of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) **Development of Infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic Interference**: The main objective of scheme is to assist some State Governments and Union Territories to enable them to develop infrastructure for reinforcement of existing protective mechanism and to counteract effectively the armed and organised activities in vulnerable areas etc.

(c) **Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Tribal Development**: Its objectives are economic rehabilitation of the tribal families living in forest and forest fringes through tree and bamboo farming and allied activities.

(d) **Association of Scheduled Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests** : The objective of the scheme is to involve Scheduled Tribe and Rural Poor in Regeneration of degraded Forests to improve resource base.

17. **OTHER PROGRAMMES** :- This includes provisions for :- (i) Customs and Import duties on personal effects of foreign experts. (ii) Payment to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

18. **Wildlife** : The Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun imparts training and provides continuing education to in-service officers in Wildlife Conservation and to conduct research work.

The National Zoological Park is the only zoological garden in the country that conserves and breeds rare and endangered animals, conducts research regarding their behaviour, reproduction and nutrition.

The Animal Welfare Board came on transfer to this Deptt. from Ministry of Agriculture in March, 1990. The Board was established in 1962 under section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes for preservation of wildlife are Project Tiger Development of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade, Nature Education and Interpretation Programmes and Strengthening of Central Wildlife Division and Consultancies for special tasks. For implementation of new schemes on eco-development around important protected areas, Management Planning for pretected areas, Project elephant and grant-in-aid to Zoo Authority of India EFCs/SFCs and guidelines are being finalised.

19. **National Wastelands Development Programme**: National Wastelands Development Board was set up in May, 1985 with the principal aim of bringing under productive use of the wastelands in the country through massive programme of aforestation and tree planting. After review of the work done under the aforesaid programme, the board was re-constituted in June, 1990. The Board adopts a mission approach for enlisting people's participation, harnessing science & technology and achieving the necessary Interdisciplinary coordination in the planning and implementation of the wastelands development programme.

At present, the NWDB is implementing People's Nursering, Integrated Wastelands Development Project Scheme, Minor Forest Produce, Seed Development, Area-oriented fuelwood and fodder Project and Aerial Seeding Schemes.

विदेश मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.24

विदेश मंत्रालय Ministry of External Affairs

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	518.18	518.18	...	540.25	540.25	...	597.14	597.14
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*66.85*	*66.85*	...	*44.75*	*44.75*	...	*69.01*	*69.01*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**585.03**	**585.03**	...	**585.00**	**585.00**	...	**666.15**	**666.15**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	39.88	39.88	...	31.43	31.43	...	49.30	49.30
विदेश कार्य	**External Affairs**										
2. राजदूतावास और मिशन	2. Embassies & Missions	2061	...	154.06	154.06	...	208.26	208.26	...	212.78	212.78
3. विशेष राजनयिक व्यय	3. Special Diplomatic Expdr.	2061	...	104.25	104.25	...	93.80	93.80	...	104.25	104.25
4. पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास	4. Passport & Emigration	2061	...	14.95	14.95	...	15.85	15.85	...	17.62	17.62
5. हज समिति को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Haj Committee	2061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. *अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग*	6. *International Cooperation*										
6.01. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान	6.01. Subscription to United Nations	2061	...	5.53	5.53	...	10.13	10.13	...	10.13	10.13
6.02. अन्य	6.02 Others	2061	...	1.89	1.89	...	3.08	3.08	...	3.13	3.13
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.42*	*7.42*	...	*13.21*	*13.21*	...	*13.26*	*13.26*
7. भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद को अनुदान	7. Grants to Indian Council for Cultural Relations	2061	...	15.00	15.00	...	13.50	13.50	...	14.20	14.20
8. आतिथ्य संगठन	8. Hospitality Organisation	2061	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.25	3.25
9. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें	9. International Conferences/ Meetings	2061	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.40	0.40
10. खाड़ी निष्क्रमण	10. Gulf Evacuation	2061	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.01	0.01
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenditure	2061	...	9.28	9.28	...	9.22	9.22	...	8.15	8.15
जोड़ - विदेश कार्य	**Total-External Affairs**		...	**308.37**	**308.37**	...	**357.29**	**357.29**	...	**373.92**	**373.92**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	***Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries***										
12. *अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग*	12. *Cooperation with Other Countries*										
12.01. बंगलादेश	12.01 Bangladesh	3605	...	2.12	2.12	...	2.88	2.88	...	6.50	6.50
		7605	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*12.12*	*12.12*	...	*12.88*	*12.88*	...	*21.50*	*21.50*
12.02. भूटान	12.02 Bhutan	3605	...	72.35	72.35	...	63.02	63.02	...	92.00	92.00
		7605	...	1.34	1.34	...	0.34	0.34	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*73.69*	*73.69*	...	*63.36*	*63.36*	...	*93.00*	*93.00*
12.03. नेपाल	12.03 Nepal	3605	...	19.63	19.63	...	14.13	14.13	...	20.00	20.00
		7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*19.64*	*19.64*	...	*14.14*	*14.14*	...	*20.01*	*20.01*
12.04 कम्बोडिया	12.04 Combodia	3605	...	0.01	0.01	...	1.50	1.50	...	0.01	0.01
12.05. अन्य विकासशील देश	12.05 Other Developing Countries	3605	...	62.53	62.53	...	58.71	58.71	...	48.55	48.55
12.06. अफ्रीकी निधि के अन्तर्गत सहायता	12.06 Aid under AFRICA Fund	3605	...	12.30	12.30	...	10.30	10.30	...	6.86	6.86
जोड़		*Total*	...	*180.29*	*180.29*	...	*160.89*	*160.89*	...	*189.93*	*189.93*
लोक निर्माण कार्य	**Public Works**										
13. विदेशों में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण	13. Acquisition of Land & Buildings abroad	4059	...	48.50	48.50	...	29.40	29.40	...	43.00	43.00
आवास	**Housing**										
14. रिहाइशी भवन	14. Residential Buildings	4216	...	7.00	7.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00
आपूर्ति और निपटान	**Supplies and Disposals**										
15. भारत आपूर्ति मिशन	15. India Supply Mission	2057	...	0.99	0.99	...	0.99	0.99	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*585.03*	*585.03*	...	*585.00*	*585.00*	...	*666.15*	*666.15*

1. **सचिवालय** - इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत विदेश मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की तथा विदेशों में प्रचार कार्य के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । ब. अ. 1992-93 में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण विदेशों में कुछ चुने हुए मिशनों/केन्द्रों के साथ स्वचालित दूर संचार संपर्क की स्थापना किया जाना है ।

2. **राजदूतावास और मिशन**- इसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न देशों में हमारे हितों के अनुपात का आकार और स्तर अलग-अलग होते हुए विदेशों में भारत के प्रतिनिधित्व पर व्यय की व्यवस्था है । विदेशों में हमारे 139 मिशन पोस्ट हैं । ब. अ. 1991-92 की तुलना में सं.अ. 1991-92 और ब.अ. 1992-93 में वृद्धि का कारण मुख्यतः भारतीय रुपए का अवमूल्यन और विश्वव्यापी मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्ति है जिसके कारण स्थानीय जीवन-स्तर की लागत आदि में वृद्धि हुई है ।

3. **विशेष राजनयिक व्यय** - इसके अन्तर्गत विवेकाधीन व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **पासपोर्ट और उत्प्रवास** - इसमें भारत में 23 पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । सं.अ. 1991-92 और ब.अ. 1992-93 में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों में कम्प्यूटरीकरण किया जाना है।

6. **अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग** — इस शीर्ष में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और इसके सम्बद्ध अभिकरण, राष्ट्रमंडलीय सचिवालय, राष्ट्रमंडलीय फाउण्डेशन,

1. **Secretariat** – This provides for the expenditure on Secretariat of Ministry of External Affairs and expenditure on External Publicity. The increase in BE-1992-93 is mainly on account of setting up of Automated Telecommunication Link with some of the selected Mission/Posts abroad.

2. **Embassies & Missions** - This provides for expenditure on India's representation abroad, varying in size and level in the ratio of our interests in different countries. There are 139 Missions/Posts abroad. The increase in RE-1991-92 and BE-1992-93 in comparison to BE-1991-92 is mainly due to devaluation of Indian rupee and the world wide imflationary trends resulting in increase of local cost of living etc.

3. **Special Diplomatic Expenditure:-** This provides for discretionary expenditure.

4. **Passport and Emigration :-** This provides for expenditure on 23 passport offices in India. The increase in RE 1991-92 and BE 1992-93 is mainly on account of computerisation of passport offices.

6. **International Cooperation :-** This provides for the expenditure on mandatory payment of subscription to UN and its allied Agencies,

दक्षेस सचिवालय को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान की अनिवार्य अदायगी पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । सं.अ. 1991-92 और ब.अ. 1992-93 में वृद्धि का कारण रुपए का अवमूल्यन तथा भारत के अंशदान के भाग में वृद्धि है ।

7. **सहायता अनुदान** — इस शीर्ष में भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद भारत और अन्य विभिन्न देशों के बीच सांस्कृतिक संबंधों को बढ़ावा देने के काम में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी है । इस व्यवस्था में भारत में आने और भारत से जाने वाले सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडलों तथा भारत में अध्ययनरत विदेशी छात्रों की छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं ।

8. **आतिथ्य** :- इसमें भारत में आने वाले विदेशी संभ्रांत व्यक्तियों के खान-पान, रहन-सहन, परिवहन और उपहारों के लिए व्यवस्था है।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन/बैठकें** :- इसमें भारत द्वारा आयोजित अंतराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/बैठकों पर व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

11. **अन्य व्यय** — इसमें पड़ोसी देशों के साथ लगी सीमाओं पर सीमांकन करने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ आदि में प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने जिसमें उपराष्ट्रपति की विदेश यात्राएं शामिल है, के साथ ही, परम पावन दलाई लामा के दौरे एवं स्थापना व्यय, विदेश मंत्रालय होस्टल, विदेशों में स्थित मिशनों में गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस इत्यादि मनाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सं.अ. 1991-92 और ब.अ. 1992-93 में थोड़ी सी बचत अनेक प्रकार के संयमी उपायों के कारण हुई है ।

12. **अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग**:- इसमें (बंगलादेश, भूटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, मालदीव, अफगानिस्तान, मारिशस जैसे) पड़ोसी देशों और अन्य विकासशील देशों के साथ सम्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों और अन्य विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था है । सं. अ. 1991-92 और ब.अ. 1992-93 में विवर्तनों का कारण कार्यान्वयन के अधीन अनेक परियोजनाओं की समीक्षा है । इस व्यवस्था में अफ्रीका निधि विपत्ति राहत के अंतर्गत सहायता की शेष अपेक्षाओं की भी व्यवस्था है ।

13. **विदेशों में भूमि और भवनों का अधिग्रहण**:— इसमें विदेश-स्थित मिशनों/पोस्टों में कार्यालय और आवासीय भवनों का अधिग्रहण, निर्माण तथा बड़े नवीकरणों तथा मरम्मतों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

15. **भारत आपूर्ति मिशन** :— दो आपूर्ति मिशनों को बंद करने के सरकार के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखकर, ब.अ. 1992-93 में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

Commonwealth Secretariat, Commonwealth Foundation, SAARC Secretariat. The increase in RE 1991-92 and BE 1992-93 is due to devaluation of Rupee and increase in India's share of contribution.

7. **Grants-in-Aid** - This provides for Grant-in-Aid to Indian Council of Cultural Relations. The Indian Council of Cultural Relations plays an important role in promoting the cultural relations between India and other friendly countries. The provision includes expenditure on in coming and out going cultural delegations and scholarships to foreign students studying in India.

8. **Hospitality** - This provides for expenditure on board, lodging, transport and gifts for visiting foreign dignitaries.

9. **International Conferences/Meetings** :- This provides for the expenditure on International Conferences/Meetings hosted by India.

11. **Other Expenditure** - This includes provision for demarcation of Boundaries with neighbouring Countries, Delegations to UN etc. including Vice President's visits abroad, Tour and establishment expenses on His Holiness Dalai Lama, External Affairs Hostels, Republic Day and Independence Day Celeberations in Missions/Posts abroad. The slight savings in RE-1991-92 and BE-1992-93 is on account of the various austerity measures.

12. **Technical and Economic Cooperation with Other Countries**:- This provision for extending Technical and Economic Assistance under various bilateral agreements and other special programmes to neighbouring and other developing countries (like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Afghanistan, Mauritius, and many other developing countries). The variations in RE-1991-92 and BE-1992-93 is on account of review of various projects under implementation. The provision also caters for the residual requirements of aid under Africa Fund and Disaster Relief.

13. **Acquisition of Land and Buildings abroad** :- This provides for expenditure on acquisition, construction and major renewals and repairs of buildings for office and residential purposes in Missions/Posts abroad.

15. **India Supply Mission** :— In view of the Government decision to wind up the two Supply Missions, no provision has been made in BE-1992-93.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.25

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग Department of Economic Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		25.01	390.90	415.91	24.26	399.75	424.01	15.00	426.00	441.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		*4.99*	*157.64*	*162.63*	*4.74*	*122.18*	*126.92*	*5.00*	*134.95*	*139.95*
जोड़	**Total**		**30.00**	**548.54**	**578.54**	**29.00**	**521.93**	**550.93**	**20.00**	**560.95**	**580.95**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	10.43	10.43	...	10.83	10.83	...	11.19	11.19
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन	2. National Savings Organisation	2047	...	8.45	8.45	...	8.16	8.16	...	8.49	8.49
3. अनिवार्य जमा योजना, (आयकरदाता) 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा रकम पर ब्याज	3. Interest on deposits under Compulsory Deposits (Income Tax Payers) Scheme,1974	2047	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2047	...	2.38	2.38	...	1.96	1.96	...	1.76	1.76
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2070	0.01	2.63	2.64	0.01	2.50	2.51	0.01	3.28	3.29
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other programmes	2075	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security and Welfare**										
7. साधारण बीमा कंपनी आदि के माध्यम से गरीबों के लिए बीमा-योजना	7. Insurance schemes for the poor through GIC,etc.	2235	10.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	17.00
8. नवम्बर 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों को उधार पर ब्याज राहत	8. Interest Relief on loans to persons affected by November 1984 Riots	2235	...	8.00	8.00	...	7.60	7.60	...	4.40	4.40
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Expenditure	2235	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.24	0.24
अन्य उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए ऋण	**Loans for other Industries and Minerals**										
10. उत्पाद-शुल्क राहत योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण	10. Loans under the Excise Relief Scheme	6885	...	105.00	105.00	...	97.05	97.05	...	96.75	96.75
रेलवे को ऋण	**Loans for Shipping**										
11. नौवहन कंपनियों के लिए ऋण	11 Loans to shipping companies	7052	4.99	...	4.99	4.74	...	4.74	5.00	...	5.00
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए ऋण	**Loans for other General Economic Services**										
12. सुरक्षा और भारतीय एक्सचेंज बोर्ड को ऋण	12. Loans to Securities & Exchange Board of India	7475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
13. लाभांश राहतों और अन्य रियायतों के द्वारा रेलवे को आर्थिक सहायता	13. Subsidy to Railways towards dividend reliefs and other concessions	3075	...	314.11	314.11	...	312.70	312.70	...	339.40	339.40
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
14. शहरी गरीबों के लिए स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम	14. Self Employment Programme for Urban poor	3475	15.00	...	15.00	14.25	...	14.25	4.99	...	4.99
15. युद्ध-जोखिम (मेरिन-हल्स) पुनर्बीमा योजनाएं आदि	15. War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-insurance Schemes etc.	3475	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.02	1.02	...	1.02	1.02
16. आपात जोखिम बीमा निधियों को/से निवल अंतरण	16. Net transfers to/from Emergency Risks Insurance Funds	3475	...	0.05	0.05	...	7.30	7.30	...	7.66	7.66
17. भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अनुदान	17. Grants to Indian Investment Centre	3475	...	2.59	2.59	...	3.25	3.25	...	2.50	2.50
18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	18. International Cooperation	3475	...	1.72	1.72	...	1.97	1.97	...	1.97	1.97
19. अन्य व्यय	19. Other Expenditure	3475	...	2.53	2.53	...	2.33	2.33	...	2.17	2.17
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
20. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को अंशदान	20. Contribution to U.N.D.P.	3605	...	8.12	8.12	...	11.50	11.50	...	11.50	11.50
21. अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग	21. Cooperation with other countries	3605	...	3.33	3.33	...	3.34	3.34	...	3.35	3.35
जोड़		*Total*	...	*11.45*	*11.45*	...	*14.84*	*14.84*	...	*14.85*	*14.85*
22. विदेशी सरकारों को अग्रिम	22. Advances to Foreign Governments										
(क) मारीशस	(a) Mauritius	7605	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.80	3.80	...	2.00	2.00
(ख) गुयाना	(b) Guyana	7605	...	5.50	5.50	...	9.29	9.29	...	1.00	1.00
(ग) श्रीलंका	(c) Sri Lanka	7605	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	15.00	15.00
(घ) वियतनाम	(d) Vietnam	7605	...	10.71	10.71	...	4.20	4.20	...	7.18	7.18
(ङ) सूरीनाम	(e) Surinam	7605	...	4.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.50
(च) जाम्बिया	(f) Zambia	7605	...	8.00	8.00	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
(छ) मोजाम्बिक	(g) Mozambique	7605	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	...	...
(ज) सीरिया	(h) Syria	7605	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
(झ) नामिबिया	(i) Namibia	7605	...	8.50	8.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ञ) अफगानिस्तान	(j) Afghanistan	7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
(ट) सेशेल्स	(k) Seychelles	7605	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.50	0.50
(ठ) कम्बोडिया	(l) Combodia	7605	...	0.01	0.01	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...
(ड) रशियन फेडरेशन	(m) Russian Federation	7605	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*52.64*	*52.64*	...	*25.13*	*25.13*	...	*28.20*	*28.20*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*30.00*	*548.54*	*578.54*	*29.00*	*521.93*	*550.93*	*20.00*	*560.95*	*580.95*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Other General Economic Services	13475	15.00	...	15.00	14.25	...	14.25	4.99	...	4.99
नौवहन	2. Shipping	13052	4.99	...	4.99	4.74	...	4.74	5.00	...	5.00
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	3. Social Security and Welfare	22235	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	4. Other Administrative Services	32070	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़	Total		30.00	...	30.00	29.00	...	29.00	20.00	...	20.00

1. इसमें आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. इसमें देश भर में क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के नेटवर्क सहित राष्ट्रीय बचत संगठन के व्यय की व्यवस्था है।

3. यह व्यवस्था अनिवार्य जमा (आयकरदाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत ब्याज संदायों पर व्यय के लिए है।

4. इसमें मुख्यतः बचत प्रमाण पत्रों, चैक आदि के मुद्रण की लागत और अतिरिक्त परिलब्धियां (अनिवार्य जमा) अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत अदायगियां शामिल हैं।

5. यह व्यवस्था औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण अपीलीय प्राधिकरण, औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड 10वां वित्त आयोग आदि के लिए की गई है।

6. इसमें मुख्यतः मियाद निकले हुए मामलों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज के भुगतान और सरकारी खातों में जमा अदावी प्रतिभूतियों के संबंध में भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल हैं।

7. यह व्यवस्था साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्धनों के लिए चलाई जा रही विभिन्न बीमा योजनाओं के लिए है।

8. इसमें नवम्बर, 1984 के दंगों से प्रभावित लोगों को उनके अपने सामान्य व्यवसाय में लगाने, अपने घरों की मरम्मत आदि करने में समर्थ बनाने हेतु वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज संबंधी राहत देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

9. इसमें गरीबों के लिए प्रतिरक्षित बचत योजना के लिए बीमे के अंश की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. इस योजना के अधीन वित्तीय रूप से कमजोर इकाईयों को पुनःगतिशीलता प्राप्त करने में सहायता प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उत्पाद शुल्क की सीमा तक ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की व्यवस्था है।

11. यह व्यवस्था भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति की पिछली वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नौवहन कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है।

12. यह व्यवस्था प्रारंभिक पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए "भारतीय प्रतिभूति तथा एक्सचेंज बोर्ड" को ऋण के लिए की गई है।

13. इसके अंतर्गत सामान्य राजस्व में से रेलवे को देय लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के स्थान पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

14. शहरी निर्धनों के लिए एक स्वरोजगार कार्यक्रम योजना 1 सितम्बर 1986 से प्रारम्भ की गई थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत एक ऋणकर्ता 5000 रुपए तक ऋण लेने का पात्र है जिस पर 10 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लिया जाएगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंकों को 25 प्रतिशत की पूंजी संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है। यह योजना 10,000 या उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले उन क्षेत्रों पर लागू है, जो एकीकृत ग्रामीण

1. The provision is for the Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Economic Affairs.

2. The provision is for expenditure of National Savings Organisation with its net work of regional offices all over the country.

3. The provision is for expenditure on interest payment under the Compulsory Deposits (Income-tax Payers) Scheme, 1974.

4. The provision is mainly for cost of printing saving certificates, cheque books etc. and payments under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974.

5. Provision is for the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction, 10th Finance Commission etc.

6. Includes provision mainly for interest payment on Central securities in time-barred cases and payment in connection with unclaimed securities credited to Government Accounts, etc.

7. The provision is for various insurance schemes for the poor through GIC and its subsidiaries.

8. The provision is made for providing interest relief on loans advanced by the commercial banks to persons affected by November, 1984 riots, to enable them to reestablish themselves in their normal occupation and for repairs to their houses, etc.

9. This includes provision for the insurance element of Protected Savings Scheme for the poor.

10. Under this Scheme financially weak units are eligible for an interest free loan limited to part of the excise duty payable by them with the objective of helping them regain viability.

11. The provision is for providing financial assistance to the shipping companies in respect of past commitments of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee.

12. The provision is for a loan to "Securities and Exchange Board of India" towards initial capital expenditure.

13. This represents subsidy towards dividend relief and other concessions payable to the Railways from General Revenues.

14. The scheme for self employment programme for urban poor was introduced with effect from 1st September, 1986. Under this Scheme, a borrower is eligible for a loan upto Rs.5,000 at 10 % per annum. Central Government provides capital subsidy of 25% to the banks. The scheme is applicable to areas with a population of 10,000 or more which are not covered by IRDP. It is proposed to merge this

विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नहीं आते । यह प्रस्ताव है कि वर्ष 1992-93 से इस योजना को नेहरू रोजगार योजना के साथ जोड़ा जाए। अग्रेनीत भुगतान को पूरा करने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 4.99 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

15 और 16. विभिन्न जोखिम बीमा योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त प्रीमियमों को लोक खाते की आरक्षण निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है जिसमें से इन योजनाओं के व्यय को पूरा किया जाता है । इन लेन देनों को भारतीय समेकित निधि के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाता है । यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतया युद्ध जोखिम (मेरीन हल्ज) पुनः बीमा के लिए है । इसमें आपात जोखिम (माल, कारखाने तथा उपक्रम) बीमा योजनाओं की बकाया राशि का निपटान भी शामिल है।

17 यह अनुदान सहायता भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र को अपना स्थापना व्यय पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है । यह केन्द्र भारत में अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए जाने वाले निवेश सहित विदेशी निवेशों को प्रोत्साहित करता है, विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात सुलभ कराता है और भारत की निवेश नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं आदि के बारे में समुद्रपारीय निवेशकों को सूचना प्रदान करता है।

18. इसमें एशियाई विकास बैंक की तकनीकी सहायता योजना, तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए राष्ट्र मंडल निधि में अंशदान और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के साथ तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं के लिए व्यवस्थाएं शामिल है ।

19. इसमें भारतीय आर्थिक सेवा अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण, वाशिंगटन और ब्रुसेल्ज, में भारत के राजदूतावास के आर्थिक स्कंध और राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक सम्बन्ध अनुसंधान परिषद आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

20 और 21. इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम में अंशदान और कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया को तकनीकी सहायता दिए जाने की व्यवस्था शामिल है । 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में विश्व पर्यावरणीय सुविधा के अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है, विश्व बैंक, संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावरण कार्यक्रम द्वारा विकसित एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम, जिसके अंतर्गत विकासशील देशों को उनके ऐसे कार्यक्रम, जो विश्व पर्यावरण का संरक्षण करते है, के लिए सहायता देने के लिए उन्हें अनुदान अथवा रियायती ऋण प्रदान किए जाएंगे । कार्यक्रम के वित्तपोषण के लिए विश्व पर्यावरण न्यास निधि स्थापित की गयी है।

22. इसके अन्तर्गत मित्र विकासशील देशों को आसान शर्तों पर सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

scheme with Nehru Rojgar Yojana from 1992-93. A provision of Rs.4.99 crores has been made in BE 1992-93 to meet spill over payments.

15 & 16. The premia received under the various risk insurance schemes are transferred to reserve funds in the Public Account from which expenditure under the schemes is met. These transactions are routed through the Consolidated Fund of India. The provision for expenditure mainly relates to War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance Scheme; it also includes settlement of arrear dues under the emergency risk (goods, factories and undertakings) insurance schemes.

17. The grant assistance is intended to enable IIC to meet its establishment expenditure. The IIC promotes foreign investments in India, including from non-resident Indians, facilitates import of technology from abroad and provides information to overseas investors about India's investment policies and procedures.

18. This includes provision for technical assistance scheme of the Asian Development Bank, contribution to Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation and cost of experts and consultants under Technical Cooperation Agreement with African Development Bank.

19. This includes expenditure on training of Indian Economic Service officers; Economic wing of the Embassy of India, Washington and Brussels; and grants to National Council of Applied Economic Research; Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations, etc.

20 & 21. This includes provision for contribution to UNDP and technical aid to South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan. BE 1992-93 also includes provision for contribution to the Global Environmental Facility, a pilot programme developed by World Bank, UNDP and UNEP, under which grants or concessional loans will be provided to developing countries to help them implement programme that protect the global environment. For funding the programme a Global Environment Trust Fund has been set up.

22. This provision is intended for providing credits on soft term basis to friendly developing countries.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.26

करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और स्टाम्प Currency, Coinage and Stamps

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
		आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		...	53.56	53.56	...	45.65	45.65	...	53.86	53.86
पूंजी *Capital*		...	*105.29*	*105.29*	...	*-17.71*	*-17.71*	...	*105.93*	*105.93*
जोड़ Total		...	**158.85**	**158.85**	...	**27.94**	**27.94**	...	**159.79**	**159.79**
करैंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसाल Currency, Coinage & Mints										
1. करैंसी नोट प्रेस 1. *Currency Note Press*										
1.01. राजस्व व्यय 1.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	93.02	93.02	...	105.91	105.91	...	110.34	110.34
1.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1.02 *Less* - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-113.63	-113.63	...	-126.29	-126.29	...	-135.06	-135.06
1.03 निवल 1.03 *Net*		...	*-20.61*	*-20.61*	...	*-20.38*	*-20.38*	...	*-24.72*	*-24.72*
1.04 पूंजीगत व्यय 1.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	6.20	6.20	...	12.28	12.28	...	5.65	5.65
2. बैंक नोट प्रेस 2. *Bank Note Press*										
2.01 राजस्व व्यय 2.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	81.34	81.34	...	67.12	67.12	...	88.34	88.34
2.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां 2.02 *Less* - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-67.94	-67.94	...	-73.61	-73.61	...	-80.15	-80.15
2.03 निवल 2.03 *Net*		...	*13.40*	*13.40*	...	*-6.49*	*-6.49*	...	*8.19*	*8.19*
2.04 पूंजीगत व्यय 2.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	8.00	8.00	...	7.23	7.23	...	8.00	8.00
3. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल 3. *Security Paper Mill*										
3.01 राजस्व व्यय 3.01 Revenue Expenditure	2046	...	48.60	48.60	...	43.30	43.30	...	48.30	48.30
3.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां 3.02 *Less* - Revenue Receipts	0046	...	-55.97	-55.97	...	-38.70	-38.70	...	-53.40	-53.40
3.03 निवल 3.03 *Net*		...	*-7.37*	*-7.37*	...	*4.60*	*4.60*	...	*-5.10*	*-5.10*
3.04 पूंजीगत व्यय 3.04 Capital Expenditure	4046	...	0.90	0.90	...	1.85	1.85	...	2.30	2.30
4. नई नोट प्रेसें 4. New Note Presses	4046	...	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. टकसाल 5. Mints	2046	...	42.40	42.40	...	37.30	37.30	...	42.84	42.84
	4046	...	37.90	37.90	...	20.23	20.23	...	42.46	42.46
जोड़	*Total*	...	*80.30*	*80.30*	...	*57.53*	*57.53*	...	*85.30*	*85.30*
6. धातुओं की खरीद 6. Purchase of Metals	4046	...	41.50	41.50	...	57.04	57.04	...	35.39	35.39
7. स्वर्ण और चांदी की खरीद 7. Purchase of Gold and Silver	4046	...	2.52	2.52	...	-122.22	-122.22	...	0.78	0.78
8. सिक्कों का आयात 8. Import of Coins	4046	...	-0.79	-0.79	...	-0.80	-0.80	...	-0.80	-0.80
9. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को समाप्त करने पर हानि 9. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	2046	...	3.50	3.50	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.46	1.46
10. एक रुपए के नोटों के फार्मों की लागत 10. Cost of one rupee note forms	2046	...	3.15	3.15	...	2.12	2.12	...	3.15	3.15
11. अन्य व्यय 11. Other Expenditure	2046	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं Other Fiscal Services										
12. इंडिया सिक्यूरिटी प्रैस 12. *India Security Press*										
12.01 राजस्व व्यय 12.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	73.00	73.00	...	75.23	75.23	...	79.50	79.50
12.02 घटाइए- राजस्व प्राप्तियां 12.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-55.00	-55.00	...	-56.20	-56.20	...	-59.50	-59.50
12.03 निवल 12.03 *Net*		...	*18.00*	*18.00*	...	*19.03*	*19.03*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*
12.04 पूंजीगत व्यय 12.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	...	7.00	7.00	...	5.68	5.68	...	7.00	7.00
13. सिक्यूरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस 13. *Security Printing Press*										
13.01 राजस्व व्यय 13.01 Revenue Expenditure	2047	...	16.10	16.10	...	18.37	18.37	...	19.05	19.05
13.02 घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां 13.02 *Less* - Revenue Receipts	0047	...	-19.00	-19.00	...	-14.00	-14.00	...	-15.00	-15.00
13.03 निवल 13.03 *Net*		...	*-2.90*	*-2.90*	...	*4.37*	*4.37*	...	*4.05*	*4.05*
13.04 पूंजी व्यय 13.04 Capital Expenditure	4047	...	2.04	2.04	...	1.00	1.00	...	5.15	5.15
14. अन्य व्यय 14. Other Expenditure	2047	...	3.89	3.89	...	3.69	3.69	...	3.89	3.89
कुल जोड़ *Grand Total*		...	***158.85***	***158.85***	...	***27.94***	***27.94***	...	***159.79***	***159.79***

1. **करैंसी नोट प्रेस, नासिक,** भारत सरकार के लिए एक रुपए के नोट तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए 2 रुपए, 5 रुपए, 10 रुपए तथा 50 रुपए के नोटों का मुद्रण करता है तथा उनकी पूर्ति करता है। 100 रुपए को नोटों का मुद्रण कार्य 1991-92 के दौरान शुरु किया जाएगा।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था आधुनिकीकरण स्कीम जो प्रगति पर है तथा अग्नि- शमन संबंधी सिविल निर्माण कार्य, भांडागारण, भंडारण, ज्वलनशील तरल पदार्थ आदि के लिए और करैंसी नोट प्रैस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है।

2. **बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास** 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए, 100 रुपए तथा 500 रुपए के बैंक नोटों का मुद्रण करता है । प्रेस अपनी आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, करैंसी नोट मुद्रणालय, प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए स्याही का निर्माण भी करता है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था मशीनों की दो नई लाइनों की खरीद तथा स्याही फैक्टरी के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है.

1. **Currency Note Press, Nashik,** prints and supplies one rupee currency notes for the Government of India and bank notes of the denominations of Rs.2/-, Rs.5/-, Rs.10/- and Rs.50/- for the Reserve Bank of India. The printing of Rs.100/- denomination also will be taken up during 1991-92.

The provision under capital is towards payments relating to modernisation scheme which is in progress and for civil works towards fire fighting, warehousing, storage and roads.

2. **Bank Note Press, Dewas** prints bank notes of denominations of Rs.20/-, Rs.50/-, Rs.100/- and Rs.500/-. The Press also manufactures and partly meets the requirement of inks of India Security Press, Currency Note Press and Security Printing Press, besides its own.

The provision under capital is towards purchase of two new lines of machines and modernisation of Ink Factory.

3. **प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना, होशंगाबाद,** करेंसी नोटों के मुद्रण के लिए कागज तथा बैंक नोट प्रेस और करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय के साथ-साथ भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की अन्य प्रतिभूति विषयक कागजों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिभूति कागज का निर्माण करता है । कारखाने की कागज उत्पादन करने की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 6000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक है। वर्ष 1991-92 (दिसंबर 1991 तक) के दौरान 2250 मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यों तथा मौजूदा मशीनरी और उपस्कर की अधिप्राप्ति/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए है।

4. दो नए नोट प्रेस, एक सालवनी (पश्चिम बंगाल) में तथा दूसरा मैसूर (कर्नाटक) में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव था। इन्हें भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को अन्तरित करने दिया गया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सरकार को उसके द्वारा अन्तरण पूर्व इन प्रैसों पर किए गए व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी है।

5. **भारत सरकार टकसालें :** बम्बई, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद तथा नोएडा स्थित भारत सरकार की टकसालें भारत सरकार के लिए सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, चलन से बाहर निकाले गए सिक्कों का परीक्षण करती है तथा इन को समाप्त करती है तथा जाली और संदिग्ध सिक्कों के बारे में अपनी विशेषज्ञ राय देती है। ये सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों तथा अन्य संस्थानों अर्थात विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए मेडलों का भी निर्माण करती है। बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता टकसालों के साथ संलग्न धातु परख विभाग सोने चादी तथा मिश्रित धातुओं की जिनका प्रयोग सिक्कों तथा मैडल बैजों के निर्माण आदि में किया जाता है, परख करता है । बम्बई की टकसाल स्मारक सिक्कों की ढलाई करती है, तौल, माप और क्षमता आदि के मापकों का भी निर्माण करती है। यह सोने की ढलाई और इसकी सफाई का कार्य भी सम्पन्न करती है।

यब व्यवस्था चार मौजूदा टकसालों के लिए है। टकसालों के लिए 118 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर आधुनिकीकरण स्कीम का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। पूजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था संयंत्र और मशीनरी की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए है।

6. इसमें सिक्कों के निर्माण के लिए धातु की खरीद के संबंध में निवल आधार पर व्यवस्था की गई है।

7. इसमें सरकार द्वारा हट्टी सोना खानों तथा हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि. से खरीद की गई धातु के मूल्य के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. अब टकसालें सिक्कों का आयात किए बिना ही भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में सक्षम है। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान सिक्कों के आयात करने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है।

9. यह शीर्ष चलन से वापस लिए गए और समाप्त किए गए सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य तथा उनके धातु मूल्य के अंतर का द्योतक है।

10. इसकी व्यवस्था एक रुपए के नोट के फार्मों के मुद्रण तथा उनकी पूर्ति के लिए करेंसी नोट प्रैस को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है (जिसे वाणिज्यिक विभाग माना जाता है)।

12. **भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नासिक,** डाक लेखन सामग्री, डाक तथा डाक- भिन्न टिकटों, न्यायिक तथा गैर-न्यायिक स्टाम्पों, चैकों, बांडों तथा अन्य प्रतिभूति दस्तावेजों अर्थात पासपोर्ट, वचनपत्रों इत्यादि का मुद्रण करता है । इसके अलावा मुद्रणालय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों और अर्द्ध सरकारी संगठनों के लिए सिक्यूरिटी की कई एक विविध मदों का मुद्रण भी करता है । इस प्रेस ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकारों के विभागों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए एम. आई. सी. आर. चैकों का मुद्रण भी शुरू कर दिया है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था स्टाम्प मुद्रण सुविधा के आधुनिकीकरण तथा उनके सहायक सिविल तथा बिजली निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है।

13. **प्रतिभूति मुद्राणालय हैदराबाद** भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक लेखन सामग्री तथा माचिस उत्पादन शुल्क बैंड रोलों के उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करता है । यह प्रेस 5 रुपए, 3.50 रुपए, 3 रुपए, 2रुपए और 1 रुपए के मूल्य के गैर-न्यायिक स्टाम्प कागज भी छाप रहा है। प्रैस ने वर्ष 1989-90 से आगे 10 रुपए के मूल्य के गैर-न्यायायिक स्टाम्प कागज छापने का कार्य भी ले लिया है।

पूंजी के अंतर्गत व्यवस्था अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्ड मशीनों, भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए बची शेष अदायगियों तथा पोस्ट कार्ड मशीनों के प्रतिस्थापन के प्रति अदायगी के लिए है।

11 व 14. इसमें मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय स्टाम्प भंडार के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

3. **Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad**, manufactures paper for printing currency notes and other security paper required by Bank Note Press and Currency Note Press as well as India Security Press. The installed capacity of the Mill is 6000 metric tonnes of paper per annum. The production during 1991-92 (upto December 1991) is 2250 MTs.

The provision under capital is towards expenditure on civil works and procurement/replacement of existing machinery and equipment.

4. The two new Note Presses, proposed to be set up one at Salboni in West Bengal and the other at Mysore in Karnataka, have been transferred to Reserve Bank of India. RBI has reimbursed the Government the expenditure on these Presses incurred by it prior to the transfer.

5. **The India Government Mints** at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad and Noida besides minting Government of India coins, examine and dispose of withdrawn coins and tender expert opinion on counterfeit and doubtful coins. They also manufacture medals for various Government Departments and other Institutions like Universities. The assay departments attached to Bombay and Calcutta Mint assay gold, silver and alloys for coins, medals, badges, etc. The Bombay Mint, mints commemorative coins and manufactures weights, volume and length measures. It also undertakes gold melting, refining and casting work.

The provision is for the four existing Mints. A modernisation scheme for the Mints has been approved at a cost of Rs. 118 crores. The provision under capital is towards procurement of plant and machinery.

6. This represents net provision on account of purchase of metals for coinage.

7. This includes provision for purchase of gold by Government from Hutti Gold Mines and Hindustan Copper Ltd.

8. The Mints are now able to meet the country's entire requirement of coins, as projected by the Reserve Bank of India, without resorting to further imports. There is no programme for import of coins during 1992-93.

9. This represents the difference between the face value and metal value of coins withdrawn and destroyed.

10. The provision is for payment to Currency Note Press (which is treated as a commercial department) for printing and supply of one rupee notes.

12. **India Security Press, Nashik**, prints postal stationery, postal and non-postal stamps, judicial and non-judicial stamps, cheques, bonds and other security documents such as passports, promissory notes, etc., besides a number of miscellaneous items of security nature required by Central and State Governments and Quasi Government organisations. It has also started printing MICR cheques to meet the needs of Reserve Bank of India and Central/State Governments Departments.

The provision under capital is towards expansion and modernisation of stamp printing facility and ancillary civil and electrical works thereto.

13. **Security Printing Press, Hyderabad** supplements the output of the India Security Press for postal stationery as also of match excise banderols and Central excise stamps. The Press is also printing non-judicial stamp papers of the denominations of Rs.5/-, Rs.3.50, Rs.3/-, Rs.2/- and Re.1/-. The press has also taken up the printing of Rs. 10/- denomination non-judicial stamp papers from the year 1989-90 onwards.

The provision under capital is towards residual payments of inland letter card machines, acquisition of land and payment towards replacement of postcard machines.

11 & 14. This includes provision mainly for Central Stamp Depot.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.27

वित्तीय संस्थानों को अदायगियां Payments to Financial Institutions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		85.50	430.29	515.79	115.04	504.93	619.97	113.68	508.18	621.86
पूंजी	Capital		759.20	123.83	883.03	943.87	89.99	1033.86	666.32	59.54	725.86
जोड़	**Total**		**844.70**	**554.12**	**1398.82**	**1058.91**	**594.92**	**1653.83**	**780.00**	**567.72**	**1347.72**
औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Industrial Financial Institutions**										
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	2885	15.00	...	15.00	6.30	...	6.30	5.79	...	5.79
		4885	100.00	...	100.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
		6885	32.50	...	32.50	103.15	...	103.15	165.00	...	165.00
जोड़		*Total*	*147.50*	...	*147.50*	*159.45*	...	*159.45*	*220.79*	...	*220.79*
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	2885	12.00	...	12.00	12.65	...	12.65	12.54	...	12.54
		6885	2.65	...	2.65	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32
जोड़		*Total*	*14.65*	...	*14.65*	*14.97*	...	*14.97*	*14.86*	...	*14.86*
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India	2885	25.00	...	25.00	44.50	...	44.50	40.00	...	40.00
		6885	27.85	...	27.85	147.26	...	147.26	175.00	...	175.00
जोड़		*Total*	*52.85*	...	*52.85*	*191.76*	...	*191.76*	*215.00*	...	*215.00*
4. भारतीय आयात-निर्यात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	2885	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	6.00	...	6.00
		4885	40.00	...	40.00	35.00	...	35.00	60.00	...	60.00
जोड़		*Total*	*43.00*	...	*43.00*	*38.00*	...	*38.00*	*66.00*	...	*66.00*
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	4885	25.00	...	25.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
		6885	14.00	19.00	33.00	14.00	10.00	24.00	14.00	10.00	24.00
जोड़		*Total*	*39.00*	*19.00*	*58.00*	*34.00*	*10.00*	*44.00*	*34.00*	*10.00*	*44.00*
6. भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	6. Small Industries Development Bank of India	2885	...	...	...	2.50	...	2.50	5.00	...	5.00
		6885	367.70	...	367.70	396.66	...	396.66	35.00	...	35.00
जोड़		Total	367.70	...	367.70	399.16	...	399.16	40.00	...	40.00
जोड़ - औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Industrial Financial Institutions**		**664.70**	**19.00**	**683.70**	**837.34**	**10.00**	**847.34**	**590.65**	**10.00**	**600.65**
कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	***Agricultural Financial Institutions***										
7. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	7. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Dev.	2416	30.00	...	30.00	45.89	...	45.89	40.00	...	40.00
		6416	90.00	...	90.00	20.00	...	20.00	80.00	...	80.00
8. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	8. Regional Rural Banks	4416	11.00	...	11.00	10.40	...	10.40	11.00	...	11.00
जोड़ - कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-Agricultural Financial Institutions**		**131.00**	**...**	**131.00**	**76.29**	**...**	**76.29**	**131.00**	**...**	**131.00**
सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	***General Financial and Trading Institutions***										
9. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शेयर पूंजी	9. Nationalised banks	3465	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.35	...	4.35
		5465	718.00	...	718.00	802.76	...	802.76	753.00	...	753.00
		8012	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00
निवल		*Net*	*18.00*	...	*18.00*	*102.76*	...	*102.76*	*57.35*	...	*57.35*
अन्य	Others										
10. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कंपनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	7052	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
11. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	11. National Housing Bank	2216	0.50	...	0.50	0.20	1.08	1.28	...	1.81	1.81
		6216	29.50	...	29.50	41.37	...	41.37	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*41.57*	*1.08*	*42.65*	...	*1.81*	*1.81*
	12. Payments to Banks in lieu of Government Guarantees	5052	...	...	...	...	7.93	7.93	...	8.00	8.00
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाएं	***International Financial Institutions***										
13. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	13. International Monetary Fund	5466	...	3410.03	3410.03	...	1805.03	1805.03	...	7567.30	7567.30
		6001	...	-3410.03	-3410.03	...	-1805.03	-1805.03	...	-7567.30	-7567.30
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार	14. Service Charges Payable to I.M.F	2047	...	408.52	408.52	...	480.27	480.27	...	482.60	482.60
15. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक	15. International Bank for Recon. & Development	5466	...	96.55	96.55	...	61.74	61.74	...	16.52	16.52
16. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	16. International Development Association	5466	...	...	...	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	0.76
17. एशियाई विकास बैंक	17. Asian Development Bank	5466	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40
18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम	18. International Finance Corporation	5466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.18	14.18

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि / बैंक	19. African Development Fund/Bank	5466	...	8.20	8.20	...	9.15	9.15	...	9.67	9.67
20. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	20. International Fund for Agricultural Development	2416	...	4.83	4.83	...	7.28	7.28	...	6.91	6.91
जोड़- अन्तरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान	**Total-International Financial Institutions**		...	**518.17**	**518.17**	...	**559.60**	**559.60**	...	**531.04**	**531.04**
21. *ब्याज सम्बन्धी आर्थिक सहायता*	21. *Interest Subsidy*										
21.01 भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	21.01 Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	2885	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
21.02 ग्रामीण बैंक	21.02 Goan Banks	2885	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*5.10*	*5.10*	...	*5.10*	*5.10*	...	*5.10*	*5.10*
22. जहाजों के अधिग्रहण के लिए ब्याज के अन्तर के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता	22. Subsidy towards interest differential on acquisition of ships	3052	...	11.49	11.49	...	10.93	10.93	...	11.49	11.49
23. अन्य व्यय	23. Other Expenditure	3466	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27
		4885	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.36*	*0.36*	...	*0.28*	*0.28*	...	*0.28*	*0.28*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*844.70*	*554.12*	*1398.82*	*1058.91*	*594.92*	*1653.83*	*780.00*	*567.72*	*1347.72*
ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	1. Industrial Development Bank of India	12885	132.50	...	132.50	153.15	...	153.15	215.00	...	215.00
2. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	12885	2.65	...	2.65	2.32	...	2.32	2.32	...	2.32
3. भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम	3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	12885	27.85	...	27.85	147.26	...	147.26	175.00	...	175.00
4. भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक	4. Export-Import Bank of India	12885	40.00	...	40.00	35.00	...	35.00	60.00	...	60.00
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक	5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India	12885	39.00	...	39.00	34.00	...	34.00	34.00	...	34.00
6. राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	6. Nationalised banks	13465	18.00	...	18.00	102.76	...	102.76	53.00	...	53.00
7. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक	7. Small Industries Development Bank of India	12885	367.70	120.00	487.70	396.66	...	396.66	35.00	...	35.00
8. राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक	8. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	12416	90.00	...	90.00	20.00	...	20.00	80.00	...	80.00
9. क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	9. Regional Rural Banks	12416	11.00	...	11.00	10.40	...	10.40	11.00	...	11.00
10. भारतीय नौवहन ऋण और निवेश कम्पनी लिमिटेड	10. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited	13052	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
11. राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक	11. National Housing Bank	22216	29.50	...	29.50	41.37	...	41.37	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**759.20**	**120.00**	**879.20**	**943.87**	...	**943.87**	**666.32**	...	**666.32**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. कृषि वित्तीय संस्थान	1. Agricultural Financial Institutions	12416	131.00	...	131.00	76.29	...	76.29	131.00	...	131.00
2. औद्योगिक वित्तीय संस्थान	2. Industrial Financial Institutions	12885	664.70	120.00	784.70	837.34	...	837.34	590.65	...	590.65
3. सामान्य वित्तीय और व्यापारिक संस्थान	3. General Financial and Trading Institutions	13465	18.00	...	18.00	102.76	...	102.76	57.35	...	57.35
4. नौवहन	4. Shipping	13052	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	1.00	...	1.00
5. आवास	5. Housing	22216	30.00	...	30.00	41.57	...	41.57	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**844.70**	**120.00**	**964.70**	**1058.91**	...	**1058.91**	**780.00**	...	**780.00**

उपर्युक्त वित्तीय संस्थानों के संबंध में केन्द्रीय आयोजना में केवल बजट सहायता शामिल है ।

In respect of the above financial institutions only the budget support is in the Central Plan.

1. **भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक** : यह एक शीर्ष संस्था है जो सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उद्यमों को दीर्घावधिक वित्त प्रदान करती है तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पुनः वित्त-पोषण द्वारा और उनके ऋण पत्र-निर्गमों को खरीद कर उनके क्रियाकलापों का समन्वय तथा उनकी अनुपूर्ति करती है ।

2. **भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम** : यह निगम औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए ऋण-पत्र खरीदता है । यह औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा पूंजी बाजार में लिए गए ऋणों की गारन्टी देता है तथा उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए स्टाक, शेयरों, बांडों तथा ऋण-पत्रों की हामीदारी भरता है ।

3. **भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम** : यह निगम भारतीय रुपयों तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में सावधिक ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करता है, शेयर

1. **Industrial Development Bank of India** is an apex institution to provide long term finance to industrial enterprises, both in the public and private sectors, and it coordinates and supplements the activities of other financial institutions by providing refinancing facilities and subscribing to their debenture issues.

2. **Industrial Finance Corporation of India** grants loans and advances to industrial concerns and subscribes to debentures floated by them; also guarantees loans raised by industrial concern in the capital market and under-writes stocks, share, bonds and debentures issued by them.

3. **Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India** provides term loans in rupees and foreign currencies, subscribes to

खरीदता है तथा शेयरों की हामीदारी लेता है और मुख्य रूप से पूंजीगत संपत्तियों के क्रय के लिए अन्य संस्थाओं से लिए गए ऋण की अदायगी की गारन्टी देता है ।

4. **भारतीय निर्यात — आयात बैंक** : इस बैंक की स्थापना भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत इसी प्रकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिए एक मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में की गई है ।

5. **भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक** : यह निगम बंद पड़े औद्योगिक एककों को अथवा बंद होने वाले औद्योगिक एककों को चालू करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

6. **भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक** : लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी वित्त व्यवस्था तथा विकास करने तथा इसी प्रकार के कार्यकलापों में लगी संस्थाओं के कार्यों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने के लिए मुख्य वित्तीय संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है। लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक ने भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के सहायक बैंक के रूप में 2 अप्रैल, 1990 को अपना कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया था। यह अपने कार्यकलापों को मौजूदा ऋण देने वाले तंत्र के माध्यम से पूरा करता है जिसमें राज्य वित्त निगम, राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम, वाणिज्यिक बैंक, सहकारी विकास निगम तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक शामिल हैं।

7. **राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण बैंक** : यह बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि के लिए लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों और ग्रामोद्योगों तथा सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलापों के लिए ऋण देकर एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास का संवर्धन करता है। यह निगम राजकीय सहकारी बैंकों, केन्द्रीय भूमि बंधक बैंकों, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा कृषि विकास के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के लिए पुनर्वित की व्यवस्था करता है तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कुछ संस्थाओं को सीधे वित्तीय सहायता भी देता है ।

8. **क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक** :- ये बैंक शाखाओं को विस्तार के जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से रकमों को जमा के रूप में जुटाते हैं। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अल्पावधिक फसल वर्धन ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और कृषि से संबद्ध गतिविधियों के लिए, खुदरा व्यापार, लघु व्यवसाय और स्वरोजगार आदि के कार्यों के लिए अल्पावधिक उधार तथा अग्रिम देने की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शेयर पूंजी के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से की व्यवस्था करती है। यह व्यवस्था इसी आधार पर की गई है ।

9. इस व्यवस्था में **राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों** के पूंजी आधार को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में अंशदान देने के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । बैंकों को सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार दी गई अतिरिक्त शेयर पूंजी के साथ-साथ विशेष अपरक्राम्य सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों में एक साथ निवेश करना होगा। वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में, कतिपय बैंकों के लिए उनके द्वारा विश्व बैंक की औद्योगिक निर्यात परियोजनाओं से सम्बद्ध सहायक एककों को बाह्य ऋण दिए जाने के लिए क्रमशः 102.76 करोड़ रुपए और 53.00 करोड़ रुपए के अतिरिक्त अंशदान की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है।

10. **भारतीय नौवहन ऋण तथा निवेश कंपनी लिमिटेड** निजी क्षेत्र के नौवहन उद्योग के विकास से सबंधित है और वह परियोजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था उनकी वाणिज्यिक सक्षमता के आधार पर करती है ।

11. आवास क्षेत्र की पर्याप्त वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए संसदीय अधिनियम के अंतर्गत **राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक** एक शीर्षस्थ निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

12. यह व्यवस्था निजी क्षेत्र की रूग्ण नौवहन कंपनियों के संबंध में भूतपूर्व नौवहन विकास निधि समिति के गारंटी-दायित्वों के निर्वहन के लिए है। बैंकों को इस मद्दे की जाने वाली अदायगियों का उनके द्वारा भारत सरकार प्रतिभूतियों में पुनः निवेश की कर दिया जाएगा।

13. इसके अंतर्गत निधि के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को की जाने वाली अदायगियों और 1992-93 में निधि की नौवीं पुनः पूर्ति के लिए अतिरिक्त अभिदान के लिए तथा

and underwrites shares and guarantees payment of credit availed of from other institutions primarily for the purpose of capital assets.

4. **Export-Import Bank of India** is designed to function as the principal financial institution for financing India's international trade and coordinating the working of similar institutions engaged in this field.

5. **Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India** has been entrusted with the responsibility to revive closed industrial units and units on the brink of closure.

6. **Small Industries Development Bank of India** has been set up as a principal financial institution for promoting, financing and development of industries in the small industry sector and for coordinating the functions of institutions engaged in similar activities. It commenced operations on 2nd April, 1990 as a subsidiary of IDBI. It channelises its activities through the existing credit delivery mechanism consisting of State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corporations, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

7. **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development** promotes integrated rural development by providing credit for agriculture, small, cottage and village industries and allied activities in rural areas; refinances loans granted for agricultural development by state cooperative banks, central land mortgage banks, scheduled commercial banks and regional rural banks; also provides direct financial assistance to certain types of institutions as approved by the Central Government.

8. **Regional Rural Banks** mobilise deposits in the rural areas through a net work of branches. The RRBs provide short term crop loans and advance loans for activities allied to agriculture, retail trade, small business and self employment etc. Central Government provides 50% of the share capital of each regional rural bank. Provision made is on this account.

9. Provisions include Rs. 700 crores for subscription to the share capital of **nationalised banks** with a view to strengthening their capital base. The banks are to simultaneously invest the additional share capital thus provided by the Government in special non-negotiable Government securities. Revised estimates 1991-92 and Budget estimates 1992-93 also include Rs. 102.76 crores and Rs.53.00 crores respectively to certain banks for passing on external credits to ancillary units concerned with World Bank industrial export projects.

10. **Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.** is concerned with development of private sector shipping industry and it finances projects on the strength of their commercial viability.

11. **National Housing Bank** has been set up under an Act of Parliament as the apex body for providing adequate finance to the housing sector.

12. The provision is for discharging the guarantee obligations of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee in respect of sick private sector shipping companies. The payments to banks on this account will be reinvested by them in Government of India securities.

13. This represents payments to International Monetary Fund arising as a result of revaluation of the Funds holding of Indian currency and also additional subscription towards 9th replenishment of the fund

निधि के पक्ष में अपरक्राम्य एवं ब्याजरहित रुपया प्रतिभूतियों का निर्माण करके भारतीय मुद्रा को धारित रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

14. यह व्यवस्था विस्तारित निधि सुविधा, सहायक व्यवस्था और प्रतिपूरक तथा आकस्मिकता वित्तपोषण सुविधा के अंतर्गत किए गए आहरण के संबंध में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को देय सेवा प्रभार के लिए है। ये प्रभार विद्यमान विनिमय दर पर आधारित हैं।

15. यह व्यवस्था अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक की पूंजी स्टाक में अभिदान करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों में अनुरक्षण के लिए है।

16. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक को सुलभ ऋण व्यवस्था करने वाली एक संस्था है। इस में आई.डी.ए. अंशदान की अदायगी करने और मूल्य संबंधी दावों को बनाए रखने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

17. यह व्यवस्था एशियाई विकास बैंक के मूल्य भुगतानों के अनुरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए है।

18. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्त निगम, वाशिंगटन, 1956 में विश्व बैंक के संबद्ध निगम के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था। भारत इस निगम का संस्थापक सदस्य है। यह निगम अपने सदस्य देशों के उत्पादक निजी/संयुक्त क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की सहायता करता है। यह व्यवस्था पूंजी आधार में वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप निगम में अतिरिक्त शेयर अर्जित करने के लिए है।

19. इसमें अफ्रीकी विकास कोष और अफ्रीकी विकास निधि की शेयर पूंजी की पूर्ति के लिए और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक की पूंजी के स्टाक में अंशदान के लिए भारत के अंशदान की व्यवस्था की गई है।

20. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना 1977 में की गई थी। यह निधि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है। विकासशील सदस्य देशों को कृषि के विकास के लिए यह बैंक रियायती दरों पर धनराशियां उपलब्ध कराता है। यह व्यवस्था 1990-92 की अवधि के लिए इस निधि के साधनों की पूर्ति के लिए भारत के अंशदान की तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए की गई है।

21. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक और गोआनी बैंकों को दिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की दरों में रियायत के बदले आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था है।

22. नौवहन कंपनियां बैंक ऋणों पर बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली दर की अपेक्षा कम दर पर ब्याज की अदायगी करते हैं और जो अंतर रहता है उसे सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है।

23. इस में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को एस. डी. आर. लेखा के प्रशासन के लिए देय निर्धारित प्रभारों और स्टेट बैंक आफ सिक्किम (शेयरों का अधिग्रहण) तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत देय राशि के लिए व्यवस्था है।

in 1992-93 by creating non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities in favour of the Fund.

14. The provision is for service charges payable to the International Monetary Fund in respect of the drawals made under the Extended Fund Facility, Stand-by Arrangement and Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility. The charges are based on the prevailing exchange rate.

15. The provision is for subscription to the capital stock of IBRD and maintenance of value claims.

16. International Development Association is a soft loan affiliate of IBRD. Provision represents payments of subscription and maintenance of value claims.

17. The provision is for meeting maintenance of value payments to ADB.

18. International Finance Corporation, Washington, was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank. India is a founder member of this Corporation. IFC assists productive private/joint sector enterprises in its member countries. The provision is for acquisition of additional shares in the corporation consequent on the increase in the capital base.

19. Provision is towards India's share of the capital replenishments of the African Development Fund and contributions towards the capital stock of the African Development Bank.

20. The International Fund for Agricultural Development which was established in 1977, is a specialised agency of United Nations. It makes available funds on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing member countries. The provision represents India's contribution to the third replenishment of the resources of IFAD for the period 1990-92.

21. Provision is towards subsidy in lieu of concession in the rate of interest on loans to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India and Goan Banks.

22. The shipping companies pay interest on bank loans at a lower rate than charged by the banks; the difference is met by Government by way of subsidy.

23. This includes provision for assessment charges payable to International Monetary Fund in regard to administration of S.D.R. Account and amount payable under State Bank of Sikkim (Acquisition of Shares) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1982.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

संख्या No.28 (विनियोग) (APPROPRIATION)

ब्याज संदाय Interest Payments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	27450.00	27450.00	...	27250.00	27250.00	...	32000.00	32000.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		...	**27450.00**	**27450.00**	...	**27250.00**	**27250.00**	...	**32000.00**	**32000.00**
ब्याज संदाय	**Interest Payments -**										
1. आंतरिक ऋण पर ब्याज	1. Interest on Internal Debt										
1.01. बाजार उधार	1.01 Market Loans	2049	...	7345.00	7345.00	...	7215.00	7215.00	...	8250.00	8250.00
1.02. क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बाण्ड	1.02 Compensation & Other Bonds	2049	...	243.44	243.44	...	202.70	202.70	...	136.10	136.10
1.03. राजकोषीय हुण्डियो पर बट्टा	1.03 Discount on Treasury Bills	2049	...	2000.00	2000.00	...	800.00	800.00	...	1250.00	1250.00
1.04 182 दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुण्डियाँ	1.04 182 days Treasury Bills	2049	...	320.00	320.00	...	257.00	257.00	...	300.00	300.00
1.05 राजकोषीय हुण्डियो के बदले रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया को प्रतिभूतिया जारी करना	1.05 Securities issued to RBI in conversion of Treasury Bills	2049	...	1656.00	1656.00	...	2699.50	2699.50	...	3310.00	3310.00
1.06 रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया को जारी की गयी विशेष प्रतिभूतिया	1.06 Special Securities issued to RBI	2049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.07 ऋण प्रबन्ध	1.07 Management of Debt	2049	...	18.00	18.00	...	16.40	16.40	...	18.25	18.25
जोड़		*Total*	...	*11582.44*	*11582.44*	...	*11190.60*	*11190.60*	...	*13264.35*	*13264.35*
2. बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज	2. Interest on External Debt	2049	...	2680.41	2680.41	...	2635.23	2635.23	...	2915.54	2915.54
3. अन्य बचतों, भविष्य निधियों आदि पर ब्याज	*3. Interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.*										
3.01. अल्प बचते, (जमा पत्र और प्रमाण पत्र)	3.01 Small Savings (Deposits & Certificates)	2049	...	5255.58	5255.58	...	5248.90	5248.90	...	5688.58	5688.58
3.02. लघु बचत प्रबन्ध	3.02 Management of Small Savings										
(क) डाक विभाग के लिए	(a) To Department of Posts	2049	...	316.00	316.00	...	321.00	321.00	...	450.00	450.00
(ख) अन्य के लिए	(b) To Others	2049	...	133.07	133.07	...	130.07	130.07	...	150.00	150.00
3.03 सामान्य भविष्य निधिया	3.03 General Provident Funds	2049	...	436.26	436.26	...	475.00	475.00	...	600.00	600.00
3.04 अन्य राज्य भविष्य निधिया	3.04 Other State Provident Funds	2049	...	273.88	273.88	...	300.00	300.00	...	360.00	360.00
3.05 रेलवे भविष्य निधिया	3.05 Railway Provident Funds	2049	...	248.42	248.42	...	239.00	239.00	...	283.12	283.12
3.06 सार्वजनिक भविष्य निधिया	3.06 Public Provident Funds	2049	...	204.50	204.50	...	204.00	204.00	...	407.00	407.00
3.07 बीमा और पेंशन निधिया	3.07 Insurance & Pension Funds	2049	...	615.49	615.49	...	609.52	609.52	...	753.43	753.43
3.08 सरकार को सौंपी गयी गैर- सरकारी भविष्य निधिया	3.08 Non-Govt. Provident Funds lodged with Govt	2049	...	4250.00	4250.00	...	4230.00	4230.00	...	5300.00	5300.00
3.09 अन्य विशेष बचते	3.09 Other Special Deposits	2049	...	992.86	992.86	...	983.62	983.62	...	1093.89	1093.89
जोड़		*Total*	...	*12726.06*	*12726.06*	...	*12741.11*	*12741.11*	...	*15086.02*	*15086.02*
4. प्रारक्षित निधियों पर ब्याज	4. Interest on Reserve Funds	2049	...	124.23	124.23	...	140.20	140.20	...	174.67	174.67
5. अन्य दायित्वों पर ब्याज	5. Interest on other obligations	2049	...	336.86	336.86	...	542.86	542.86	...	559.42	559.42
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	*27450.00*	*27450.00*	...	*27250.00*	*27250.00*	...	*32000.00*	*32000.00*

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऋण संबंधी देनदारी (आंतरिक एवं बाह्य) पर ब्याज प्रभारों के भुगतान तथा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की मूल्य ह्रास तथा अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियों से सम्बद्ध ब्याज प्रभारों की व्यवस्था की गई है । भविष्य निधि पर देय ब्याज की व्यवस्था, डाक घर बचत बैंक जमाखातों, अल्प बचत प्रमाण पत्रों इत्यादि पर देय ब्याज को भी इस विनियोग में शामिल किया गया है । सम्पूर्ण व्यय भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112(3)(ग) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" है।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी मुख्यतः राजकोषीय हुण्डियों पर बट्टे के फलस्वरूप हुई है ।

1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः 1991-92 के बाजार उधारों पर देय पूरे वर्ष के ब्याज के कारण हुई है । यह वृद्धि राजकोषीय हुण्डियों पर बट्टे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों के लिए अधिक रकम की आवश्यकता, तथा आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य ऋणों पर ब्याज में संभावित वृद्धि होने तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त धनराशियों के संभावित संग्रह तथा धनराशियों के राज्य भविष्य निधियों तथा विशेष भविष्य, अधिवार्षिकी उपदान निधियों तथा अन्य जमा खातों आदि में जमा होने के कारण हुई है ।

The Appropriation provides for interest charges on Central Government's debt obligations (internal as well as external) and on depreciation and other reserve funds of Commercial departments. Provision for interest payable on Provident Funds, Post Office Saving Bank Deposits, Small Savings Certificates, etc. is also included in this Appropriation. The entire expenditure is '*Charged*' on the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Article 112(3) (c) of the Constitution of India.

The decrease in the Revised Estimates, 1991-92 is mainly due to discount on treasury bills.

The increase in the Budget estimates, 1992-93 is mainly on account of full year's interest due on market borrowings in 1991-92, larger requirements for discount on treasury bills, securities issued to RBI Interest on external loans likely to be raised, anticipated additional collections and accretions under small saving schemes, State Provident Funds and Special deposits of Provident, superannuation and Gratuity Funds and other Deposit accounts, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.29

राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to State Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		5603.73	2141.76	7745.49	6756.76	2141.58	8898.34	7272.83	2041.82	9314.65
पूंजी	*Capital*		*6998.80*	*6865.00*	*13863.80*	*6594.77*	*5500.00*	*12094.77*	*6796.42*	*5700.00*	*12496.42*
जोड़	**Total**		**12602.53**	**9006.76**	**21609.29**	**13351.53**	**7641.58**	**20993.11**	**14069.25**	**7741.82**	**21811.07**
राज्य सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान	**Grants-in-aid to State Governments:**										
आयोजन-भिन्न अनुदान	*Non-Plan Grants:*										
1. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के अंतर्गत अनुदान	1. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	3601	1332.53	1963.93	3296.46	1332.53	1963.93	3296.46	1779.93	1864.33	3644.26
2. रेलवे यात्री भाड़े पर कर के एवज में अनुदान	2. Grant in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	3601	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00	...	150.00	150.00
3. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिए अनुदान	3. Grants for Railway Safety Works	3601	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00
4. दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण सामान्य राहत	4. General relief on account of natural calamities	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी कार्रवाई योजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान	5. Grant to Madhya Pradesh for Bhopal Gas Tragedy Action Plan	3601	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45	...	24.45	24.45
6. अन्य	6. Others	3601	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.14	0.14
राज्य सरकारों को ऋण और अग्रिम	**Loans and Advances to State Governments**										
आयोजन-भिन्न उधार	*Non-plan loans:*										
7. अल्प बचतों के लिए ऋण	7. Loans for Small Savings	7601	...	6865.00	6865.00	...	5500.00	5500.00	...	5700.00	5700.00
8. अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	8. Ways and Means Advances										
8.01. अदायगियां	8.01 Payments	7601	...	700.00	700.00	...	700.00	700.00	...	700.00	700.00
8.02. घटाइए-वर्ष के दौरान वसूलियां	8.02 Less-Recoveries during the year	7601	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00	...	-700.00	-700.00
निवल		*Net*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. ससाधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उधार	9 Loans to cover gaps in resources	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राज्यों की आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए अनुदान / ऋण	**Grants/loans for state plan schemes:**										
10. ब्लाक अनुदान/अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	10. Block Grants/Advance Plan Assistance	3601	4271.20	...	4271.20	5424.23	...	5424.23	5492.90	...	5492.90
11. ब्लाक ऋण/अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	11. Block Loans/Advance Plan Assistance	7601	6873.80	...	6873.80	6470.40	...	6470.40	6651.42	...	6651.42
12. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को ऋण	12. Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation	6801	125.00	...	125.00	124.37	...	124.37	145.00	...	145.00
13. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा	*13. State's Share of Union Excise Duties:*										
13.01. अदायगियां	13.01 Payments	3603	...	11175.47	11175.47	...	12092.57	12092.57	...	13058.80	13058.80
13.02. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों में से घटाई गई राशि	13.02 Less Amount netted against Receipts	3603	...	-11175.47	-11175.47	...	-12092.57	-12092.57	...	-13058.80	-13058.80
निवल		Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य	**Railway safety works:**										
14. रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्य निधि में/ से अन्तरण	14. Transfer to / from Railway Safety Works Fund	3054	...	3.08	3.08	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.90	2.90
		3601	...	-5.00	-5.00	...	-5.00	-5.00	...	-5.00	-5.00
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services:**										
15. नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	15. Write off of loans in terms of the recommendations of 9th Finance Commission	2075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***12602.53***	***9006.76***	***21609.29***	***13351.53***	***7641.58***	***20993.11***	***14069.25***	***7741.82***	***21811.07***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	10980.00	...	10980.00	11729.00	...	11729.00	11914.32	...	11914.32
2. विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता -पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	2. Special Central Assistance-Hill Areas	43601	290.00	...	290.00	290.00	...	290.00	290.00	...	290.00
3. दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए अग्रिम आयोजना सहायता	3. Special Central Assistance-Border Area	43601	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.00	...	85.00
4. नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किया गया अन्तर-अनुदान	4. Gap Grant Recommended by Ninth Finance Commission	43601	1332.53	...	1332.53	1332.53	...	1332.53	1779.93	...	1779.93
जोड़	Total		**12602.53**	...	**12602.53**	**13351.53**	...	**13351.53**	**14069.25**	...	**14069.25**

इस माग में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) के अंतर्गत राज्यों को देय अनुदानों, रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदानों, राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ब्लाक अनुदानों तथा ऋणों, बुनियादी और अतिरिक्त संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों के अंश, अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के आधार पर राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों, साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों, राज्य आयोजनागत योजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को उधार दिए जाने , (न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम) और अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for grants payable to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution on the basis of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission; Grant-in-lieu of Tax on Railway passenger Fares; Block grants and loans for State Plan Schemes; States' share of Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties; Loans to States against Small Savings Collections; Loans to States to cover gap in resources; Loans to Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan Schemes, (Minimum Needs Programme) and short term Ways and Means Advances, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.30

सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को उधार Loans to Government Servants etc.

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*118.59*	*118.59*	...	*112.68*	*112.68*	...	*125.21*	*125.21*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**118.59**	**118.59**	...	**112.68**	**112.68**	...	**125.21**	**125.21**
1. सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उधार आदि	1. Loans to Government Servants, etc.										
1.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	1.1 House building advances	7610	...	160.00	160.00	...	152.00	152.00	...	170.00	170.00
1.2. वाहन खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम	1.2 Advances for purchase of conveyances										
1.2.1 मोटर कारों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.1 Advance for the purchase of motor cars	7610	...	24.15	24.15	...	22.92	22.92	...	25.36	25.36
1.2.2 अन्य मोटर वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.2 Advance for purchase of other motor conveyances	7610	...	24.15	24.15	...	22.92	22.92	...	25.36	25.36
1.2.3 अन्य वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	1.2.3 Advance for purchase of other conveyances	7610	...	10.50	10.50	...	9.96	9.96	...	11.02	11.02
जोड़—वाहनों की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम	**Total - Advances for purchase of conveyances**		...	**58.80**	**58.80**	...	**55.80**	**55.80**	...	**61.74**	**61.74**
1.3. अन्य अग्रिम	1.3 Other advances	7610	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.84	0.84
जोड़		*Total*	...	*219.60*	*219.60*	...	*208.60*	*208.60*	...	*232.58*	*232.58*
2. सहकारी समितियों को ऋण	2. Loans to cooperatives	7475	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...
3. विभागीय कैंटीनों के लिए ऋण	3. Loans to Departmental canteens	7615	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
4. घटाइए:—व्यय कम करने हेतु लिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियां	4. *Less*-Recoveries of loans taken in reduction of expenditure										
4.1 गृह निर्माण अग्रिम	4.1 House building advances	7610	...	-64.00	-64.00	...	-60.80	-60.80	...	-68.00	-68.00
4.2 वाहन अग्रिम	4.2 Conveyance advances	7610	...	-37.00	-37.00	...	-35.11	-35.11	...	-38.85	-38.85
4.3. विविध उधार	4.3 Other advances	7610	...	-0.50	-0.50	...	-0.50	-0.50	...	-0.52	-0.52
4.4 सहकारितों के लिए ऋण	4.4 Loans to cooperatives	7475	...	-0.09	-0.09	...	-0.09	-0.09	...	...	...
4.5 विभागीय कैंटीनों के लिए ऋण	4.5 Loans to Departmental canteens	7615	...	-0.62	-0.62	...	-0.62	-0.62	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-102.21*	*-102.21*	...	*-97.12*	*-97.12*	...	*-107.37*	*-107.37*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***118.59***	***118.59***	...	***112.68***	***112.68***	...	***125.21***	***125.21***

यह एक मिश्रित मांग है जिसमे सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों और उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों (दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़ आदि) की आवश्यकताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि वे अपने कर्मचारियों को ऋण और अग्रिम दे सकें । इसमें संसद सदस्यों को मोटरगाड़ी की खरीद के लिए अग्रिम दिए जाने की भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

जिन प्रयोजनों के लिए सब्याज उधार दिए जाते है उनमें गृह निर्माण, वाहन की खरीद, कम्प्यूटर की खरीद, पखों तथा गर्म कपड़ों की खरीद के लिए दिए जाने वाले अग्रिम शामिल है ।

विभागीय कैंटिनों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों से आशय कैंटीन कर्मचारियों के वेतन बिलों के भुगतान में हुई कमी की पूर्ति करना है । अक्तूबर, 1991 को दिए गए भारतीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अन्तर्गत असांविधिक विभागीय कैंटिनों के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जाना है । तद्नुसार, कैंटीन कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की सम्पूर्ण राशि सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुदान की मांगों में सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष राजस्व व्यय के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है । इससे 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में कैंटिनों को ऋण के प्रावधानों के अभाव का स्पष्टीकरण हो जाता है ।बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में सरकारी कर्मचारी सहकारी समितियों के लिए अनुदान राशि की व्यवस्था मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा अपनी-अपनी अनुदानों की मांगों में की जानी है।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कमी प्रवर्तन और मितव्ययता उपायों के कारण हुई है ।

वर्ष 1992-93 में गृह निर्माण अग्रिमों के लिए वृद्धि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजना के अधीन उच्च प्राप्तियों के द्वारा पूरी कर दी जाएगी ।

This is a composite Demand which provides for the requirements of all the Central Ministries and Departments and their subordinate organisations and Union territory administrations (like Delhi, Chandigarh, etc.) for payment of loans and advances to their employees. It also includes provision for advances to Members of Parliament for purchase of motor conveyances.

The purposes for which the interest-bearing loans are advanced include house-building, purchase of conveyances, purchase of computors, fans and warm clothings.

The Loans to Departmental Canteens are intended for meeting shortfall towards payment of salary bills of the canteen employees. Under a judgement of the Supreme Court of India, delivered in October 1991, the employees of the non-statutory departmental canteens are to be treated as Government servants. Accordingly the entire amount of pay and allowances of the canteen employees is being provided in the Demands for Grants of the respective Ministries/Departments as a direct revenue expenditure of the Government. This explains the absence of provision for loans to canteens in BE 1992-93. Provision in BE 1992-93 for loans to Government Co-operatives are to be made by Ministries/ Departments iin their respective Demands for Grants.

The decrease in provisions in the Revised estimates for 1991-92 is due to enforcement of economy measures.

The increase for house building advances in the 1992-93 will be matched by higher receipts under Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.31

ऋण की वापसी अदायगी Repayment of Debt

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
जोड़	**Total**		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आंतरिक ऋण	***1. Internal Debt of Central Goverment***										
1.01. बाजार ऋण	1.01 Market Loans	6001	...	1418.18	1418.18	...	1418.18	1418.18	...	1150.85	1150.85
1.02. 91 दिवसीय राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.02 91 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	75000.00	75000.00	...	65000.00	65000.00	...	65000.00	65000.00
1.03 182 दिवसीय राजकोष हुण्डियां	1.03 182 Days Treasury Bills	6001	...	3500.00	3500.00	...	4466.71	4466.71	...	4500.00	4500.00
1.04. अन्य	1.04 Others	6001	...	978.48	978.48	...	773.53	773.53	...	502.20	502.20
जोड़ - आंतरिक उधार	**Total-Internal Debt**		...	**80896.66**	**80896.66**	...	**71658.42**	**71658.42**	...	**71153.05**	**71153.05**
2. बाह्य उधार	2. External Debt	6002	...	3252.32	3252.32	...	3280.30	3280.30	...	3886.54	3886.54
जोड़	**Total**		...	**84148.98**	**84148.98**	...	**74938.72**	**74938.72**	...	**75039.59**	**75039.59**
3. आन्ध्र-प्रदेश और केन्द्र के बीच अन्तरराज्यीय निपटान	3. Inter-state settlement between Centre and Andhra Pradesh *	7810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. घटाइए-प्राप्तियों की तुलना से घटाई गई राशि	4. Less-Amount netted against Receipts	6001	...	-80896.66	-80896.66	...	-71658.42	-71658.42	...	-71153.05	-71153.05
		6002	...	-3252.32	-3252.32	...	-3280.30	-3280.30	...	-3886.54	-3886.54
		7810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*व्यवस्था एक लाख रुपए से कम है ।
** Provision is less than Rupees One lakh*

इस विनियोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा देश तथा विदेशों से लिए गए कर्ज की वापसी तथा राजकोषीय हुडियों के भुगतान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

This Appropriation includes provision for repayment of debt raised by Central Government, both internally and externally, as well as for discharge of treasury bills, etc.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.32

व्यय विभाग Department of Expenditure

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		251.26	7.17	258.43	0.48	6.71	7.19	0.69	457.13	457.82
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.94*	...	*3.94*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*3.31*	...	*3.31*
जोड़	**Total**		**255.20**	**7.17**	**262.37**	**2.48**	**6.71**	**9.19**	**4.00**	**457.13**	**461.13**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	7.16	7.16	...	6.70	6.70	...	7.12	7.12
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध और अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान	2. Grants in aid to Institute for Financial Management and Research	2047	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
3. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबंध संस्थान	3. National Institute of Financial Management	2070	1.06	...	1.06	0.32	...	0.32	0.44	...	0.44
		4070	3.94	...	3.94	2.00	...	2.00	3.31	...	3.31
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*2.32*	...	*2.32*	*3.75*	...	*3.75*
4. अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Other Training Programmes	2070	0.20	...	0.20	0.16	...	0.16	0.25	...	0.25
5. सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भत्ते आदि के लिए एकमुश्त व्यवस्था	5. Lumpsum provision for Allowances of Govt Employees	2070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450.00	450.00
सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
6. नवीन कार्यक्रम	6. New Programmes	3601	250.00	...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***255.20***	***7.17***	***262.37***	***2.48***	***6.71***	***9.19***	***4.00***	***457.13***	***461.13***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	1. Other Administrative Services	32070	5.20	...	5.20	2.48	...	2.48	4.00	...	4.00
2. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Other General Economic Services	13475	250.00	...	250.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**255.20**	**...**	**255.20**	**2.48**	**...**	**2.48**	**4.00**	**...**	**4.00**

1. इस माग मे लेखा महानियन्त्रक के कार्यालय सहित व्यय विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इसमें वित्त प्रबन्ध और अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. राष्ट्रीय वित्त प्रबन्ध संस्थान प्रथम श्रेणी की संगठित केन्द्रीय लेखा सेवा के अधिकारियों को विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण देता है । बजट में यह व्यवस्था संस्थान का स्थापना व्यय और भूमि की लागत, भवन निर्माण के लिए भूमि विकास, तकनीकी सलाह और संस्थान की परियोजना प्रबन्ध लागत को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था महालेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा सिविल लेखा विभाग के समूह ख और ग कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए है ।

1. The provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Expenditure including office of the Controller General of Accounts.

2. The provision is for grant assistance to Institute of Financial Management and Research.

3. The National Institute of Financial Management trains officers of organised Central Class I Accounts services in specialised areas. The provision in the Budget is for meeting establishment expenditure of the Institute and for cost of land, land development for construction of building, technical consultancy and project management costs of the Institute.

4. The provision is for expenditure on providing training facilities for Group B and C employees of Civil Accounts Department, by the Controller General of Accounts.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.33

पेंशन Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	552.05	552.05	...	551.90	551.90	...	602.05	602.05
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**552.05**	**552.05**	...	**551.90**	**551.90**	...	**602.05**	**602.05**
पेंशनें तथा अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	**Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits**										
1. अधिवर्षिता और सेवा निवृत्ति भत्ते	1. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071	...	318.67	318.67	...	315.67	315.67	...	331.37	331.37
2. पेंशन का राशिकृत मूल्य	2. Commuted Value of Pensions	2071	...	77.63	77.63	...	82.50	82.50	...	95.87	95.87
3. उपदान	3. Gratuities	2071	...	90.65	90.65	...	94.49	94.49	...	99.81	99.81
4. परिवार पेंशन	4. Family Pensions	2071	...	48.75	48.75	...	42.80	42.80	...	54.31	54.31
5. भविष्य निधियों के लिए अंशदान	5. Contributions to Provident Funds	2071	...	6.49	6.49	...	4.89	4.89	...	4.99	4.99
6. विविध पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान	6. Miscellaneous Pensionary payments	2071	...	1.90	1.90	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.51	0.51
7. अन्य	7. Others	2071	...	4.15	4.15	...	3.84	3.84	...	6.24	6.24
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Social Security & Welfare**										
8. जमा से सबद्ध बीमा योजना	8. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	2235	...	1.68	1.68	...	6.33	6.33	...	7.89	7.89
9. केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना	9. Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme	2235	...	1.96	1.96	...	0.58	0.58	...	0.64	0.64
10. अन्य	10. Others	2235	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.42	0.42
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*552.05*	*552.05*	...	*551.90*	*551.90*	...	*602.05*	*602.05*

इस मांग में पेंशनों और उपदानों के भुगतान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है तथा इसमें वे भुगतान भी शामिल है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर भारित होते हैं और जिन्हें बाद में राज्य सरकारों से वसूल कर लिया जाता है। इस मांग में अंशदायी और अन्य भविष्य निधि, जमा सम्बद्ध बीमा योजना और केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

The Demand includes provision for payment of pensions and gratuities including those charged on the Consolidated Fund of India which are later recovered from the State Governments. Provision is also included in this Demand for contributions to Contributory and other Provident Funds, Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme and Central Government Employees' Insurance Scheme.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.34

लेखा परीक्षा Audit

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	255.12	255.12	...	262.00	262.00	...	276.00	276.00
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**255.12**	**255.12**	...	**262.00**	**262.00**	...	**276.00**	**276.00**
लेखा परीक्षा	**Audit**										
1. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	1. Comptroller and Auditor General of India	2016	...	5.47	5.47	...	5.84	5.84	...	6.38	6.38
2. सिविल लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा कार्यालय	*2. Civil Audit and Accounts Offices*										
2.01. सिविल लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	2.01 Civil Audit Offices	2016	...	139.56	139.56	...	140.72	140.72	...	148.66	148.66
2.02. सिविल लेखा कार्यालय	2.02 Civil Accounts Offices	2016	...	92.50	92.50	...	97.02	97.02	...	101.75	101.75
जोड़		*Total*	...	*232.06*	*232.06*	...	*237.74*	*237.74*	...	*250.41*	*250.41*
3. डाक व तार लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	3. P&T Audit Offices	2016	...	7.59	7.59	...	7.79	7.79	...	8.19	8.19
4. रेलवे लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	4. Railway Audit Offices	2016	...	12.11	12.11	...	12.74	12.74	...	13.76	13.76
5. रक्षा लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	5. Defence Audit Offices	2016	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.60	5.60
6. वाणिज्यिक लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	6. Commercial Audit Offices	2016	...	10.30	10.30	...	10.44	10.44	...	10.90	10.90
7. समुद्रपारीय लेखा परीक्षा कार्यालय	7. Overseas Audit Offices	2016	...	1.38	1.38	...	1.98	1.98	...	2.08	2.08
8. अन्य व्यय	8. Other Expenditure	2016	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.63	0.63
9. घटाइए-वसूलियां, जिनको व्यय में से घटाकर समायोजित कर दिया गया है	*9. Less Recoveries adjusted in reduction Of Expenditure*										
9.01. भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक	9.01 C.A.G of India	2016	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.08	-0.08
9.02. लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा कार्यालय	9.02 Audit & Accounts Offices	2016	...	-19.62	-19.62	...	-20.45	-20.45	...	-21.87	-21.87
जोड़		Total	...	-19.70	-19.70	...	-20.53	-20.53	...	-21.95	-21.95
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*255.12*	*255.12*	...	*262.00*	*262.00*	...	*276.00*	*276.00*

इस मांग में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक और उसके नियंत्रक के अधीन उन कार्यालयों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के हिसाब-किताब के लेखा-परीक्षा संबंधी कार्य करने और राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा संकलन संबंधी कार्य सम्पन्न करते हैं। 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि अतिरिक्त मंहगाई भत्ते की किस्तों की स्वीकृति के कारण हुई है। 1992-93 के बजट में सामान्य वृद्धि शामिल की गई है।

This Demand includes provision for expenditure relating to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the offices under his control dealing with audit of the accounts of Union Government and compilation and audit of the accounts of the State and Union Territory Governments. The increase in RE 1991-92 is due to sanction of additional D.A. instalments. BE 1992-93 takes into account normal growth.

वित्त मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FINANCE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.35

राजस्व भाग Department of Revenue

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	31.15	31.15	...	9.07	9.07	...	23.98	23.98
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*1.74*	*1.74*	...	*0.87*	*0.87*	...	*1.51*	*1.51*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**32.89**	**32.89**	...	**9.94**	**9.94**	...	**25.49**	**25.49**
1. सचिवालय- सामान्य सेवाएं *	1.Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	19.63	19.63	...	19.25	19.25	...	20.48	20.48
अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	**Other Fiscal Services**										
2. प्रवर्तन निदेशालय	2. Enforcement Directorate	2047	...	5.18	5.18	...	5.20	5.20	...	5.47	5.47
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2047	...	3.45	3.45	...	2.19	2.19	...	2.05	2.05
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
4. मादक पदार्थ नियंत्रण	4. Narcotics Control	2070	...	1.99	1.99	...	2.23	2.23	...	2.20	2.20
5. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, आदि	5. International Cooperation etc.	2070	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.22	0.22
अन्य उद्योग	**Other Industries**										
6. अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखाने	6. Opium and Alkaloid Factories										
6.01. राजस्व व्यय	6.01 Revenue Expenditure	2875	...	36.83	36.83	...	31.30	31.30	...	33.35	33.35
6.02. घटाइए-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	6.02 Less - Revenue Receipts	0875	...	-40.00	-40.00	...	-53.00	-53.00	...	-45.00	-45.00
6.03. निवल	*6.03 Net*		...	*-3.17*	*-3.17*	...	*-21.70*	*-21.70*	...	*-11.65*	*-11.65*
6.04. पूंजी व्यय	6.04 Capital Expenditure	4875	...	1.74	1.74	...	0.87	0.87	...	1.51	1.51
7. मुख्य नियंत्रक, सरकारी अफीम तथा एल्कालायड कारखाने	7. Chief Controller, Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories	2875	...	0.16	0.16	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं पर अन्य कर तथा शुल्क	**Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities & Services**										
8. स्वदेशी यात्रा कर संग्रह	8. Collection of Inland Air Travel Tax	2045	...	3.00	3.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	4.50	4.50
9. विदेश यात्रा कर संग्रह	9. Collection of Foreign Travel Tax	2045	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.37	0.37	...	0.43	0.43
विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	**Miscellaneous General Services**										
10. स्वर्णकारों को दिये गये ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालना	10. Write-Off of loans to Gold smiths	2075	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
11. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	11. Other General Services	3475	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***32.89***	***32.89***	...	***9.94***	***9.94***	...	***25.49***	***25.49***

1. इसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें नार्कोटिक नियंत्रण ब्यूरो केन्द्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो तथा सक्षम प्राधिकारी भी शामिल है।

2. इसमें प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो विदेशी विनिमय विनियमन अधिनियम केअधीन व्यवस्था के प्रवर्तन से संबधित है ।

3. इसमें तस्कर और विदेशी मुद्रा छल साधक (सम्पत्ति की जब्ती) अधिनियम, 1976 के अन्तर्गत अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण प्रशासन - क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, सीमाशुल्क, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण तथा राष्ट्रीय लोक वित्त और नीति संस्थान को अनुदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में कर सुधार समिति के लिए व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

4. इसमें केन्द्रीय नार्कोटिक ब्यूरो के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. इसमें मादक पदार्थ दुरुपयोग नियंत्रण के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ निधि कर प्रशासन राष्ट्र मण्डलीय एसोसिएशन और सीमाशुल्क परिषद और कोलबो प्लान ब्यूरो की मादक पदार्थ परामर्शदात्री समिति में अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. यह अफीम फेक्टरियों और अफीम उत्पादन की खरीद सहित गाजीपुर तथा नीमच स्थित एल्केलायड कारखानों के निवल व्यय को दर्शाता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार अफीम की खेती पर सम्पूर्ण नियंत्रण रखती है तथा इसको संसाधित करने तथा चिकित्सीय और वैज्ञानिकी जरूरतों के लिए बिक्री के लिए सारा उत्पादन खरीदती है।

1990-91 के फसल वर्ष के दौरान अफीम पोस्त की खेती के लिए लगभग 14700 हैक्टेयर जमीन में खेती की गई तथा 1991-92 में 14700 हैक्टेयर में खेती की जाने की भी सभावना है ।

7. मुख्य नियंत्रक के संगठन, सरकारी अफीम और अल्कालायड कारखानों के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. वर्ष 1989-90 से प्रारम्भ की गयी अन्तर्देशीय वायु यात्रा कर घरेलू वायु यात्रा करने वाले सभी यात्रियों से उद्‌गृहणीय है । यह कर इण्डियन एअर लाइंस, एअर इण्डिया, वायुदूत और पवन हंस लि. जैसे कैरियरों से वसूल किया जाता है ।ऐसे वाहकों के वसूली प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए उपबन्ध है जो संग्रहीत किए गए कर का 5% बनाता है ।

9. किसी यात्री द्वारा की गयी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के सम्बन्ध मे विदेश यात्रा कर भुगतान योग्य है । कैरियरों द्वारा यह कर वसूल किया जाता है जिसके लिए संग्रहीत कर का 1 प्रतिशत वसूली प्रभार उन्हें भुगतान किया जाता है । ऐसे प्रभारों की अदायगी के लिए प्रावधान है ।

10. इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकारों के उधारों को बट्टे खाते के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. इस शीर्ष में कर जमा पत्रों के प्रति भुगतान शामिल है ।

1. Provision is for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Revenue including the Narcotics Control Bureau, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau and Competent Authority.

2. The provision is for expenditure of the Enforcement Directorate, which is concerned with the enforcement of the provisions under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

3. This includes provision for Appellate Tribunal unc er Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976; Gold Control Administration - Regional Office ; Customs, Central Excise and Gold Control Appellate Tribunal a d Grants to National Institute of Public Finance and Policy. F 1991-92 also includes provision for Tax Reform Committee.

4. This Includes provision for Central Bureau of Narcotics.

5. The provision is for contributions to United Nations Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, Commonwealth Association of Tax Administration, Customs Council and Drug Advisory Programme of Colombo Plan Bureau.

6. This represents the net expenditure of the Opium factories and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur and Neemuch including purchase of Opium produce. Central Government exercises exclusive control over the cultivation of opium and purchases the entire produce for processing and sale for medicinal and scientific needs.

During the crop year 1990-91, the land under opium poppy cultivation was about 14700 hectares and in 1991-92 it is expected to be about 14700 hectares.

7. Provision is for expenditure of the organisation of the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories.

8. Inland Air Travel Tax, which was introduced in 1989-90, is leviable on all passengers embarking for domestic air journey. The tax is collected by the carriers, viz. Indian Airlines, Air India, Vayudoot and Pawan Hans Ltd. The provision is for payment of the collection charges to the carriers, which is worked out at the rate of 5% of the tax collected.

9. The Foreign travel tax is payable in respect of an international journey undertaken by a passenger. The tax is collected by the carriers for which collection charges at 1% of the tax collected are paid to them. The provision is for the payment of such charges.

10. Provision is for write off of loans to State Governments for rehabilitation of goldsmiths.

11. This Includes payment against Tax Credit Certificates.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.36

प्रत्यक्ष कर Direct Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	250.00	250.00	...	265.50	265.50	...	274.50	274.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**280.00**	**280.00**	...	**285.50**	**285.50**	...	**274.50**	**274.50**
आय तथा व्यय पर करो का संग्रह	**Collection of Taxes on Income & Expenditure**										
1. आय कर का संग्रह	1.Collection of Income-tax	2020	...	195.00	195.00	...	207.09	207.09	...	214.11	214.11
2. निगम कर का संग्रह	2.Collection of Corporation tax	2020	...	30.00	30.00	...	31.86	31.86	...	32.94	32.94
सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर तथा दान कर का संग्रह	**Collection of Estate Duty, Taxes on Wealth and Gift tax**										
3. धन कर का संग्रह	3.Collection of Wealth Tax	2031	...	20.00	20.00	...	21.24	21.24	...	21.96	21.96
4. अन्य करों का संग्रह	4.Collection of Other Taxes	2031	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.31	5.31	...	5.49	5.49
5. आयकर अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अचल सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण	5. Acquisition of Immovable property under the Income-tax Act	4075	...	30.00	30.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***280.00***	***280.00***	...	***285.50***	***285.50***	...	***274.50***	***274.50***

इस मांग में आयकर विभाग की आवश्यकता के लिए व्यवस्था है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लगाए गए, तथा इकट्ठे किए गए सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों अर्थात् आय पर कर (निगम क्षेत्र की आय शामिल है) सम्पदा शुल्क, धन कर और दानकर सम्बन्धी प्रशासन कार्य करता है । शुल्कों के संग्रह के लिए देश को कार्यक्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है । इस विभाग में बड़े पैमाने पर अपवचन, निरीक्षण, अनुसंधान, सांख्यिकी और प्रकाशनों के मामलों की छानबीन करने के मामलों के लिए अलग से निदेशालय भी हैं। संशोधित अनुमानों में मद संख्या 1 से 4 में जो वृद्धियां हुई हैं वे मुख्य रूप से मंहगाई भत्ते की अतिरिक्त किस्त मंजूर किए जाने, बोनस की व्यवस्था करने, तथा कार्यालय के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान किराए पर लिए जाने तथा बड़े पैमाने पर राजस्व संग्रह अभियान आदि को तेजी से चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त पदों का सृजन करने आदि के कारण हुई हैं। बजट 1992-93 में सामान्य वृद्धि के लिए व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

मद संख्या 5 के समक्ष जो व्यवस्था है वह वित्त अधिनियम, 1986 (यथासंशोधित) द्वारा यथारोपित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के अध्याय XXC में परिकल्पित प्रबंध के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा अचल सम्पत्तियों को पूर्वक्रयाधिकार के अनुसार खरीद कर लिए जाने के संबंध में है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें से ऐसी अधिग्रहीत सम्पत्तियों की बिक्री से प्राप्त 90 करोड़ रुपए की रकम को घटा दिया गया है, जिनका विक्रय केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है ।

The Demand provides for the requirement of the Income-tax department, which administers all direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government, namely, taxes on income (including income of the corporate sector), estate duty, wealth tax and gift tax. For purpose of collection, the country has been divided into charges. The Department has also got separate Directorates for scrutiny of cases involving large scale evasion, inspection, research, statistics and publications. The increases in Revised Estimates at items 1-4 are mainly due to the effect of grant of additional instalments of D.A., bonus, upward revision in the rates of daily wages, hiring of additional office accommodation, creation of additional posts as a part of intensified revenue collection drive, etc. Budget Estimates 1992-93 take into account normal growth.

The provision at item 5 relates to pre-emptive purchase of immovable properties by Central Government as envisaged in Chapter XXC of the Income- tax Act, 1961 as amended by the Finance Act, 1986. The provision for this purpose is net of estimated sale proceeds amounting to Rs.90 crores in respect of the acquired properties disposed off by the Government.

वित्त मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF FINANCE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.37

अप्रत्यक्ष कर Indirect Taxes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	402.57	402.57	...	402.57	402.57	...	438.60	438.60
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*147.14*	*147.14*	...	*147.14*	*147.14*	...	*139.90*	*139.90*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**549.71**	**549.71**	...	**549.71**	**549.71**	...	**578.50**	**578.50**
सीमा शुल्क	**Customs**										
1. सीमा शुल्क संग्रह	1. Collection of customs	2037	...	159.51	159.51	...	151.81	151.81	...	166.70	166.70
2. तट सुरक्षा संगठन	2. Coast Guard organisation	2037	...	45.77	45.77	...	45.77	45.77	...	62.45	62.45
		4047	...	146.94	146.94	...	146.94	146.94	...	139.70	139.70
जोड़		*Total*	...	*192.71*	*192.71*	...	*192.71*	*192.71*	...	*202.15*	*202.15*
3. सीमा शुल्क पर अन्य व्यय	3. Other expenditure on customs	2037	...	7.04	7.04	...	7.35	7.35	...	7.55	7.55
		4047	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.24*	*7.24*	...	*7.55*	*7.55*	...	*7.75*	*7.75*
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	**Union Excise Duties**										
4. संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का संग्रह	4. Collection of Union Excise Duties	2038	...	175.88	175.88	...	183.14	183.14	...	186.00	186.00
5. बैंडरोल तथा संघ उत्पाद शुल्क टिकटों तथा लेबलों का मुद्रण आदि	5. Printing etc. of Banderols and Union Excise Stamps and labels	2038	...	4.47	4.47	...	4.72	4.72	...	4.97	4.97
6. अन्य व्यय	6. Other Expenditure	2038	...	9.90	9.90	...	9.78	9.78	...	10.93	10.93
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***549.71***	***549.71***	...	***549.71***	***549.71***	...	***578.50***	***578.50***

1. इस मांग में सीमा शुल्क स्कंध के स्थापना व्यय और अन्य व्यय के लिए और छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क चौकियों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध द्वारा किए गए सीमा शुल्क संग्रह के कार्य के संबंध में उसको आनुपातिक व्यय की अदायगी करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. इस मांग में तट सुरक्षा संगठन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है जो भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करता है।

3. इस मांग में 7.50 करोड़ रुपए की सीमा-शुल्क कल्याण निधि के अलावा भू-सीमा शुल्क से संबंधित बृहत्त निर्माण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. यह व्यवस्था संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क संगठन के स्थापना व्ययों और उत्पाद शुल्क संग्रह के संबंध में किए जाने वाले अन्य व्ययों के लिए है । केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्कंध कुछ स्थानों पर, जैसे छोटे पत्तनों और भू-सीमा शुल्क केन्द्रों में सीमा शुल्क संग्रह संबंधी कार्य भी करता है, जिसके लिए सीमा शुल्क स्कंध से आनुपातिक आधार पर खर्च वसूल कर लिया जाता है ।

5. इस मांग में माचिस उत्पाद शुल्क बैंड रोल और संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क स्टाम्पों और लेबलों की छपाई की लागत की व्यवस्था है ।

6. इस मांग में मुख्यतः स्थापना और निरीक्षण साख्यिकी और आसूचना, प्रशिक्षण, सतर्कता, प्रकाशन निदेशालय और अपवचन निरोधी निदेशालय पर होने वाला अन्य व्यय शामिल है ।

1. This includes provision for the establishment and other expenditure of the Customs wing and for payment of proportionate charges to the Central Excise wing for customs work done by it at minor ports and land customs border posts.

2. Provision is for expenditure of the Coast Guard Organisation, which ensures the security of the maritime zones of India.

3. This Includes provision for major works relating to Land Customs besides Rs. 7.50 crores for Customs welfare fund.

4. The provision is for establishment expenses of the Central Excise Organisation including other expenses on collection of Union Excise Duties. The Central Excise wing also performs customs work at certain places like minor ports and land customs stations for which proportionate charges are recovered from the Customs wing.

5. Provision represents cost of printing of match excise banderols and union excise stamps and labels.

6. This includes provision mainly for the establishment and other expenditure on Inspection, Statistics and Intelligence, Training, Vigilance, Directorate of Publications and Directorate of Anti-evasion.

खाद्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.38

खाद्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Food

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		8.45	2732.33	2740.78	4.62	2982.10	2986.72	7.19	2632.16	2639.35
पूंजी	*Capital*		*30.40*	...	*30.40*	*16.95*	...	*16.95*	*31.81*	...	*31.81*
जोड़	**Total**		**38.85**	**2732.33**	**2771.18**	**21.57**	**2982.10**	**3003.67**	**39.00**	**2632.16**	**2671.16**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10	...	4.10	4.10
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Food, Storage and Warehousing**										
2. खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Food Subsidy	2408	...	2600.00	2600.00	...	2850.00	2850.00	...	2500.00	2500.00
3. चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डारों के अनुरक्षण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subisidy on maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar	2408	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
4. चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure for development of sugar industry	2408	...	8.45	8.45	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00
5. चीनी विकास निधि से/को अन्तरण	5. Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund										
		2408	...	111.05	111.05	...	110.50	110.50	...	110.50	110.50
		6860	...	-110.00	-110.00	...	-110.00	-110.00	...	-110.00	-110.00
निवल		*Net*	...	*1.05*	*1.05*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*
6. खाद्य भंडारण और भाण्डागारण के अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing	2408	5.12	6.20	11.32	2.78	5.97	8.75	4.87	6.04	10.91
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
		4408	1.40	...	1.40	0.75	...	0.75	1.12	...	1.12
		7601	4.00	...	4.00	1.20	...	1.20	3.20	...	3.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.57*	*6.20*	*16.77*	*4.78*	*5.97*	*10.75*	*9.19*	*6.04*	*15.23*
जोड़-खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	**Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing**		**10.57**	**2616.20**	**2626.77**	**4.78**	**2865.97**	**2870.75**	**9.19**	**2516.04**	**2525.23**
पोषाहार	**Nutrition**										
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes	2236	1.79	2.03	3.82	1.15	2.03	3.18	1.40	2.02	3.42
		3601	1.46	...	1.46	0.63	...	0.63	0.91	...	0.91
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*3.28*	*2.03*	*5.31*	*1.79*	*2.03*	*3.82*	*2.32*	*2.02*	*4.34*
उद्योग	**Industries**										
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
8. चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण/पुनःस्थापना	8. Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills	6860	...	70.00	70.00	...	70.00	70.00	...	70.00	70.00
9. गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण	9. Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development	6860	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00
जोड़-उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		...	**110.00**	**110.00**	...	**110.00**	**110.00**	...	**110.00**	**110.00**
10. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	10. Investments in Public Enterprises	4408	25.00	...	25.00	15.00	...	15.00	27.49	...	27.49
11. सकल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	11. Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.44	0.44	...	0.69	0.69
घटाइये-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण	Deduct- Transfer to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-0.10	-0.10	...	-0.44	-0.44	...	-0.69	-0.69
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल जोड़	Aid Material and Equipment-Net	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***38.85***	***2732.33***	***2771.18***	***21.57***	***2982.10***	***3003.67***	***39.00***	***2632.16***	***2671.16***

ख. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
10.01 भारतीय खाद्य निगम	10.01 Food Corporation of India	12408	25.00	...	25.00	15.00	...	15.00	27.49	...	27.49
10.02 केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम	10.02 Central Warehousing Corporation	12408	...	37.50	37.50	...	34.83	34.83	...	30.00	30.00
जोड़	*Total*		*25.00*	*37.50*	*62.50*	*15.00*	*34.83*	*49.83*	*27.49*	*30.00*	*57.49*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	1. Food, Storage & Warehousing	12408	35.57	37.50	73.07	19.78	34.83	54.61	36.68	30.00	66.68
2. पोषाहार	2. Nutrition	22236	3.28	...	3.28	1.79	...	1.79	2.32	...	2.32
जोड़	**Total**		**38.85**	**37.50**	**76.35**	**21.57**	**34.83**	**56.40**	**39.00**	**30.00**	**69.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** :- इसमें खाद्य विभाग और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालयों के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. **खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** :- भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता निम्नलिखित की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए की जाती है । (i) खाद्यान्नों की आर्थिक लागत और उनके निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच का अन्तर,

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:-** This provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Food and the Pay and Accounts Offices.

2. **Food Subsidy:-** Food subsidy is paid to the Food Corporation of India for reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of food grains and their issue price and (ii) carrying cost of buffer

और (ii) संकट निरोधक भण्डारों को रखने की लागत । आर्थिक लागत में खरीद मूल्य और देश के भीतर खरीदे गए खाद्यान्नों के लिए खरीद संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय और वितरण संबंधी आनुषंगिक व्यय आते है, जिसमें, लाने-ले जाने, भण्डारण के रख-रखाव, ब्याज प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं

3. **चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता** :- इसके अन्तर्गत चीनी के संकट निरोधक भण्डार बनाये रखने के लिए चीनी के कारखानों के बकाया दावों के निपटान करने के लिए प्रावधान है जिसे चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाना है ।

4. **चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य व्यय** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से पूरा किया जाता है और इस में चीनी मिलों को दी जाने वाली अनुदान सहायता शामिल है ।

5. **चीनी विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण** :- चीनी उपकर अधिनियम 1982 के अन्तर्गत भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा करने के लिए चीनी के उत्पादन पर पहली जून, 1982 से 5 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तथा पहली नवम्बर, 1982 से 14 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उपकर लगाने की व्यवस्था है । चीनी विकास निधि अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत, चीनी उद्योग के विकास के लिए ऋण और अनुदान देने के लिए प्रयोग में लाने के वास्ते चीनी विकास निधि को, संग्रह की लागत के अनुसार कम करके संग्रहित उपकर के बराबर की राशि को अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है । पब्लिक एकाउंट आफ इण्डिया के अन्तर्गत चीनी विकास निधि को भारत समेकित निधि से उपर्युक्त संबंध में दी गयी राशि अन्तरित करने की व्यवस्था है।

6. **खाद्य, भण्डारण और भाण्डागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :-इसमें "निदेशन और प्रशासन" "खाद्यान्नों की खरीद पर अवशिष्ट व्यय", "फल और सब्जियों का संसाधन", "अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन", "अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग" और "अन्य योजनाओं" को शामिल किया गया है ।

7. **अन्य योजनाएं** :- इन योजनाओं का संबंध लवण और दुग्ध को संपुष्ट करने के लिए पुष्टि तत्वों के प्रयोग, पुष्टि तत्वों संबंधी शिक्षण तथा विस्तार तथा मिलटोन और पौष्टिक एवं तुरत प्रयोज्य शक्तिवर्धक खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम से है ।

8. **चीनी मिलों की पुनर्स्थापना/आधुनिकीकरण** :- यह व्यय चीनी विकास निधि से किया जाता है ताकि इससे अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चीनी की किसी भी फैक्टरी की पुनर्स्थापना और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ऋण दिया जा सके ।

9. **चीनी मिलों को गन्ना विकास के लिए ऋण** :- यह व्यवस्था गन्ना विकास के लिए चीनी मिलों को ऋण देने के लिए है और इसकी पूर्ति चीनी विकास निधि से की जाती है ।

10. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** :- इन उद्यमों द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाहूय संसाधनों का ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है ।

10.01. **भारतीय खाद्य निगम** :- अगले वर्ष के प्रावधान में मुख्यतः भण्डारण क्षमता को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित परिव्यय शामिल है, यह कार्य चल रहा है ।

10.02. **केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम** :- यह कृषि उत्पादों तथा सहायक सामग्रियों एवं अन्य अनधिसूचित वस्तुओं के भण्डारण के लिए भंडारों तथा भाण्डागारों का निर्माण और अधिग्रहण करता है । यह उपर्युक्त उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की शेयर पूंजी भी जुटाता है । कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है और व्यय की पूर्ति इसके आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय संसाधनों से की जाएगी ।

11. **सहायता सामग्रियां और उपस्कर** : यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त की गई सहायता सामग्रियों और उपस्करों के संबंध में है ।

stocks. The economic cost comprises procurement price and procurement incidentals for indigeneously procured food grains as well as distribution incidentals comprising movement, storage, handling, interest charges etc.

3. **Subsidy on maintenance of buffer Stock of Sugar**:- This represents provision for meeting outstanding claims of Sugar Mills for maintenance of buffer stock of Sugar to be met out of Sugar Development Fund.

4. **Other expenditure for development of Sugar Industry**:- The expenditure is met out of the Sugar Development Fund, and includes grants in aid to sugar mills.

5. **Transfers to/from Sugar Development Fund**:- The Sugar Cess Act 1982 provides for levy of cess of Rs.5 per quintal from 1st June, 1982 and Rs.14 per quintal from 1st November, 1982 on production of Sugar for credit to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 provides for transfer of an amount equivalent to the cess collected, reduced by the cost of collection, to the Sugar Development Fund to be used for making loans and grants for development of sugar industry. The provision is for transfer of the amount computed in the above manner from the Consolidated Fund of India to Sugar Development Fund under the Public Account of India.

6. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage and Warehousing**:- This includes provision for 'Direction and Administration', 'Residual Expenditure on Purchase of food grains', 'Research, Training and Evaluation', 'International Cooperation' and 'Other Schemes'.

7. **Other Schemes**:- These schemes relate to Nutrition for fortification of Salt and Milk, Nutrition Education and extension, Production of Miltone and nutritious ready to eat energy foods.

8. **Rehabilitation/Modernisation of Sugar Mills**:- The expenditure is met out of Sugar Development Fund for making loans inter-alia for rehabilitation and modernisation of any sugar factory.

9. **Loans to Sugar Mills for Cane Development**:- The provision is for making loans to sugar mills for cane development and is met out of Sugar Development Fund.

10. **Investments in Public Enterprises** - The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I

10.01. **Food Corporation of India.**- The provision for next year mainly represents the outlays required for completion of storage capacity which is in progress.

10.02. **Central Warehousing Corporation**:- Constructs and acquires godowns and warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce and implements and other notified commodities. It also subscribes to the share capital of State Warehousing Corporations for the objectives mentioned above. No budget provision has been made and the expenditure will be met from its internal and extra budgetary resources.

11. **Aid Materials and Equipments** : The provision is for Aid Materials and Equipments received from foreign countries.

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.39

खाद्य संसाधन उद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Food Processing Industries

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		25.99	4.42	30.41	21.96	3.97	25.93	33.35	4.37	37.72
पूंजी	*Capital*		*14.01*	*0.01*	*14.02*	*10.15*	*0.01*	*10.16*	*6.65*	*0.02*	*6.67*
जोड़	**Total**		**40.00**	**4.43**	**44.43**	**32.11**	**3.98**	**36.09**	**40.00**	**4.39**	**44.39**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat- Economic Services	3451	0.60	1.47	2.07	0.34	1.33	1.67	2.10	1.67	3.77
मत्स्य उद्योग	**Fisheries**										
2. सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Marine Fisheries	2405	12.50	1.60	14.10	13.11	1.59	14.70	17.00	1.61	18.61
		4405	2.50	0.01	2.51	1.90	0.01	1.91	1.50	0.02	1.52
जोड़	**Total**		**15.00**	**1.61**	**16.61**	**15.01**	**1.60**	**16.61**	**18.50**	**1.63**	**20.13**
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2405	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
जोड़ - मत्स्य उद्योग	**Total Fisheries**		**15.00**	**2.41**	**17.41**	**15.01**	**2.10**	**17.11**	**18.50**	**2.13**	**20.63**
खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Food , Storage and warehousing**										
4. खाद्य भण्डारण और भाण्डागारों के अन्य कार्यक्रम	4. Other programmes of food, storage and warehousing	2408	6.94	0.55	7.49	5.11	0.55	5.66	13.95	0.59	14.54
		3601	5.75	...	5.75	3.20	...	3.20	...	...	...
		4408	7.65	...	7.65	5.75	...	5.75	3.65	...	3.65
		7601	1.26	...	1.26	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**21.60**	**0.55**	**22.15**	**14.56**	**0.55**	**15.11**	**17.60**	**0.59**	**18.19**
जोड़-खाद्य, भण्डारण और भांडागार	**Total - Food, Storage and Warehousing**		**21.60**	**0.55**	**22.15**	**14.56**	**0.55**	**15.11**	**17.60**	**0.59**	**18.19**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	2408	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
		2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़	**Total**		**0.20**	**...**	**0.20**	**0.20**	**...**	**0.20**	**0.30**	**...**	**0.30**
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investments in Public Enterprises	4860	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	0.50	...	0.50
		6860	1.30	...	1.30	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		Total	2.60	...	2.60	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**2.80**	**...**	**2.80**	**2.20**	**...**	**2.20**	**1.80**	**...**	**1.80**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***40.00***	***4.43***	***44.43***	***32.11***	***3.98***	***36.09***	***40.00***	***4.39***	***44.39***

ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
6.01. माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्री (इं)लि.	6.01 Modern Food Industries(I) Ltd.	12860	2.60	3.00	5.60	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1 .Secretariat Economic Services	13451	0.60	...	0.60	0.34	...	0.34	2.10	...	2.10
2. मत्स्य उद्योग	2. Fisheries	12405	15.00	...	15.00	15.01	...	15.01	18.50	...	18.50
3. खाद्य,भण्डारण और भाण्डागार	3. Food, Storage and Warehousing	12408	21.60	...	21.60	14.56	...	14.56	17.60	...	17.60
4. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	4. Consumer Industries	12860	2.80	3.00	5.80	2.20	...	2.20	1.80	...	1.80
जोड़	**Total**		**40.00**	**3.00**	**43.00**	**32.11**	**...**	**32.11**	**40.00**	**...**	**40.00**

1. **सचिवालय : आर्थिक सेवाएं:** इस में मंत्रालय के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सामुद्रिक मत्स्य उद्योग :** इस में मुख्यतः गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के संसाधनों के वाणिज्यिक उपयोग की दृष्टि से सामुद्रिक संसाधनों के अन्वेषणात्मक सर्वेक्षणों के लिए उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण पोत और उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक मीन उद्योग परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय गहरे समुद्रों में जलयानों की संख्या और किस्मों में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से विविध मत्स्य गतिविधियों में सहायता और इक्विटी समर्थन के लिए एम. पी. ई. डी. ए./एस. सी. आई. सी. आई. को सहायता अनुदान देने संबंधी व्यय शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें मछली पकड़ने वाले पोतों के अवरुद्ध हो जाने पर बिलों की अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागार के अन्य कार्यक्रम** :इसमें निम्नलिखित के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है :-

i) **अनुसंधान मूल्यांकन चावल मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण:** धान प्रसंस्करण अनुसंधान केन्द्र, तंजावुर, फसल पश्च-फसल कटाई प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र, आई. आई. टी. खड़गपुर इत्यादि, चावल मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के संवर्धन के लिए सहायता अनुदान ।

ii) **खाद्य प्रसंस्करण,**

(क) फल और सब्जी प्रसंस्करण :

फल उत्पादों का निरीक्षण, संसाधित फल और सब्जी उत्पादों की खपत और फल उत्पाद नियंत्रण आदेश चिह्नों का संवर्धन, फल और वनस्पति

1. **Secretriat- Economic Services :** This provision is made for the expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry.

2. **Marine Fisheries :** The provision is mainly for exploratory fisheries project for acquiring suitable survey vessels and equipment for exploratory surveys of marine resources with a view to commercial exploitation of deep sea fishing resources. Expenditure on Grants-in-aid to MPEDA/SCICI for equity support and assistance in diversified fishery activities all aimed at increasing the number and variety of vessels in Indian deep sea.

3.**Other Expenditure**- The provision is for payment of bills for apprehended fishing vessels.

4. **Other Programmes of Food, Storage & Warehousing :** ***The Provision is for :***

i) Research And Evaluation, Modernisation of Rice Milling Grants-in-aid to Paddy Processing Research Centres, Thanjavur, Post Harvest Technology Centres, IIT Kharagpur etc., to promote modernisation of Rice Milling.

ii) Food Processing

(a) Fruit and Vegetable processing :

Inspection of Fruit Products, Promotion of consumption of processed Fruit and vegetable product and that of the Fruits Products Control order symbol, strenghthening of fruit and Vegetable

वनस्पति निदेशालय को मजबूत करना, प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन के लिए अनुसंधान संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान ।

(ख) मांस और मांस प्रसंस्करण : सहायता अनुदान, सहकारी समितियों और राज्य सरकारों के उपक्रमों में इक्विटी भागीदारी, तकनीकी कार्मिकों और कारीगरों को प्रशिक्षण और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण, प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण सुविधाओं के लिए व्यवस्था ।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अर्न्तगत भारतीय परम्परागत खाद्य और पैकेजिंग में छोटी-छोटी गतिविधिया तथा अनुसंधान और विकास तथा परीक्षण के लिए उद्यमियों को सहायता हेतु सहायता अनुदान के रुप में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इन उद्यमों द्वारा इकट्ठे किए जाने वाले इक्विटी और ऋण तथा आ. ब. बा. सं. का ब्योरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है । इसमें ऊर्जा खाद्य संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने और डबल रोटी बनाने वाली घिसी-पिटी मशीनों की पुनः स्थापना करने और जूस निस्सारण संबंधी वित्त व्यवस्था के लिए माडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज लि./एन. ई. आर. ए. एम. ए. सी में ऋणों और इक्विटी निवेश की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Directorate, Graints-in-aid to Research Institution for technology up-gradation.

(b) Meat and Meat Processing: Grant in aid, equity participation to co-operatives and states undertakings, Training of Technical Personnel and Artisans, and provision for Quality Control, lab setting facilities.

Consumer Industries:

5. **Other Programmes :** The provision is in the form of Grants-in-aid for R & D schemes of Small Scale Activities in Indian Traditonal Food & Packaging and to assist Enterprenures for testing.

6. **Investment In Public Enterprises:** The break up of equity and loans and the IEBR to be raised by these enterprises is given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I. The provision made is for loan and equity investment in Modern Food Industries Ltd. NERAMAC to finance the setting up of Energy Food Plants, replacement of depreciated bread lines, extraction of juice.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HEALTH &FAMILY WELFARE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.40

स्वास्थ्य विभाग Department of Health

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		293.49	254.68	548.17	271.53	254.68	526.21	293.95	267.29	561.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.51*	*-1.10*	*-0.59*	*0.20*	*-1.10*	*-0.90*	*0.20*	*-1.15*	*-0.95*
जोड़	**Total**		**294.00**	**253.58**	**547.58**	**271.73**	**253.58**	**525.31**	**294.15**	**266.14**	**560.29**
1. सचिवालय —सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	3.14	3.14	...	3.19	3.19	...	3.36	3.36
विवेकाधीन अनुदान	Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15
चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	**Medical and Public Health**										
2 स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय	2. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	0.43	5.67	6.10	0.40	5.67	6.07	1.15	5.94	7.09
3.केन्द्र सरकार की स्वास्थ्य योजना	3. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	4.00	65.32	69.32	2.00	65.32	67.32	3.00	68.58	71.58
अस्पताल और औषधालय- एलोपैथी	**Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy**										
4.सफदरजंग अस्पताल,नई दिल्ली	4. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	4.65	20.92	25.57	4.50	20.92	25.42	5.00	21.97	26.97
5. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	5. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	3.30	11.82	15.12	3.20	11.82	15.02	4.15	12.41	16.56
6 .कलावती शरण बाल अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	6. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.50	2.67	3.17	0.70	2.67	3.37	1.00	2.80	3.80
7. केन्द्रीय मनोरोगविज्ञान संस्थान, रांची	7. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	0.20	2.20	2.40	0.20	2.20	2.40	0.20	2.31	2.51
8. अन्य अस्पताल और औषधालय	8. Other Hospitals & Dispensaries	2210	0.95	0.88	1.83	0.93	0.88	1.81	0.40	0.92	1.32
जोड़ - अस्पताल और औषधालय-ऐलोपैथी	**Total Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy**		**9.60**	**38.49**	**48.09**	**9.53**	**38.49**	**48.02**	**10.75**	**40.41**	**51.16**
चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Medical Education Training & Research**										
9. अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान ,नई दिल्ली	9. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	2210	12.70	39.00	51.70	12.70	39.00	51.70	14.40	40.93	55.33
10. लेडी हार्डिंग मैडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली	10. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	0.95	9.63	10.58	0.95	9.63	10.58	2.15	10.22	12.37
11. राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और स्नायु-विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर	11. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	3.50	3.33	6.83	3.50	3.33	6.83	3.00	3.48	6.48
12. स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चण्डीगढ़	12. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	7.90	22.00	29.90	7.60	22.00	29.60	10.15	22.98	33.13
13 जवाहर लाल स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी	13. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	2210	2.05	11.68	13.73	1.43	11.68	13.11	3.15	12.26	15.41
14. क्षेत्रीय चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थान	14. Regional Institutes of Medical Education	2210	1.50	...	1.50	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
15. भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद	15. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	25.00	15.61	40.61	25.00	15.57	40.57	20.00	16.34	36.34
16. कैंसर अनुसंधान	16. Cancer Research	2210	6.50	1.39	7.89	5.21	1.39	6.60	3.00	1.46	4.46
		3601	15.00	...	15.00	12.32	...	12.32	8.30	...	8.30
जोड़		*Total*	*21.50*	*1.39*	*22.89*	*17.53*	*1.39*	*18.92*	*11.30*	*1.46*	*12.76*
17. अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes	2210	4.88	4.74	9.62	3.90	4.75	8.65	3.49	4.98	8.47
		7601	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*4.88*	*4.76*	*9.64*	*3.90*	*4.77*	*8.67*	*3.49*	*5.00*	*8.49*
जोड़ - चिकित्सा शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Medical Education Training & Research**		**79.98**	**107.40**	**187.38**	**72.66**	**107.37**	**180.03**	**67.64**	**112.67**	**180.31**
अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Other Systems of Medicine**										
18.आयुर्वेद	18. Ayurveda	2210	4.40	8.00	12.40	3.44	8.00	11.44	4.65	8.40	13.05
19. होम्योपैथी	19. Homoeopathy	2210	3.47	1.71	5.18	2.73	1.71	4.44	2.40	1.80	4.20
20. यूनानी	20. Unani	2210	1.91	1.75	3.66	1.37	1.75	3.12	0.95	1.83	2.78
21.योग और प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा	21. Yoga & Naturopathy	2210	0.60	0.35	0.95	0.45	0.35	0.80	0.55	0.37	0.92
22. केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन	22. Combined Building for Central Councils	2210	1.25	...	1.25	0.75	...	0.75	1.00	...	1.00
23. अन्य	23. Others	2210	1.91	0.45	2.36	0.79	0.45	1.24	0.85	0.47	1.32
		3601	0.80	...	0.80	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*2.71*	*0.45*	*3.16*	*0.99*	*0.45*	*1.44*	*1.35*	*0.47*	*1.82*
जोड़ - अन्य चिकित्सा प्रणालियां	**Total Other Systems of Medicine**		**14.34**	**12.26**	**26.60**	**9.73**	**12.26**	**21.99**	**10.90**	**12.87**	**23.77**
जन स्वास्थ्य	**PublicHealth**										
24. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम	24. Malaria Eradication Programme	2210	6.00	1.59	7.59	5.49	1.59	7.08	4.73	1.66	6.39
		3601	76.98	...	76.98	68.49	...	68.49	45.20	...	45.20
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.07	...	0.07

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़		*Total*	*83.00*	*1.59*	*84.59*	*74.00*	*1.59*	*75.59*	*50.00*	*1.66*	*51.66*
25. फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	25. Filaria Control Programme	2210	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.12	...	0.08	0.08
		3601	2.35	...	2.35	1.39	...	1.39	...	...	...
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*0.08*	*2.58*	*1.45*	*0.07*	*1.52*	...	*0.08*	*0.08*
26. क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	26. T.B. Control Programme	2210	2.75	...	2.75	2.56	...	2.56	1.35	...	1.35
		3601	13.19	...	13.19	13.37	...	13.37	12.10	...	12.10
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.07	...	0.07	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		Total	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.00	13.50	...	13.50
27. कोढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	27. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	6.83	...	6.83	6.48	...	6.48	6.83	...	6.83
		3601	17.16	...	17.16	17.36	...	17.36	17.16	...	17.16
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*	*23.85*	...	*23.85*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*
28. रोहा और अंधता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	28. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	0.82	...	0.82	1.50	...	1.50	1.37	...	1.37
		3601	11.84	...	11.84	10.54	...	10.54	12.12	...	12.12
		3602	0.14	...	0.14	0.12	...	0.12	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*12.80*	...	*12.80*	*12.16*	...	*12.16*	*13.50*	...	*13.50*
29. गलगंड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	29. Goitre Control Programme	2210	3.88	...	3.88	5.76	...	5.76	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	...	...	...
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*4.50*	...	*4.50*	*6.38*	...	*6.38*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
30. राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली	30. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.	2210	1.10	2.78	3.88	1.50	2.78	4.28	0.72	2.89	3.61
31. केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली	31. C.R.I. Kasauli	2210	0.40	3.92	4.32	0.38	3.92	4.30	0.60	4.12	4.72
32. अन्य जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान	32. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	1.97	7.13	9.10	0.89	7.13	8.02	1.75	7.50	9.25
33. अन्य योजनाएं	33. Other Schemes	2210	5.72	3.20	8.92	0.75	3.20	3.95	8.30	3.35	11.65
		3601	14.90	...	14.90	23.36	...	23.36	77.80	...	77.80
जोड़		*Total*	*20.62*	*3.20*	*23.82*	*24.11*	*3.20*	*27.31*	*86.10*	*3.35*	*89.45*
जोड़ - जन स्वास्थ्य	**Total Public Health**		**166.89**	**18.70**	**185.59**	**160.72**	**18.69**	**179.41**	**190.67**	**19.60**	**210.27**
अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Other Programmes**										
34. खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट की रोकथाम	34. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	0.40	0.52	0.92	0.35	0.52	0.87	0.50	0.55	1.05
35 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	35. Training Programmes	2210	1.34	1.33	2.67	1.12	1.32	2.44	1.10	1.38	2.48
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.34*	*1.33*	*2.67*	*1.12*	*1.32*	*2.44*	*1.10*	*1.38*	*2.48*
36. अन्य कार्यक्रम	36. Other Schemes	2210	16.50	1.72	18.22	15.01	1.72	16.73	8.24	1.80	10.04
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
		4210	0.40	-1.12	-0.72	0.20	-1.12	-0.92	0.20	-1.17	-0.97
जोड़		*Total*	*16.91*	*0.60*	*17.51*	*15.22*	*0.60*	*15.82*	*8.44*	*0.63*	*9.07*
जोड़ - अन्य कार्यक्रम	**Total Other Programmes**		**18.65**	**2.45**	**21.10**	**16.69**	**2.44**	**19.13**	**10.04**	**2.56**	**12.60**
37. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	37. Investment in Public Enterprises	4210	0.11	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	38.Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.00	4.00
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct*- Transfers to functional Major Head(s)	3606	...	-4.50	-4.50	...	-4.50	-4.50	...	-4.00	-4.00
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	Net - Aid Material & Equpments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***294.00***	***253.58***	***547.58***	***271.73***	***253.58***	***525.31***	***294.15***	***266.14***	***560.29***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
37.01 अस्पताल सेवाएं, परामर्शदात्री निगम	37.01 Hospitals Services Consultancy Corporation	22210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.02 इंडियन मेडीसन फार्मास्युटिकल कारपोरेशन	37.02 Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation	22210	0.11	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**0.11**	**...**	**0.11**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. चिकित्सा और जन स्वास्थ्य	1. Medical and Public Health	22210	301.90	...	301.90	281.63	...	281.63	302.00	...	302.00

* *निम्नलिखित मांगों में शामिल निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित*
**inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No. 78	22210	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	1.75	...	1.75
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79	22210	4.90	...	4.90	6.90	...	6.90	6.10	...	6.10
जोड़		**Total**	**7.90**	**...**	**7.90**	**9.90**	**...**	**9.90**	**7.85**	**...**	**7.85**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं:** इसमें स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1क. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान:** ये अनुदान सुपात्र व्यक्तियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री द्वारा स्वीकृत किये जाते हैं ।

2. **स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत मेडिकल तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विषयों में तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की व्यवस्था का व्यय शामिल है और यह महानिदेशालय स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह देश में और देश से बाहर जैव-चिकित्सा संबंधी जानकारी इकट्ठी करने, संसाधित करने तथा उसकी पूर्ति करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के रूप मे कार्य करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना:** इस योजना के अधीन दिल्ली के आस पास के तीन नगरो के अतिरिक्त दिल्ली तथा 19 अन्य नगरो में बसने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को व्यापक चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या के अन्य कुछ विनिर्दिष्ट वर्गों को भी, जैसे कि स्वायत्त संगठनों के कर्मचारियो, केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत कर्मचारियों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की विधवा स्त्रियों, संसद सदस्यों, भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यो, भूतपूर्व राज्यपालों, उच्चतम न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों के सेवानिवृत न्यायाधीशों, स्वतंत्रता सैनानियों तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों व अन्य लोगों को भी दिल्ली के 14 विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रों में सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो सुविधाएं दी जा रहीं है उनमें पर्याप्त संख्या पर एलोपैथिक, आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी/सिद्ध औषधालयों, औषधि चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से रोगियों की देखभाल तथा औषधियों की पूर्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना शामिल है । लाभप्राप्तकर्त्ताओं से 1991-92 के दौरान 7.00 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ।

4. **सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस अस्पताल में 174 बेंत के पालनों (बालकों के बिस्तर) और 1357 रोगियों के लिए बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था है । अन्य सुविधाओं के अलावा, अस्पताल में विशिष्ट रेस्पिरेटरी और नैफरोलोजी यूनिट भी हैं । इस अस्पताल में डायलासिस और लेप्रोस्कोपिक स्टरीलाइजेशन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी है । इस अस्पताल द्वारा विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए भी पुर्नवास संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

5. **राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक चिकित्सा संस्थान है और इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों आदि के लिए संचालित एक नर्सिंग होम (शुश्रूषा गृह) भी शामिल है । इस अस्पताल में 929 रोगी शैयाएं है और यह लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों के निमित्त दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध है । हृदय रोगों, रक्तचाप, स्नायु शल्य चिकित्सा तथा मधुमेह आदि की चिकित्सा के लिए विशिष्टता सम्पन्न उपचार भी इस अस्पताल में है ।

6. **कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, नई दिल्ली :** इस अस्पताल में 284 रोगी शैयाएं है और यह केवल बच्चों के रोगों के इलाज के लिए पूर्ण रूप से सुसज्जित एक अस्पताल है । इसका प्रबंध लेडी हार्डिंग मेडीकल कालेज द्वारा किया जाता है । इस अस्पताल में बाल रोग चिकित्सा, शल्य चिकित्सा, हड्डियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था है और बच्चों के लिए गहन शुश्रूषा की भी व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मनोरोग संस्थान, रांची:** देश में मनोरोग उपचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह एक प्रमुख संस्थान है। यह दो पड़ोसी देशों, अर्थात् नेपाल और भूटान के रोगियों के उपचार की व्यवस्था भी करता है। रोग निदान तथा उपचार की सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान में मनोरोग संबंधी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्य-क्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जाता है ।

8. **अन्य अस्पताल और चिकित्सालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत अखिल भारतीय शारीरिक औषधि तथा पुनर्वास संस्थान, बम्बई और क्षयरोग, कुष्ठरोग तथा अन्य चिकित्सा संस्थानों के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है । इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों की सरकारों के सहयोग से अस्पतालों और चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था भी इसमें शामिल है ।

9. **अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली:** इस संस्थान को 1956में संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के एक मूर्धन्य संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । इस संस्थान के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है, अर्थात (क) अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन की प्रणाली का विकास करना और (ख) चिकिसा विज्ञान के विभिन्न विषयों पर

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : provides for the secretariat of the Department of Health.

1A. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary Grants are sanctioned by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to deserving persons.

2. **Directorate General of Health Services**: provides technical expertise in medical and public health matters; is responsible for implementation of various health programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

3. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical care to Central Govt. employees based at Delhi, and 19 other cities, in addition to three peripheral towns of Delhi. The scheme also covers certain other specified sectors of population like employees of autonomous organisations, retired Central Govt. employees, widows of Central Govt. employees, Members of Parliament, ex-M.Ps, ex-Governors, retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Freedom Fighters and members of their family and members of public in l4 specified areas in Delhi. The facilities under the scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, unani/siddha dispensaries/units, and supply of drugs, etc. The contributions from the beneficiaries during 1991-92 are estimated at Rs. 7.00 crores.

4. **Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi:** is a Central Govt. hospital with a bed strength of 1357 plus 174 Bassinets (Nursery Beds). Besides other facilities, the hospital has special respiratory and nephrology units. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilization facilities. It also caters rehabilitation service to handicapped persons.

5. **Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi:** is also a Central Govt. Institution and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The hospital with 929 beds is affiliated to Delhi University for post-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. It has specialised clinics for coronary diseases, hypertension, neuro-surgery, diabetes etc.

6. **Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi:** with 284 beds is an exclusive hospital for children's diseases and is managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College. It provides facilities in paediatrics, surgery, orthopaedics and intensive care facilities for children.

7. **Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi:** is a premier Central Govt. Institute for mental health in the country. It also caters to the needs of two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in psychiatry.

8. **Other Hospitals and Dispensaries:** includes provision for All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay, TB, Leprosy and other Medical Institutes and grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations for establishment of Hospitals and Dispensaries in association with State Governments.

9. **All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi:** has been set up by an Act of Parliament in 1956, as a premier institution of national importance. The objectives of the Institute are: (a) to develop a pattern of under-graduate and post-graduate teaching and (b) to conduct experiments and research on various disciplines of medical

प्रयोग तथा अनुसंधान आयोजित करना । इस संस्थान में 1243 रोगी शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है और राजेन्द्र प्रसाद आप्थेलमिक विज्ञान केन्द्र भी इससे सम्बद्ध है । केन्द्रीय सरकार, संस्थान को शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है । संस्थान में अनुसंधान की कुछ एक योजनाओं की वित्त-व्यवस्था विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा की जाती है।

10. **लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली:** यह कालेज सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जा रहा है । इसका संचालन स्त्रियों को अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा, पुरूष विद्यार्थियों के लिए स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए किया जा रहा है और इसमें स्त्रियों और बच्चों की डाक्टरी शुश्रूषा भी की जाती है । विद्यार्थियों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस कालेज के साथ कतिपय अस्पताल भी सम्बद्ध है, जैसे कि सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल तथा कलावती सरण बाल अस्पताल आदि । यह नर्सिंग स्कूल का भी संचालन करता है, जिसमें नर्सिंग तथा धात्री-विद्या पाठ्यक्रमों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य तथा स्नायु विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर:** यह संस्थान एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है और इसे भारत सरकार से अनुरक्षण अनुदान प्राप्त होता है । इस संस्थान में मानसिक तथा स्नायुविज्ञान के क्षेत्र में सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस संस्थान में मेडिकल तथा पैरामेडिकल विषयों में डिग्री व डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है ।

12. **स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़:** इस संस्थान की स्थापना संसद द्वारा पारित एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई है और इसके कृत्य भी वही है जो कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के है लेकिन इसके कार्य स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं । इस संस्थान की संपूर्ण वित्त-व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और यह संस्थान चिकित्सा, शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा विशिष्ट अस्पताली सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने वाला केन्द्र भी है । इस संस्थान से सम्बद्ध नेहरू अस्पताल में 802 रोगी-शैयाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

13. **जवाहरलाल स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पांडिचेरी:** इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण और संचालन भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान में अवर स्नातक तथा स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन किया जाता है । इसके अस्पताल में, जिसमें 853 रोगी शैयाएं है, पांडिचेरी और पड़ोसी राज्यों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है । यह संस्थान, मेडिकल अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का संचालन भी करता है, जिसमें अध्यापन पाठ्य चर्चा में होने वाले अद्यतन विकासों का प्रदर्शन किया जाता है ।

14. **प्रादेशिक आयुर्विज्ञान शिक्षा संस्थान:** शिलांग में स्थापित इस संस्थान का शतप्रतिशत वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है।

15. **भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद :** देश में जैव-चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान के समन्वयन और सूत्रीकरण के संवर्धन के लिये एक मुख्य निकाय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार परिषद को, संक्रामक रोगों, गर्भनिरोधकों, प्रसूति तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार, संक्रामक रोगों से भिन्न रोगों और आधारभूत अनुसंधान के कार्य के लिए शत-प्रतिशत अनुरक्षण अनुदान देती है । यह परिषद, भोपाल गैस त्रासदी, जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य तथा परम्परागत औषधि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा उक्त जानकारी के प्रकाशन और प्रसारण के कार्य में भी लगी हुई है।

16. **कर्कटरोग (कैंसर) अनुसंधान:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, कटक, ग्वालियर, गोहाटी, मद्रास तथा त्रिवेंद्रम स्थित 9 प्रादेशिक कर्कटरोग केन्द्रों को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । भारतीय मेडिकल अनुसंधान परिषद् के तत्वावधान में बम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर, चंडीगढ़, गोआ और डिबरूगढ़ में भी कर्कटरोग पंजीयन कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । कोबाल्ट चिकित्सा एककों तथा कर्कटरोग का शीघ्र पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । सरकारी संस्थानों में अर्बुद-विद्या के स्कंधो के विकास के लिए और राज्यों में जिला परियोजनाओं के लिए भी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

17. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें राजकुमारी अमृतकौर नर्सिंग महाविद्यालय दिल्ली, सेवाग्राम स्थित मेडिकल महाविद्यालय को अनुदान, नेशनल एकेडेमी आफ मेडिकल साईस, नेशनल बोर्ड आफ एक्जामिनेशंस बल्लभ भाई पटेल चेस्ट संस्थान के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता अनुदान, स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को वृत्तिकाएं आदि शामिल है ।

services. It has a bed strength of 1243. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides l00% financial support to the Institute. A few research schemes at the Institute are financed by WHO and ICMR.

10. **Lady Hardinge Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi:** is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, post graduate medical education for male students and medical care for women and children. The College has associated hospitals, viz. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

11. **National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore:** is an autonomous institute receiving maintenance grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The institute offers degrees and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.

12. **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh:** set up by an Act of Parliament as an Institute of national importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education, research and specialised hospital services. Nehru Hospital attached to the Institute has a bed strengh of 802.

13. **Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry:** Financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its Hospital with a bed strength of 853 provides medical services to the people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers' Training Centre, demonstrating latest developments in teaching curricula.

14. **Regional Institute of Medical Education**: Set up at Shillong is also financed 100% by Central Government.

15. **Indian Council of Medical Research:** is the apex body in the country to promote, coordinate and formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives 100% maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on Bhopal gas tragedy, tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

16. **Cancer Research:** Under this programme, assistance is provided to 9 regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Cuttack, Gwalior, Guwahati, Madras and Trivandrum. Cancer Registries are also functioning under the auspices of ICMR at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Goa and Dibrugarh. Central assistance is provided to State Govts. and voluntary organisations for installation of Cobalt therapy units and setting up of early cancer detection centres. Central assistance is also provided for development of Oncology wings in Government institutions and for district projects in the States.

17. **Other Programmes:** include Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing, New Delhi, grants for Medical College at Sewagram, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, grants to Delhi University for Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, stipends to P.G. students etc.

18. **आयुर्वेद के अंतर्गत** (i) राष्ट्रीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर, जो शिक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और रोगी उपचार के लिए एक आदर्श संस्थान के रूप में कार्यरत है, (ii) आयुर्वेद और सिद्धा में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद और (iii) स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान संस्थान, जामनगर, जो गुजरात आयुर्वेदिक विश्वविद्यालय का एक घटक है, को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास सहायता अनुदान आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

19. **होम्योपैथी** : इसके अन्तर्गत होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद, राष्ट्रीय होम्योपैथी संस्थान, कलकत्ता जो सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्तपोषित एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, को अनुदान तथा होम्योपैथी के लिए अन्य अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

20. **यूनानी** : इसके अन्तर्गत यूनानी दवाओं में अनुसंधान के लिए केन्द्रीय परिषद् और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के ए.के. तिब्बिया कालेज तथा राष्ट्रीय यूनानी औषध संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

21. **योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय योग तथा प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् के लिए तथा केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के लिए अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

22. **केन्द्रीय परिषदों के लिए संयुक्त भवन** : भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणालियों की विभिन्न परिषदों के कार्य में बेहतर समन्वय स्थापित करने और सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के उद्देश्य से इस भवन की योजना तैयार की गई है ।

23. **अन्य** : व्यय के अन्तर्गत 100 प्रतिशत अनुदानों के आधार पर वित्तपोषित दो केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाएं सम्मिलत हैं, अर्थात् (i) भारतीय औषध चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के विभागों का स्तरोन्नयन, और (ii) भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली फारमेसियों तथा औषधिक जड़ी बूटियों के फार्मों का विकास । इसमें संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में भारतीय औषधि प्रणाली तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सालयों की स्थापना करने, तिब्बती औषधियों और सूचिका-शल्य चिकित्सा के विकास की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं सम्मिलित हैं।

24-29. **रोगों का निवारण और नियंत्रण** : केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर तथा 50 प्रतिशत आधार पर करती है, जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय)	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय फीलपांव नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	50 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठरोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत
राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिदोष तथा अन्धता निवारण योजना, जिसमें रोहा रोग निवारण कार्य भी शामिल है ।	100 प्रतिशत
गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	100 प्रतिशत

देश में होने वाली कुल मृत्यु-संख्या का दो-तिहाई भाग संक्रामक रोगों के कारण होता है । केन्द्रीय सहायता इन रोगों की रोकथाम, नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिये दी जाएगी ।

मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम : पांचवें दशक के पूर्वभाग में 7.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति मलेरिया से पीड़ित थे और मलेरिया से मरने वालों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष 8 लाख थी । मलेरिया के मामलों की यह संख्या घट कर 1 लाख से कम रह गई और वर्ष 1965 में मलेरिया से कोई मौत नहीं हुई । उसके बाद से 1976 में मलेरिया पुनः फैलने के 64 लाख मामले हुए परन्तु इसे छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान कम करके 20 लाख मामलों तक लाया गया है । सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान मलेरिया के मामले कमोबेश स्थिर रहे और इसलिए, स्थानीय स्थिति अर्थात एकीकृत बीमारी रोगवाहक नियंत्रण पर बल देते हुए मलेरिया होने की सम्भवना के आधार पर नई नीति की आवश्यकता है ।

क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : क्षयरोग अभी भी स्वास्थ्य की एक प्रमुख समस्या बना हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अधिक से अधिक क्षय-रोगियों का पता लगाकर उनका सही इलाज करना है जिससे संक्रामक रोगियों के संक्रमण को दूर किया जा सके तथा असंक्रमक मामलों की आरम्भिक अवस्था में ही देखभाल करके उन्हें संक्रामक होने से रोका जा सके ।

कुष्ठ रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ निवारण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश के उन भागों में, जहां यह रोग सबसे अधिक होता है, रहने वाले 43 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की देखभाल की जाएगी । देश के लगभग 40 लाख कुष्ठ रोगियों में से 30 लाख रोगियों का सक्रिय रूप से इलाज चल रहा है । कुष्ठ के मामलों में बहु-औषधि उपचार (मल्टी ड्रग ट्रीटमेंट) को बहुत ही प्रभावकारी पाया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम पर और अधिक बल

18. **Ayurveda:** includes provision for (i) National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur which serves as a model institute for teaching, training, research and patient care, (ii) Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha and (iii) maintenance and development grants-in-aid to Institute of P.G. Training and Research, Jamnagar, a constituent of Gujarat Ayurvedic University.

19. **Homoeopathy**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, grants to National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta which is an autonomous organisation fully financed by Govt. and other grants for Homoeopathy.

20. **Unani**: includes provision for Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and grants to A.K. Tibbiya College of Aligarh Muslim University and to National Institute of Unani Medicine, Bangalore.

21. **Yoga and Naturopathy:** Includes provision for Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy and grants to Central Research Institute of Yoga, New Delhi and Vishwayatan Yogashram.

22. **Combined Building for Central Councils**: has been planned to facilitate better coordination among various Councils of Indian Systems of Medicine and provision of common facilities.

23. **Others:** includes two centrally sponsored schemes financed on 100% grant basis, viz. (i) Upgradation of Deptts. of P.G. Training and Research in Indian Systems of Medicine and (ii) Development of ISM pharmacies and herbal farms. It also includes Central Sector schemes for opening of ISM and Homoeopathic dispensaries in tribal areas in Union Territories and development of accupuncture and Tibetan medicines.

24-29. **Prevention and Control of Diseases**: Various Centrally sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on 100% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B. Control Programme	50%
National Leprosy Control Programme	100%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma.	100%
Goitre Control Programme	100%

Communicable diseases account for more than two-thirds of the total morbidity and mortality in the country. Central assistance is for programmes aimed at prevention, control and eradication of these diseases.

Malaria Eradication Programme: The incidence of malaria which was 75 million in the early fifties and 0.8 million deaths annually was reduced to less then One Lakh cases and no death in 1965. Since then though there had been resurgence of malaria with 6.4 million cases in 1976, it has been brought down to around 2 million cases in the 6th Plan period. During the 7th plan period, incidence of malaria remained more or less static and, therefore, called for newer strategy depending on local situation i.e. Malariagenic potential with emphasis on integrated diseases vector control.

Tuberculosis Control Programme : Tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem. The main objective of the programme is to detect as large a number of T.B. patients as possible and to treat them effectively so that the infectious patients are rendered non-infectious and the active and non infectious cases do not become infectious.

Leprosy Control Programme : The National Leprosy Eradication Programme covers 430 million people living in areas of the country where the disease is endemic. Against an estimated four million leprosy affected patients, three million are under active treatment. Multi Drug Treatment (MDT) of leprosy cases has been found efficacious. The Programme will be given a push and more

दिया जायेगा तथा इस उपचार को उन अन्य जिलों में भी प्रचलित किया जायेगा जहां कुष्ठ रोग अधिक होता है ।

रोहा और अन्धता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : अन्धता नियंत्रण संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम को 1976 में सारे देश में लागू किया गया था । इस कार्यक्रम का मूल लक्ष्य देश में अन्धता के मौजूदा प्रतिशत को 1.4 से कम करके वर्ष 2000 तक 0.3 तक लाना है । इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कैम्प लगा कर जरूरतमंद रोगियों को तत्काल सहायता दी जाती है तथा आंखों की देखभाल के लिये स्थायी सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा संबंधी उपाय भी किये जाते है ।

गलगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम : एक अनुमान के अनुसार देश में लगभग 14.5 करोड़ व्यक्ति गलगण्ड से पीड़ित हैं । इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत समस्त खाने के नमक का चरणबद्ध तरीके से आयोडीकरण किया जायेगा । खाने के प्रयोजन के लिए देश में आयोडीनयुक्त नमक के उत्पादन में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है जो 1986-87 में 7.72 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 1991 के दौरान 25.06 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई ।

30. **राष्ट्रीय संक्रामक रोग संस्थान, नई दिल्ली :** यह संस्थान संक्रामक रोग विज्ञान तथा संक्रामक रोग नियंत्रण से संबंधित विभिन्न विषयों में अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्यों की सरकारों को तथा अन्य अभिकरणों को संक्रामक रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए तथा उनमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए सेवा प्रदान करने/परामर्श देने की व्यवस्था करता है । इसके कार्य, अलवर, बंगलौर, कालीकट, कुन्नूर, पटना, राजामुन्द्री तथा वाराणसी स्थित क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों और विशिष्ट डिवीजनों के माध्यम से पूरे किए जाते हैं ।

31. **केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, कसौली:** चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं, संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों के उत्पादन और किस्म नियंत्रण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिये इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1905 में की गई थी । संक्रामक रोगों की औषधियों जैसे डिफ्थेरिया, पिर्टूसिस, टेटनस, हैजा के टीके, एण्टी-स्नेक वेनम, एण्टी रेबिज सीरम आदि का सबसे अधिक और विस्तृत उत्पादन इसी संस्थान द्वारा किया जाता है । इस संस्थान द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय में बी.एस.सी.,एम.एस.सी. और एम.फिल(माइक्रोबायलोजी) की नियमित कक्षाएं चलाई जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, इस संस्थान के एम.डी. पैथोलोजी और बैक्ट्रालोजी, पी.एच.डी. बायोकेमिस्ट्री तथा माइक्रोबायालोजी के पाठ्यक्रमों को देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

32. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान:** इनके अन्तर्गत, बी.सी.जी.वेक्सीन प्रयोगशाला, गिंडी, अखिल भारतीय स्वच्छता तथा लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो, भारतीय पाश्चर संस्थान, कुन्नूर, पत्तन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान तथा सेरोलोजिस्ट और रासायनिक परीक्षक कलकत्ता आते हैं ।

33. **अन्य लोक स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग के लिए और विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

34. **खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोकथाम:** इसके उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं, अर्थात् (i) राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के परामर्श से राष्ट्रीय मानकों का प्रतिष्ठापन (ii) खाद्य अपमिश्रण अधिनियम और तत्संबंधी नियमों का प्रशासन तथा इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों को प्रवृत्त करने के लिए राज्यों की सरकारों से समन्वय और सम्पर्क, (iii) प्रशासनिक समर्थन की व्यवस्था, जैसे कि प्रशिक्षण, उपस्कर और प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था, और (iv) उपभोक्ता शिक्षण का संवर्धन।

35. **प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम:** इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय क्षयरोग प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर, ग्रामीण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, नजफगढ़, सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्मिकों का प्रशिक्षण, बहु-प्रयोजनीय कार्मिक, विशेषज्ञ, पेरामेडिकल कार्मिक आदि सम्मिलित है ।

36. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत औषधि नियंत्रण, मेडिकल स्टोर्स संगठन तथा अन्य विविध योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

37. **सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश:**

37.01. **अस्पताल सेवा परामर्शदात्री निगम:** यह निगम विभिन्न अभिकरणों, जैसे कि विकासशील देशों की सरकारों, वित्तपोषक संगठनों जैसे कि विश्व बैंक, एशियाई विकास बैंक आदि को परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं प्रदान करता है और भारत द्वारा निष्पन्न द्विपक्षीय करारों को कार्यान्वित करता है जिनके अन्तर्गत पड़ोसी देशों में अस्पतालों की स्थापना की जाती है ।

37.02. **भारतीय मेडिसन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स निगम, रानीखेत**, कुमाऊं मंडल विकास निगम (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उपक्रम) के साथ एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है जो कि भारतीय प्रणाली की उच्चकोटि की औषधियों की सप्लाई सरकारी संस्थानों को करता है । यह खुले बाजार में भी इनके विक्रय की व्यवस्था करता है।

endemic districts will be covered under the MDT.

Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme : The national programme for control of blindness was launched throughout the country in 1976. The ultimate aim of this programme is to reduce the blindness in the country from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by the year 2000 A.D. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities coupled with health education measures.

Goitre Control Programme : Nearly 145 million persons are estimated to be suffering from Goitre in the country. The primary thrust of this programme would be iodization of the entire edible salt in a phased manner. The production of iodised salt in the country for edible purposes has steadily increased from 7.72 lakhs MT in 1986-87 to 25.06 lakhs MT in 1991.

30. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi.:** is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines connected with the epidem iology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut,Coonoor, Patna, Rajamundry and Varanasi.

31. **Central Research Institute, Kasauli:** was established in 1905 for research in the field of medical health problems and production and quality control of immunobiologicals. The Institute is the biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diphtheria, Petussis and Tetanus, Cholera Vaccines, Anti Snake Venom, Anti Rabis Serum etc. The Institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M. Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the Institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities in the country.

32. **Other Public Health Institutes**: include B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, Central Health Education Bureau, Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Port Health establishments and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

33. **Other Public Health Schemes**: includes provision for International Cooperation and miscellaneous schemes.

34. **Prevention of Food Adulteration**: aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and Rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) promoting consumer education.

35. **Training Programmes**: includes National TB Training Institute, Bangalore, Rural Training Centre, Najafgarh, training of community health workers, multipurpose workers, specialists, paramedical workers etc.

36. **Other schemes:** includes provision for drug control, Medical Stores Organisation and other miscellaneous schemes.

37. **INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

37.01 **Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation**: offers consultancy services to various agencies such as Governments of developing countries, funding Organisations like World Bank, A.D.B. and implements India's bilateral agreements involving setting up of hospitals in neighbouring countries.

37.02 **Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation, Ranikhet:** is a joint venture with Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam (A U.P. Government Undertaking) for making available good quality medicines of Indian systems for supply to Government Institutions etc. and sale in open market.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.41

परिवार कल्याण विभाग Department of Family Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		748.10	10.43	758.53	855.67	10.08	865.75	999.85	10.41	1010.26
पूंजी	*Capital*		0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़	**Total**		**748.95**	**10.43**	**759.38**	**856.52**	**10.08**	**866.60**	**1000.00**	**10.41**	**1010.41**
1. सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	0.93	0.93	...	0.89	0.89	...	0.99	0.99
परिवार कल्याण	**Family Welfare**										
2. निदेशन और प्रशासन	2. Direction and Administration	2211	1.22	1.45	2.67	1.22	1.37	2.59	3.51	1.49	5.00
		3601	27.43	...	27.43	27.43	...	27.43	42.13	...	42.13
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़-निदेशन और प्रशासन	**Total- Direction & Administration**		**28.70**	**1.45**	**30.15**	**28.70**	**1.37**	**30.07**	**45.70**	**1.49**	**47.19**
परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Family Welfare Services**										
3. ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	3. Rural Family Welfare Services	2211	0.23	...	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	0.32	...	0.32
		3601	229.57	...	229.57	208.58	...	208.58	340.45	...	340.45
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.23	...	0.23
जोड़		*Total*	*230.00*	...	*230.00*	*209.01*	...	*209.01*	*341.00*	...	*341.00*
4. शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	4. Urban Family Welfare Services	2211	1.17	...	1.17	1.17	...	1.17	2.75	...	2.75
		3601	17.03	...	17.03	16.03	...	16.03	25.25	...	25.25
जोड़		*Total*	*18.20*	...	*18.20*	*17.20*	...	*17.20*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*
5. मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य	5. Maternity and Child Health	2211	3.33	...	3.33	2.78	...	2.78	4.63	...	4.63
		3601	85.24	...	85.24	96.79	...	96.79	90.59	...	90.59
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*88.60*	...	*88.60*	*99.60*	...	*99.60*	*95.25*	...	*95.25*
जोड़-परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं	**Total Family Welfare Services**		**336.80**	**...**	**336.80**	**325.81**	**...**	**325.81**	**464.25**	**...**	**464.25**
6. परिवहन	6. Transport	2211	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.07	0.17
		3601	11.94	...	11.94	16.44	...	16.44	15.69	...	15.69
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़-परिवहन	**Total Transport**		**12.00**	**0.06**	**12.06**	**16.50**	**0.06**	**16.56**	**15.80**	**0.07**	**15.87**
7. मुआवजा	7. Compensation	2211	1.81	...	1.81	1.81	...	1.81	1.76	...	1.76
		3601	98.07	...	98.07	98.07	...	98.07	98.12	...	98.12
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़-मुआवजा	**Total Compensation**		**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**...**	**100.00**
शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Education Training & Research**										
8. सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार	8. Information, Education and Communication.	2211	11.65	0.74	12.39	7.65	0.70	8.35	7.47	0.75	8.22
		3601	7.73	...	7.73	11.73	...	11.73	11.42	...	11.42
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		4211	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*19.49*	*0.74*	*20.23*	*19.49*	*0.70*	*20.19*	*19.00*	*0.75*	*19.75*
9 प्रशिक्षण अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन	9. Training Research & Evaluation	2211	16.66	3.75	20.41	17.78	3.56	21.34	14.08	4.11	18.19
		3601	21.94	...	21.94	21.72	...	21.72	25.30	...	25.30
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*38.61*	*3.75*	*42.36*	*39.51*	*3.56*	*43.07*	*39.38*	*4.11*	*43.49*
10. स्वास्थ्य गाइड योजना	10. Health Guide Scheme	2211	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.09	...	0.09
		3601	49.89	...	49.89	23.89	...	23.89	20.90	...	20.90
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*24.00*	...	*24.00*	*21.00*	...	*21.00*
जोड़-शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	**Total Education Training & Research**		**108.10**	**4.49**	**112.59**	**83.00**	**4.26**	**87.26**	**79.38**	**4.86**	**84.24**
अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्ति	**Other Services and Supplies**										
11.01 प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम	11.01 Post Partum Programme	2211	1.30	...	1.30	1.38	...	1.38	1.94	...	1.94
		3601	26.88	...	26.88	26.74	...	26.74	48.28	...	48.28
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.13	...	0.13	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*28.25*	...	*28.25*	*28.25*	...	*28.25*	*50.30*	...	*50.30*
11.02 परम्परागत गर्भ-निरोधकों का निःशुल्क वितरण	11.02 Free Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives	2211	1.68	...	1.68	1.68	...	1.68	1.62	...	1.62
		3601	33.74	...	33.74	43.74	...	43.74	33.90	...	33.90
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08
जोड़		*Total*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*	*45.50*	...	*45.50*	*35.60*	...	*35.60*
11.03 वाणिज्यिक वितरण	11.03 Commercial Distribution	2211	28.00	...	28.00	36.61	...	36.61	34.00	...	34.00
11.04 क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं	11.04 Area Projects	2211	0.44	...	0.44	0.44	...	0.44	0.40	...	0.40
		3601	59.56	...	59.56	179.56	...	179.56	59.60	...	59.60
जोड़		*Total*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*
11.05 अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों का सहयोग	11.05 Involvement of Other Deptts & Voluntary Organisations etc	2211	5.80	...	5.80	5.80	...	5.80	6.97	...	6.97
11.06 बन्ध्यीकरण बिस्तर	11.06 Sterlization Beds	2211	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
		3601	1.28	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.28

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
जोड़		*Total*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*
11.07 अन्य योजनाएं	11.07 Other Schemes	2211	2.60	3.50	6.10	2.70	3.50	6.20	0.37	3.00	3.37
		3601	1.10	...	1.10	1.55	...	1.55	106.28	...	106.28
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.75*	*3.50*	*7.25*	*4.30*	*3.50*	*7.80*	*106.65*	*3.00*	*109.65*
जोड़-अन्य सेवाएं और आपूर्तियां	**Total Other Services & Supplies**		**162.60**	**3.50**	**166.10**	**301.76**	**3.50**	**305.26**	**294.82**	**3.00**	**297.82**
12.सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	12.Investment in Public Enterprises	6211	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.05	...	0.05
13. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	13. Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	30.20	30.20	...	35.20	35.20	...	5.00	5.00
घटाइए - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों में अन्तरण	*Deduct* - Transfer to Functional Major Heads	3606	...	-30.20	-30.20	...	-35.20	-35.20	...	5.00	5.00
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - निवल	Aid Material & Equipments - Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***748.95***	***10.43***	***759.38***	***856.52***	***10.08***	***866.60***	***1000.00***	***10.41***	***1010.41***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान लैटेक्स लि०	12.01 Hindustan Latex Ltd.	22211	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़	**Total**		**0.75**	**...**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**...**	**0.75**	**0.05**	**...**	**0.05**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. परिवार कल्याण	1. Family Welfare	22211	749.00	...	749.00	856.62	...	856.62	1000.00	...	1000.00
जोड़	**Total**		**749.00**	**...**	**749.00**	**856.62**	**...**	**856.62**	**1000.00**	**...**	**1000.00**
	** निम्नलिखित मांगों में शामिल निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित* **inclusive of Works Outlay included in:-*										
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79		0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...

राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रमः व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देख-रेख सेवाओं की सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था के माध्यम से इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक भारत प्रति इकाई "निवल प्रजनन दर" के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए कटिबद्धहै।इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दीर्घावधिक लक्ष्य निम्नानुसार हैं।

(क) सामान्य जन्म दर	...	21 प्रति हजार
(ख) सामान्य मृत्यु दर	...	9 प्रति हजार
(ग) शिशु मृत्यु दर	...	60 प्रति हजार से कम
(घ) प्रभावकारी युगल दर	...	60 प्रतिशत

(ii) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे है :-

(क) मैदानी क्षेत्र में 5000 जनसंख्या पर और पहाड़ी एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में 3000 जनसंख्या पर एक उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना करना। जनसंख्या के स्वीकृत मानदण्डों के आधार पर लगभग 1.38 लाख उप-केन्द्रों की आवश्यकता है । देश में 1.4.91 को 1.30 लाख उप-केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे थे।

(ख) प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम को क्रमिक रूप से उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों तक विस्तार किया जा रहा है । जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में 554 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र और उप-जिला स्तर के अस्पतालों में 1075 केन्द्र स्वीकृत किए गए हैं । उच्च समता की महिलाओं में ग्रीवा कैंसर का जल्दी पता लगाने के लिए सभी 106 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों में पी. ए. पी. स्मियर परीक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान की जा रही है ।

(ग) अब तक 936 स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्र और 14 शहरी परिवार कल्याण ब्यूरो स्वीकृत किए गए हैं ।

(घ) सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम 1985-86 में 30 चुने हुए केन्द्रों में शुरू किया गया था । सातवीं योजना के अंत तक इस कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करके इसमें देश के 448 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम को उच्च प्रथमिकता दी जा रही है और इसका परिवीक्षण उच्चतम स्तर पर किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न बाल उत्तरजीविता मध्यवर्तियों को — बाल उत्तजीविता और सुरक्षित मातृत्व परियोजना — नामक एक परियोजना में एकीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके यू.आई.पी. प्लस पैकिंग तथा सुरक्षित मातृत्व पहल नामक दो घटक होंगें।

(iii) क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं में सातवीं योजना अवधि तक 15 राज्यों के 78 जिलों को शामिल किया गया है ।

National Family Welfare Programme: India is to attain the goal of "Net Reproduction Rate" of unity by the turn of this century through universal provision of comprehensive primary health care services. The long term goals under the programme are:-

(a) Crude Birth Rate	...	21 per thousand
(b) Crude Death Rate	...	9 per thousand
(c) Infant Mortality Rate	...	Below 60 per thousand
(d) Effective Couple Rate	...	60 per cent.

(ii) To accomplish goals under the programme, following steps are being taken:-

(a) To have one sub-centre for 5000 population in plain area and for 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas. On the basis of accepted population norms, about 1.38 lakhs sub-centres are required. There were 1.30 lakhs sub-centres functioning in the country as on 1.4.1991.

(b) The Post Partum Programme is being progressively extended to sub-district level Hospitals. A total of 554 Post Partum Centres at district level and 1075 sub-distrtict level hospitals have been sanctioned so far. The PAP smear test facility for early detection of cervical cancer among women of high parity is being provided in all 106 medical colleges.

(c) 936 Health Posts and 14 Urban Family Welfare Bureaux have been sanctioned so far.

(d) The Universal Immunisation Prgramme was started in 1985-86 in 30 selected districts. By the end of the VII Plan the programme has extended to cover 448 districts in the country. The programme is being given high priority and is being monitored at the highest level. It is proposed to integrate the various child survival interventions into one project — Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Project consisting of two components viz., U.I.P. plus package and Safe Motherhood initiatives.

(iii) Area Development Projects covered 78 districts of 15 states upto Seventh Plan period.

(iv) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि प्रसव मामलों का एक बड़ा अनुपात दाइयों द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है, यह प्रयास किया गया है कि काफी अधिक प्रशिक्षित जन्म परिचारियों को तैयार किया जाए । 1992-93 के दौरान और 10,000 दाइयां प्रशिक्षित की जाएंगी।

(v) अनुभव से पता चलता है कि सेवाएं प्रदान करने और प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण के लिए गतिशीलता एक बड़ी भूमिका निभाती है, इसलिए विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 7945 वाहनों के बेड़े की आपूर्ति की गई है । यह प्रस्ताव है कि यूनिसेफ द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए वाहनों सहित परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत दिए गए सभी खराब वाहनों को धीरे-धीरे बदला जाए। यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि आठवीं योजना के दौरान चरणबद्ध ढंग से नए प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों को वाहन दिएजाएं बशर्ते कि पर्याप्त निधि उपलब्ध कराई जाए ।

(vi) इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत क्रियान्वित की जा रही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमें नीचे दी गई है :-

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें परिवार कल्याण विभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **निदेशन और प्रशासन:** परिवार विभाग का तकनीकी एकन्ध परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम से सम्बन्धित तकनीकी पहलू के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक और नीति विषयक मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करता है और मुख्यालय में आयोजना, परिवीक्षण, समचयन और पेरशासन के लिए मुख्य रूप से उत्तधियी है । राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय करकार के बीच गतिविधियों का समचय करने के लिए एक परिवार कल्याण एकक की स्वीकृति दी गई है । राज्य और जिला परिवार – कल्याण ब्यूरों राज्य स्तर पर राज्य परिवार कल्याण संगठन के एक भाग के रूप में विद्यमान है ।

3. **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं:**

3.1 **ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र:** ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन और प्रसूति एंव शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के संबंध में 1.4.1980 तक सभी ब्लाक स्तरों पर ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना संबंधी मंजूरी दे दी गई है । 1.4.1991 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में ऐसे 5435 केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं । 1.4.1980 तक स्वीकृत ब्लाक स्तर के सभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र इसमें सम्मिलित हैं। इन 5435 ग्रामीण परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों को जारी रखने और उनके रखरखाव के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 156.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है

3.2 **ग्रामीण उप-केन्द्र:** सामान्य स्तर पर व्यापक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देख रेख सेवाएं करने के लिए प्रति 5000 ग्रामीण जनसंख्या (जनजातीय और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 3000 जनसंख्या) के लिए उप-केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है। ये उप-केन्द्र ग्रामीण लोगों को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं । 1.4.1991 की स्थिति के अनुसार 130000 उप-केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं जबकि 1.4.1985 को इनकी संख्या 82946 थी। पहले से स्थापित/चालू वर्ष के दौरान स्थापित किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित उप-केन्द्रों को जारी रखने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 185.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

4. **शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं** :शहरी क्षेत्रों में परिवार कल्याण तथा प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए देश में 1733 शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्र मंजूर किए गए हैं । शहरों की गन्दी बस्तियों में सेवा वितरण पद्धति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से शहरी नवीकरण योजनाएं शुरु की गई हैं। शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण की योजना में उन शहरों में जहां पर 100000 से अधिक जनसंख्या है और उसकी कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गन्दी बस्तियों में रहती है वहां पर मौजूदा शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के पुनर्गठन/विभिन्न श्रेणी की स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर विचार किया गया है । अब तक भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 936 स्वास्थ्य लघु केन्द्र मंजूर किये गये है । शहरी परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों के रख-रखाव ओर शहरी परिवार कल्याण सेवाओं के नवीकरण के लिए 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 28.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. **मातृ और शिशु स्वास्थ्य :** परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम की ग्राह्यता बढ़ाने के लिए बच्चे की उत्तरजीविता बढ़ाने के अवसरों की आवश्यकता को व्यापक रूप से स्वीकारा गया है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत उद्देश्य सभी पात्र बच्चों व गर्भवती महिलाओं में आम रोगों जैसे कि डिपथीरिया, टेटनस, पोलियो, क्षयरोग, टाइफायड और काली खांसी आदि की घटनाओं

(iv) Considering that a pre-ponderant proportion of delivery cases are conducted by Dais, it has been endeavoured to create a force of trained birth attendants. 10,000 Dais will be trained during 1992-93.

(v) Experience shows that mobility plays a major role in providing the services and for effective supervision, a total fleet of 7945 vehicles have been supplied to various States and Union Territories. It is proposed to gradually replace all condemned vehicles supplied under Family Welfare Programme including those supplied by UNICEF. It is also proposed to provide vehicles at new PHCs during Eighth Plan in a phased manner, provided adequate funds are made available.

(vi) Some of the important schemes implemented under the programme are:-

1. **Secretariat-Social Services:** Includes provision for the Department of Family Welfare.

2. **Direction and Administration:** Technical wing of Department of Family Welfare provides administrative and policy guidelines on technical aspects connected with Family Welfare Programme and is mainly responsible for planning, monitoring, coordination and administration at the Head Quarter. In States/UTs one Family Welfare Cell is sanctioned to coordinate activities among the State Governments and Central Government. State and District Family Welfare Bureaux exist as a part of State F.W. Organisation at State level.

3. **Rural Family Welfare Services:**

3.1 **Rural Family Welfare Centres:-** The Rural Family Welfare Centres have been sanctioned at all block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 to provide Family Planning and MCH services in rural areas. There are 5435 such centres functioning in the country as on 1.4.1991. All block level PHCs sanctioned upto 1.4.1980 have been covered. A provision of Rs.156.00 crores is proposed in BE 1992-93 for continuation/maintenance of these 5435 Rural Family Welfare Centres.

3.2 **Rural Sub- Centres:** In order to provide comprehensive Primary Health Care Services at the grass-root level, sub-centres for every 5000 rural population (3000 population in the tribal and hilly areas) are established. These sub-centres provide basic health and family welfare services to the rural population. 130000 sub-centres are functioning as on 1.4.1991 as against 82946 as on 1.4.1985. A provision of Rs.185.00 crores is proposed in BE 1992-93 for continuation of sub-centres already established/proposed to be established during the current year.

4. **Urban Family Welfare Services** : With a view to provide Family Welfare and MCH services in urban areas, 1733 urban family welfare centres have been sanctioned in the country. With a view to improve out-reach service delivery system in urban slums, Urban Revamping Scheme has been introduced. The scheme of revamping of urban family welfare service envisaged re-organisation of existing Urban Family Welfare Centres/establishment of various categories of health posts in the cities with more than 100000 population and having atleast 40 per cent of population residing in the slum areas. So far 936 health posts under the scheme have been sanctioned by Government of India. A provision of Rs.28.00 crores is proposed in BE 1992-93 for maintenance of urban family welfare centres and revamping of Urban Family Welfare Services.

5. **Maternity and Child Health:** To enhance acceptability of Family Planning Programme, the need for enhancing chances of child survival has been widely accepted. The objective under the scheme is to prevent the incidence of common diseases such as diptheria, tetanus, polio, TB, typhoid and whooping cough etc. to all eligible

को रोकना है । बच्चे की उत्तरजीविता के लिए प्रतिरक्षण के संभाव्य साधन को कम लागत की प्रौद्योगिकी के रूप में मान्यता देते हुए 1985-86 में 30 जिलों और 50 चिकित्सा महाविद्यालयों के स्रवण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था । सातवीं योजना के अंत तक इसमें 448 जिलों को शामिल किया जा चुका है । प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 95.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **परिवहन:** इस तथ्य को मान्यता देते हुए कि गतिशीलता प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण और सीमा से बाहर सेवा सुपुर्दगी प्रणाली प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को विभिन्न स्तरो पर वाहन प्रदान किए गए हैं । इन वाहनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए (पैट्रोल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 15,000/- रुपए प्रति वर्ष के दर से और डीजल से चलने वाले वाहनों के लिए 9,500/- रुपए प्रतिवर्ष की दर से) सहायता दी जाती है । इसके अलावा पुराने खराब वाहनों के प्रतिस्थापित किया जाता है । विद्यमान वाहनों के अनुरक्षण और पुराने खराब वाहनों के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 15.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **क्षतिपूर्ति:** आवधिक विधियों तथा बंध्यकरण को अपनाने वालों को मजदूरी की हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिये निम्नलिखित दरों पर क्षतिपूर्ति की जाती है :-

पुरूष नसबन्दी	180/- रूपए प्रति मामला
स्त्री नसबन्दी	200/- रूपए प्रति मामला
लूप लगवाना	12/- रूपए प्रति मामला(15 रुपए यदि ग्राही के दो या दो से कम बच्चे हैं)

वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **सूचना, शिक्षा और संचार :** परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों को और अधिक व्यापक रूप में अपनाए जाने के लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से, सूचना, शिक्षा संचार का एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है । इस योजना के कार्यकलाप राज्यों में गठित संबंधित जन शिक्षा एवं प्रचार माध्यमों तथा सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रचार एककों द्वारा किए जाते हैं । इन कार्यकलापों का समन्वयन एवं परिवीक्षण केन्द्र में जन शिक्षा एवं प्रचार प्रभाग द्वारा किया जाता है जो आद्यप्रारूप (प्रोटोटाइप) तैयार करता है, नीतियां बनाता है और देश में मीडिया के समस्त प्रचालन कार्य को मार्गदर्शन व समर्थन प्रदान करता है ताकि परिवार कल्याण कार्य को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके और छोटे परिवार की मान्यता को लोकप्रिय बनाया जाए । इस योजना के लिए ब. अ. 1992-93 में 19.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान एवं मूल्यांकन:** परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम की सफलता बहुत हद तक अर्हताप्राप्त प्रशिक्षित एवं शिक्षित कार्यकर्ताओं की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है । परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के इस स्वरूप को देखते हुए कि एक भी असन्तुष्ट ग्राही का कार्यक्रम पर दीर्घकालिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त एवं पर्याप्त ढंग से प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया ही जाना चाहिए । इसीलिए, कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण कार्य को समुचित महत्व दिया जाता है । यह प्रशिक्षण विभिन्न स्तरों पर स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के नेटवर्क, परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बम्बई, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों व उप केन्द्रों के माध्यम से दिया जाता है । विभिन्न चिकित्सीय एवं परा-चिकित्सीय कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए ब. अ. 1992-93 में 8.85 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था रखी गई है।

10. **स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम :** स्वास्थ्य गाइड स्कीम का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में स्थानीय विशेषकर महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करना है ताकि आम बीमारियों की हालत में लोगों को सहायता दी जा सके । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, प्रति 1000 की जनसंख्या या एक गांव के लिए स्वास्थ्य गाइडों का चयन ग्रामीण समुदाय द्वारा ही किया जाता है जिन्हें दवाइयों के नमूनों की एक किट व प्रतिमाह 50/- रुपए का मानदेय दिया जाता है । 31.3.91 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार 3.39 लाख ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाइड काम कर रहे थे। ब. अ. 1991-92 में योजना के लिए 21.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.01. **प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम :** प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम जो कि परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम का प्रसूति केन्द्र अस्पताल आधारित माध्यम है, के अन्तर्गत जिला स्तर पर 554 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र और उप-जिला स्तर पर 1075 प्रसवोत्तर केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य गर्भवती माताओं को

children and pregnant mothers. Recognising the potential of immunisaion as a low cost efficient technology for child survival, Universal Immunisation Programme was launched in 1985-86 in 30 districts and catchment areas of 50 medical colleges. By the end of VII Plan, 448 districts had been covered. A provision of Rs.95.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1992-93 for Immunisation Programme.

6. **Transport**: Recognising the fact that mobility plays a crucial role in effective supervison and in providing outreach service delivery system, vehicles at various levels are provided by the Government of India to States. Assistance for maintenance of these vehicles, (@Rs.15,000/- per annum per petrol driven vehicle and Rs.9,500/- per annum for diesel driven vehicles) is provided. Besides, old unserviceable vehicles are replaced. A provision of Rs.15.80 crores is proposed in B.E. 1992-93 for maintenance of existing vehicles and replacement of old unserviceable vehicles.

7. **Compensation**: To compensate acceptors of terminal methods as well as of IUDs against loss of wages, compensation at the following rates is admissible:-

Vasectomy	Rs.180/- per case.
Tubectomy	Rs.200/- per case.
I.U.D.	Rs.12/- per case.(Rs.15/- if the acceptor has two or less children).

An outlay of Rs.100 crores has been provided for the year 1992-93.

8. **Information, Education and Communication:** In order to achieve wider adoption of Family Planning methods, a broad based information, education and communication approach has been adopted. The activities under this scheme are carried out by respective Mass Education and Media set-ups created in the States and Media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. These activities are coordinated and monitored by the Mass Education and Media Division at the Centre which prepares prototypes, formulates policies and provides guidelines and support for the operationalisation of the total media endeavour in the country to promote family welfare and popularise the small family norm. A provision of Rs.19.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1992-93 for this scheme.

9. **Training, Research and Evaluation:** The success of Family Welfare Programme depends, to a large extent, upon the availability of qualified trained and educated workers. Considering the nature of Family Welfare Programme where one dissatisfied acceptor will have a long lasting adverse effect on the Programme, the need for having properly and adequately trained manpower under the programme can hardly be over-emphasised. Training is, therefore, given due weightage under the programme. The training at various levels is imparted through the network of Health and Family Welfare Training Centres, F.W. Training and Research Centre, Bombay, PHCs and sub-centres. A provision of Rs.8.85 crores exists in B.E. 1992-93 for imparting training to various medical and para-medical personnel.

10. **Health Guide Scheme:** The village Health Guide Scheme aims to train local persons preferably women in Primary Health Care so as to provide relief to the people from common ailments. Under the scheme, Health Guides are selected by the village community for every 1000 population or a village, who is provided a kit of sample medicines and an honorarium of Rs.50/- per month. As on 31.3.91, 3.39 lakhs VHGs were in position. A provision of Rs.21.00 crores is proposed in B.E. 1991-92 for the scheme.

11.01 **Post Partum Programme:** The Post Partum Programme, a maternity centre hospital based approach to Family Welfare Programme, covers 554 Post Partum Centres at district levels and 1075 Post Partum Centres at sub-district level hospitals. The

प्रसव-पूर्व, प्रसवकालीन व प्रसवोत्तर सेवाएं प्रदान करना है और प्रारम्भिक अवस्था ग्रीवा कैंसर का निदान करने के अलावा परिवार कल्याण संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान करना भी है । ब. अ. 1992-93 में इस योजना के लिए 49.30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था रखने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.02 और 11.03 **परम्परागत गर्भनिरोधकों का निःशुल्क एवं वाणिज्यिक वितरण**: इस तथ्य को मानते हुए कि और अधिक युवा युगल प्रजनन आयु समूह में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए परिवार नियोजन का अंतिम उपाय अर्थात् नसबन्दी का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जा सकता । युवा युगलों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन की अन्तराल पद्धतियों जैसे कि खाने वाली गोलियां, निरोध, कापर-टी आदि गर्भ निरोधक दिए जाते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निःशुल्क और सामाजिक विपणन, दोनों तरीकों से गर्भ-निरोधक दिए जाने के लिए वर्तमान में 69.60 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है ।

11.04 **क्षेत्रीय परियोजनाएं** : भारत एक विशाल और विविधता-पूर्ण देश है । यहां राज्यों के बीच सामाजिक-आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं मूल्य पद्धतियों की दृष्टि से भिन्नता पाई जाती है और इसलिए सभी राज्यों के लिए एकसमान आधारभूत संरचना का सुझाव नहीं दिया जा सकता । क्षेत्र परियोजनाओं की यह स्कीम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में लागू की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य देश के कुछ चुनींदा पिछड़े जिलों में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवा प्रणाली में सुधार करना था ताकि राष्ट्रीय औसत के समतुल्य इनका शीघ्र विकास किया जा सके । यह स्कीम पांच दाता अभिकरणों से आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त कर शुरु की गई थी, ये अभिकरण है - विश्व बैंक, यू.एन.एफ.पी.ए., ओ.डी.ए. (यू०के०), यू.एस.ए.आई.डी और डेनिडा । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत भवनों, वाहनों, जनशक्ति आदि के लिए अतिरिक्त निवेश की व्यवस्था की जाती है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 60.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.05 **अन्य विभागों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भागीदारी**: संगठित क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम रेल मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय, डाक व तार विभाग के माध्यम से और सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमा सड़क संगठनों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है । 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में इन विभागों के लिए 3.77 करोड़ रुपए और लोगों को शिक्षित करने, प्रेरणा देने और परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के सरकार के प्रयास में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने हेतु स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.06 **नसबन्दी बिस्तर**: इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुरक्षण अनुदान के रूप में 3000/- रुपए प्रति बिस्तर प्रति वर्ष की दर से सहायता दी जाती है बशर्ते कि प्रति बिस्तर प्रति वर्ष 60 ट्यूबेक्टोमी किए हों । ऐसे 3600 से अधिक बिस्तरों का अनुरक्षण स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 1.30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

11.07. **अन्य योजनाएं**: इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, निजी स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान तथा विविध योजनाएं सम्मिलित है ।

12. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश**: हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लिमिटेड को इसके विविधीकरण कार्यक्रम के तहत परिवार कल्याण से सम्बन्धित कतिपय गतिविधियों को शुरू करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

objective of the programme is to provide anti-natal, natal and post-natal services to expectant monthers and also to provide Family Planning Services besides diagonising early cases of cervical cancer. A provision of Rs.49.30 crores is proposed in B.E. 1992-93 for this scheme.

11.02 &11.03 **Free and Commercial Distribution of Conventional Contraceptives**: Recognising the fact that more younger couples are entering the re-productive age group, terminal methods of Family Planning, namely sterilisation, cannot be advocated for them. To respond to the needs of younger couples, various contraceptives under spacing methods of Family Planning such as oral pills, condoms, Cu-Ts etc. are offered under the programme. A provision of Rs.69.60 crores exists under the programme for supply of contraceptives - both free and under social marketing.

11.04 **Area Projects**: India is a vast and diversified country. The States do vary in terms of socio-economic, cultural and value systems and as such a uniform pattern of infrastructure cannot be advocated for all States. The Area Projects scheme was initiated in the beginning of the 6th Five Year Plan to improve Health and Family Welfare Delivery System in certain identified backward districts of the country so as to hasten their development at par with the National average. The scheme was started with partial financial assistance from five donor agencies viz., World Bank, UNFPA, ODA(UK), USAID & DANIDA. Under the scheme, additional inputs in terms of buildings, vehicles, manpower are provided. A provision of Rs.60.00 crores is proposed in BE 1992-93 for the purpose.

11.05 **Involvement of Other Departments and Voluntary Organisations**: The National Family Welfare Programme in the organised sector is being implemented through the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, P&T Department, and Border Roads Organisation in the Government Sector. An amount of Rs.3.77 crores is proposed in B.E. 1992-93 for these Departments and Rs.2.00 crores to encourage voluntary organisation to play a vital role in Government's endeavour to educate, motivate and provide Family Planning services to the people.

11.06 **Sterilization Beds**: Under this scheme assistance @ Rs.3,000/- per bed per annum is admissible as maintenance grant subject to performance of 60 tubectomies per bed per annum. More than 3600 such beds are maintained by voluntary organisations and local bodies. A provision of Rs.1.30 crore is proposed for 1992-93.

11.07 **Other Schemes**: Include International Cooperation, grants to private voluntary organizations and miscellaneous schemes.

12. **Investment In Public Enterprises**: Assistance is provided to Hindustan Latex Limited for taking up certain Family Welfare related activities under its diversification programme.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 42

गृह मंत्रालय Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		कुल शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		12.00	307.02	319.02	11.08	303.95	315.03	13.00	303.68	316.68
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*13.00*	*13.00*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*	...	*13.00*	*13.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**12.00**	**320.02**	**332.02**	**11.08**	**311.45**	**322.53**	**13.00**	**316.68**	**329.68**
1. सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	...	16.80	16.80	...	17.31	17.31	...	17.84	17.84
जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	***Census Surveys & Statistics***										
2. जनगणना	2. Census	3454	8.50	130.00	138.50	8.08	117.50	125.58	10.00	114.35	124.35
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	***Other Administrative Services***										
3. राजभाषा	3. Official Language	2070	3.50	5.00	8.50	3.00	5.14	8.14	3.00	5.14	8.14
4. आसूचना ब्यूरो	4. Intelligence Bureau	2070	...	113.00	113.00	...	122.32	122.32	...	123.19	123.19
		4216	...	6.00	6.00	...	1.01	1.01	...	3.50	3.50
		4059	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.49	6.49	...	9.50	9.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*126.00*	*126.00*	...	*129.82*	*129.82*	...	*136.19*	*136.19*
5. केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए तथा राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	5. Payment to State Govts. for Administration of Central Acts & Regulations	3601	...	5.30	5.30	...	4.75	4.75	...	5.50	5.50
6. नागरिक सुरक्षा	6. Civil Defence	2070	...	1.55	1.55	...	1.67	1.67	...	1.99	1.99
		3601	...	5.80	5.80	...	5.80	5.80	...	6.00	6.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.35*	*7.35*	...	*7.47*	*7.47*	...	*7.99*	*7.99*
7. होम गार्ड्स	7. Home Guards	3601	...	25.00	25.00	...	23.75	23.75	...	24.60	24.60
8. अन्य मदें	8. Other Items	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
		2070	...	3.84	3.84	...	4.37	4.37	...	4.21	4.21
		3601	...	0.70	0.70	...	1.31	1.31	...	0.83	0.83
जोड़		*Total*	...	*4.57*	*4.57*	...	*5.71*	*5.71*	...	*5.07*	*5.07*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***12.00***	***320.02***	***332.02***	***11.08***	***311.45***	***322.53***	***13.00***	***316.68***	***329.68***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*:-	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. जनगणना, सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	1. Census Surveys and Statistics	13454	8.50	...	8.50	8.08	...	8.08	10.00	...	10.00
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	3.50	...	3.50	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़	**Total**		**12.00**	...	**12.00**	**11.08**	...	**11.08**	**13.00**	...	**13.00**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें सभी चार विभागों अर्थात् आन्तरिक सुरक्षा विभाग, राज्य विभाग, राजभाषा विभाग और गृह विभाग के लिए व्यय शामिल है ।

2. **जनगणना** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल और जनगणना आयुक्त के कार्यालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो जन्म-मरण के आंकड़े इकट्ठे करने तथा दशवार्षिक जनगणना कराने के लिए जिम्मेदार है । इस संगठन के अन्य कार्यकलाप इनसे संबंधित है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक, जनसांख्यिकी, जातीय और भाषा संबंधी सर्वेक्षण और उनका अध्ययन तथा जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मानचित्रिक चित्रण । आयोजना व्यय के अन्तर्गत जनगणना के आंकड़ों का संगणकीकरण, जनगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों का मूल्यांकन, मानचित्रिक विश्लेषण तथा अन्य खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में बचत मुख्य रूप से किफायत के विभिन्न उपाय अपनाने के कारण है ।

3. **राजभाषा** : इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, केन्द्रीय अनुवाद ब्यूरो, क्षेत्रीय कार्यान्वयन कार्यालयों आदि के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

4. **आसूचना ब्यूरो** : इसमें आप्रवास ब्यूरो के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में हुई वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण व्यय में सामान्य वृद्धि है ।

5. **राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अदायगियां** : इसमें नागरिकता अधिनियम, विदेशियों का पंजीकरण और उन पर निगरानी तथा अन्य अधिनियम, नियम एवं विनियमों के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat** : Includes expenditure on all the 4 Departments viz. Department of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Language and Department of Home.

2. **Census** : Includes provisions for the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India who is responsible for collection of vital statistics and taking the decennial population census. The other activities of the organisation pertain to socio-economic, demographic, ethnographic and linguistic surveys and studies and cartographic depiction of census statistics. Plan provision is for computerisation of census data, evaluation of census data, cartographic analysis and other expenditure. The saving in RE 1991-92 is mainly due to adoption of various economy measures.

3. **Official Language** : Includes expenditure on teaching Hindi to Central Government employees, Central Hindi Training Institute, Central Translation Bureau, Regional Implementation Offices etc.

4. **Intelligence Bureau:** Includes also provision for Bureau of Immigration. The increase in BE 1992-93 is mainly due to normal growth in expenditure.

5. **Payments to State-Governments for Administration of Central Acts and Regulations** : Includes administration of Citizenship Act, registration and surveillance of foreigners and other Acts, Rules and Regulations.

6. **नागरिक सुरक्षा :** भारत सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, नागरिक सुरक्षा कार्यों लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता चुने हुए स्थानों और आवश्यक संयंत्रों/प्रतिष्ठानों को उनके सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए दी जाती है । नागरिक सुरक्षा का गठन, थोड़े से स्थायी न्यूक्लिअस स्टाफ को छोड़कर, मुख्यतः स्वैच्छिक आधार पर किया गया है । इसके अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय नागरिक सुरक्षा कालेज के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **होम गार्ड :** यह एक स्वैच्छिक बल है जिसका गठन राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित एक विस्तृत ढांचे और नीति के अन्तर्गत किया गया था । होमगार्डों का उपयोग राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, यातायात नियंत्रण तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिए अपने-अपने पुलिस बलों के पूरक के रूप में किया जाता है । सीमा विंग होम गार्डों को सीमा सुरक्षा बलों के साथ पश्चिमी और पूर्वी दोनों क्षेत्रों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की चौकसी करने के लिए नियोजित किया जाता है । इसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए होम गार्डों पर व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **अन्य मदें :** इसके अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय परिषदों, अंतर्राज्यीय परिषदों, राष्ट्रीय अग्नि सेवा महाविद्यालय, विशेष जांच आयोगों, आई.सी.पी.ओ.-इंटरपोल के लिए अंशदान, आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **Civil Defence :** As per the policy of Government of India, Central assistance for Civil Defence measures is confined to selected places and vital plants/installations depending upon their strategic and tactical importance. Civil Defence is organised primarily on a voluntary basis, except for a small permanent nucleus staff. The provision includes expenditure on National Civil Defence College.

7. **Home Guards :** It is a voluntary force raised by the State and U.T. Administrations under a broad pattern and policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Home Guards are utilised by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations to supplement their respective Police forces for maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public property. Border Wing Home Guards are deployed to guard international borders along with the B.S.F. both in the western and the eastern sectors. Provision also includes expenditure on Home Guards utilised by the State Governments for election duties.

8. **Other Items :** Include provision for Zonal Councils, Inter-State Council, National Fire Service College, Special Commissions of Enquiry, Contributions to ICPO-Interpol etc.

गृह मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 43

मंत्रिमंडल Cabinet

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	11.80	11.80	...	14.94	14.94	...	12.24	12.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**11.80**	**11.80**	...	**14.94**	**14.94**	...	**12.24**	**12.24**
मंत्रि-परिषद	***Council of Ministers***										
1. वेतन	1. Salaries	2013	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
2. यात्रा व्यय	2. Tour Expenses	2013	...	5.50	5.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	5.50	5.50
3. अन्य मदें	3. Other items	2013	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.83	0.83
4. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	4. Cabinet Secretariat	2013	...	2.78	2.78	...	3.05	3.05	...	3.22	3.22
5. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	5. Prime Minister's Office	2013	...	2.57	2.57	...	2.37	2.37	...	2.52	2.52
जोड़-मंत्रिपरिषद	**Total Council of Ministers**		...	**11.80**	**11.80**	...	**14.94**	**14.94**	...	**12.24**	**12.24**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***11.80***	***11.80***	...	***14.94***	***14.94***	...	***12.24***	***12.24***

1. **वेतन :** इसमें केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों के वेतनों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

2. **दौरों पर होने वाले खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत केबिनेट स्तर के मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप-मंत्रियों द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्राओं पर होने वाला व्यय भी शामिल है ।

3. **अन्य मदें :** इसमें व्यय संबंधी भत्ते तथा अन्य भत्ते और मनोरंजन तथा आतिथ्य सत्कार संबंधी खर्च शामिल है ।

4. **मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है ।

5. **प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय :** इसमें वेतन, यात्रा, कार्यालय खर्च आदि शामिल है।

1. **Salaries :** Includes expenditure on salaries of Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

2. **Tour Expenses :** Also covers expenditure on travel by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

3. **Other items :** Includes sumptuary and other allowances and entertainment and hospitality expenses.

4. **Cabinet Secretariat :** Includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

5. **Prime Minister's Office :** Includes expenditure on salaries, travel, office expenses etc.

गृह मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 44

पुलिस Police

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	1757.42	1757.42	...	1890.55	1890.55	...	2009.28	2009.28
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*265.36*	*265.36*	...	*242.23*	*242.23*	...	*290.72*	*290.72*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**2022.78**	**2022.78**	...	**2132.78**	**2132.78**	...	**2300.00**	**2300.00**
पुलिस	***Police***										
1. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस	1. Central Reserve Police	2055	...	556.35	556.35	...	579.15	579.15	...	638.81	638.81
2. सीमा सुरक्षा बल	2. Border Security Force	2055	...	645.70	645.70	...	699.76	699.76	...	743.75	743.75
3. भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	3. Indo-Tibetan Border Police	2055	...	110.00	110.00	...	113.25	113.25	...	118.91	118.91
4. केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	4. Central Industrial Security Force	2055	...	178.40	178.40	...	186.97	186.97	...	197.87	197.87
5. असम राइफल्स	5. Assam Rifles	2055	...	190.00	190.00	...	195.00	195.00	...	204.75	204.75
6. शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	6. Education, Training and Research	2055	...	7.25	7.25	...	6.97	6.97	...	7.32	7.32
7. आपराधिक अन्वेषण और सतर्कता	7. Criminal Investigation and Vigilance	2055	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.98	5.98
8. अन्तर्राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलेस योजना	8. Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme	2055	...	10.00	10.00	...	9.24	9.24	...	9.70	9.70
9. अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किये गये प्रभार	9. Charges paid to other Governments/Departments	2055	...	27.00	27.00	...	30.03	30.03	...	30.13	30.13
10. पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण	10. Modernisation of Police Force	3601	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
		7601	...	5.00	5.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*
11.	11. Crime - Criminal Information System	3601	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	14.50	14.50
12. अन्य योजनाएं	12. Other Schemes	2055	...	7.87	7.87	...	7.63	7.63	...	8.01	8.01
		3601	...	13.80	13.80	...	43.80	43.80	...	14.50	14.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*21.67*	*21.67*	...	*51.43*	*51.43*	...	*22.51*	*22.51*
जोड़-पुलिस	**Total Police**		...	**1762.37**	**1762.37**	...	**1900.50**	**1900.50**	...	**2024.23**	**2024.23**
आवास	***Housing***										
13. पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवास का निर्माण	13. Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police	4216	...	20.00	20.00	...	15.50	15.50	...	22.00	22.00
लोक निर्माण कार्य	***Public Works***										
14. पुलिस के लिये भवनों का निर्माण	14. Construction of Buildings for Police	4059	...	120.00	120.00	...	94.08	94.08	...	117.38	117.38
सड़कें और पुल	***Roads & Bridges***										
भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**										
15. कांटेदार बाड़ लगाना	15. Erection of Barbed Wire Fencing	5054	...	6.00	6.00	...	7.99	7.99	...	7.00	7.00
16. सड़कों का निर्माण	16. Construction of Roads	5054	...	45.00	45.00	...	40.30	40.30	...	51.68	51.68
जोड़-भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा निर्माण कार्य	**Total Indo-Bangladesh Border Works**		...	**51.00**	**51.00**	...	**48.29**	**48.29**	...	**58.68**	**58.68**
17. पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना	17. Punjab Action Plan	5054	...	69.36	69.36	...	74.36	74.36	...	77.66	77.66
18. विविध मदें	18. Miscellaneous Items	3054	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***2022.78***	***2022.78***	...	***2132.78***	***2132.78***	...	***2300.00***	***2300.00***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. पुलिस	1. Police	32055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. लोक निर्माण कार्य	2. Public Works	32059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :
*inclusive of Works Outlay as below:

1. केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस : यह पुलिस कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायता करती है और उन क्षेत्रों में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए सेना अधिकारियों की सहायता करती है, जहां कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस के हाथ में होती है । इस बल का दैवी विपदाओं के समय राहत कार्यों के लिए भी प्रयोग किया जाता है । वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि नई बटालियनों का गठन करने, सम्बद्ध बटालियनों को असम्बद्ध बटालियनों में परिवर्तित करने, नए कार्यालय खोलने, रेपिड एक्शन फोर्स का गठन करने, राशनमनी की दरों में संशोधन करने आदि के कारण हुई है । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में वृद्धि सामान्य बढ़ोतरी के अलावा रेपिड एक्शन फोर्स तथा आयुध सामग्री के कारण हुई है ।

1. **Central Reserve Police :** The Force assists the State Governments in the maintenance of law and order and also assists the Army authorities in areas where they are operationally incharge for maintaining internal security. The Force is also used in arranging relief at the time of natural calamities etc. Increase in RE 1991-92 is due to raising of new battalions, conversion of attached battalions to unattached battalions, setting up of new offices, creation of Rapid Action Force, revision of rates of Ration Money etc. Increase in BE 1992-93 is for Rapid Action Force and arms and ammunitions, besides normal growth.

2. सीमा सुरक्षा बल : जम्मू और कश्मीर में वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा पर निगरानी रखने, पंजाब, राजस्थान और गुजरात में भारत पाक सीमा, भारत-बंगलादेश और भारत-बर्मा सीमा पर तैनाती के अपने सामान्य कार्य

2. **Border Security Force :** The Force, apart from its normal deployment for keeping vigil along the actual line of control in Jammu and Kashmir, along the Indo-Pak border in Punjab, Rajasthan and

के अलावा, यह बल कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने में स्थानीय प्रशासन को प्रभावी सहायता प्रदान करता है । सीमा सुरक्षा बल को सुदृढ़ करने के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बल को आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस करने और सीमा पर गश्त बढ़ाने की परिकल्पना की गई है । वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में वृद्धि 2 सहायक बटालियनों को जारी रखने, डिटेचमेंट भत्ते और राशन मनी की दरों में संशोधन तथा अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता दिये जाने के कारण हुई है ।

3. **भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस :** भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर क्षेत्रों से लगी भारत-तिब्बत सीमा की चौकसी करने के लिए है । बैंक सुरक्षा के लिए भी बल को नियुक्त किया गया है ।

4. **केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल :** यह बल सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और केन्द्र / राज्य सरकार की सम्पत्तियों की सुरक्षा करने में सहायता करता है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से सामान्य वृद्धि के अलावा उपक्रम में भरती के लिए नये पदों का सृजन करने के कारण हुई है ।

5. **असम राइफल्स :** असम राइफल्स देश का सबसे पुराना सशस्त्र अर्द्ध-सैनिक बल है । अधिकांश बल सेना के नियंत्रणाधीन उत्तर - पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा कार्य करता है । सं.अ. 1991-92 में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता, रसद की कीमत बढ़ जाने तथा पुराने वाहनों को बदलने के कारण हुई है ।

6. **शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल राष्ट्रीय पुलिस अकादमी, हैदराबाद, केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, राष्ट्रीय अपराध विज्ञान विधि संस्थान, पुलिस अनुसंधान और विकास ब्यूरो पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा किया जाता है ।

7. **अपराध संबंधी अन्वेषण और सतर्कता :** इसके अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय विधि-विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला और विवादास्पद कागज-पत्रों के सरकारी परीक्षण आदि के कार्यालय के लिए खर्च की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **अन्तर-राज्यीय पुलिस वायरलैस स्कीम :** इसका उद्देश्य माइक्रोप्रोसेसर नियंत्रित प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रयोग करते हुए आधुनिक उपस्करों का उपयोग करके इस पद्धति को आधुनिक बनाना है ।

9. **अन्य सरकारों/विभागों को अदा किए गए प्रभार :** इसमें व्यावसायिक और विशेष सेवाओं के संबंध में की जाने वाली अदायगियां शामिल हैं ।

10. **पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान सहायता के रूप में और 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जिसे वाहनों, वायरलैस उपस्करों, कम्प्यूटरों और अन्य आधुनिक उपस्करों की खरीद पर किए जाने वाले अनावर्ती स्वरूप के खर्च के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाना होता है ।

11. **अपराध-अपराध सूचना प्रणाली :** राष्ट्रीय, राज्य और जिला स्तरों पर अपराधों और अपराधियों से संबंधित रिकार्डों का कंप्यूटीकरण करने की एक परियोजना तैयार की गई है जिस पर 29.18 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आएगी । इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक मेनफ्रेम कंप्यूटर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में 36 मेनफ्रेमर्स तथा जिला मुख्यालयों में 452 माइक्रो कंप्यूटर लगाए जाएंगे । अंततः, इन कंप्यूटरों को राष्ट्रीय पुलिस दूरसंचार ग्रिड के माध्यम से एक नेट वर्क का रूप दे दिया जाएगा । इस परियोजना को 1991-92 के बाद के चार वर्षों की अवधि में तीन चरणों में क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ।

12. **अन्य स्कीमें :** इसमें राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख कार्यालय, आयुक्त (सीमा) और राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य अनुदान शामिल है ।

13. **पुलिस के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण :** इसके अंतर्गत असम राइफल्स, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल तथा भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस के लिये रिहायशी आवासों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

14. **पुलिस के लिए इमारतों का निर्माण :** इसमें सीमा चौकियों, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल, भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस, असम राइफल्स/सीमा सुरक्षा बल आदि के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का खर्च शामिल है ।

15. और 16. कांटेदार तार और बाड़ लगाना, तथा भारत-बंगलादेश सीमाओं पर सड़कों के निर्माण का उद्देश्य अवैध आव्रजन को रोकना है ।

17. **पंजाब कार्रवाई योजना :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत भारत-पाक सीमा से आने वाले हथियारों को रोकने के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Gujarat, Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Burma borders, provides effective assistance to the local administration in the maintenance of law and order. Programme for strengthening of BSF envisages equipping the Force with sophisticated equipment and improved mobility of the border patrol. Increase in RE 1991-92 is due to continuation of 2 auxiliary battalions, revision of rates of detatchment allowances, Ration money, grant of additional DA etc.

3. **Indo-Tibetan Border Police :** ITBP is for policing the Indo-Tibetan Border in U.P.,Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir Sectors. The Force is also deployed for bank security.

4. **Central Industrial Security Force :** CISF assists in the protection of the properties of Public Sector Undertakings and other Central/State Government agencies. Increase in RE 1991-92 is mainly due to creation of new posts for induction in the Undertakings besides normal growth.

5. **Assam Rifles :** Assam Rifles is the oldest para-military force in the country. Bulk of the Force operates in North East under the operational control of the Army. Increase in RE 1991-92 is mainly due to grant of additional DA, increase in the cost of Ration and replacement of Vehicles.

6. **Education, Training and Research :** This covers expenditure on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Central Detective Training Schools, National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Bureau of Police Research and Development.

7. **Criminal Investigation and Vigilance :** This covers expenditure on Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents.

8. **Inter-State Police Wireless Scheme :** This aims at modernising the system by introducing sophisticated equipment using microprocessor controlled technology.

9. **Charges paid to other Governments/Departments :** This includes payments for professional and special services.

10. **Modernisation of Police Force :** Under this scheme assistance is provided to State Governments in the form of 50% grants-in-aid and 50% loan, to be utilised for expenditure of non-recurring nature on purchase of vehicles, wireless equipment, computers, and other sophisticated equipment.

11. **Crime-Criminal Information System :** A Project costing Rs.29.12 crores for the computerisation of records on crimes and criminals at the national, state and district levels has been formulated. The project involves the installation of one mainframe computer at the national level, 36 mainframes at the various state capitals and 452 micro computers at the district headquarters. The computers would eventually be net worked through the National Police Telecommunication Grid. The project is to be implemented in three phases spread over four years commencing from 1991-92.

12. **Other Schemes** : This includes expenditure on National Crime Records Bureau, Commissioner (Border) and other grants to the State Governments.

13. **Construction of Residential Accommodation for Police :** The provision has been made for construction of accommodation for Assam Rifles, CRPF, CISF and ITBP.

14. **Construction of buildings for Police :** This covers expenditure on construction of border outposts, buildings for CRPF, CISF, ITBP, Assam Rifles, BSF etc.

15 and 16 : Erection of barbed wire fencing and construction of roads on Indo-Bangladesh borders are intended to check illegal immigration.

17. **Punjab Action Plan :** Under this scheme provision has been made to check inflow of arms and ammunition from across the Indo-Pak Border.

गृह मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 45

गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य व्यय Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		89.56	233.35	322.91	85.17	228.55	313.72	70.98	242.20	313.18
पूंजी	*Capital*		*122.44*	*2.51*	*124.95*	*116.33*	*2.47*	*118.80*	*130.32*	*2.46*	*132.78*
जोड़	**Total**		**212.00**	**235.86**	**447.86**	**201.50**	**231.02**	**432.52**	**201.10**	**244.66**	**445.76**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
पुनर्वास	**Rehabilitation**										
1. दंडकारण्य विकास योजना	1. Dandakaranya Development Scheme	2235	...	0.51	0.51	...	0.41	0.41	...	0.26	0.26
		3601	...	16.20	16.20	...	8.02	8.02	...	13.52	13.52
		4235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*16.76*	*16.76*	...	*8.45*	*8.45*	...	*13.80*	*13.80*
2. श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों की सहायता और पुनर्वास	2. Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka	2235	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.24	0.24
		3601	...	12.42	12.42	...	20.08	20.08	...	20.08	20.08
		4235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		6235	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
		7601	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.30	2.30
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	...	*22.65*	*22.65*	...	*22.64*	*22.64*
3. अन्य देशों से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति	3. Repatriates from other Countries	2235	...	0.29	0.29	...	0.87	0.87	...	0.23	0.23
		3601	...	14.09	14.09	...	11.95	11.95	...	10.69	10.69
		6235	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.02	0.02
		7601	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.49*	*14.49*	...	*12.92*	*12.92*	...	*11.03*	*11.03*
4. राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये पुनर्वास ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालना	4. Rehabilitation Loans to State Governments written off	2235	...	1.29	1.29	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
5. अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rehabilitation Programmes	2235	...	4.61	4.61	...	0.02	0.02	...	4.60	4.60
		3601	...	11.82	11.82	...	8.52	8.52	...	10.14	10.14
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01
		4235	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	...	*16.47*	*16.47*	...	*8.57*	*8.57*	...	*14.76*	*14.76*
जोड़-पुनर्वास	**Total Rehabilitation**		...	**64.01**	**64.01**	...	**52.60**	**52.60**	...	**62.24**	**62.24**
6. स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ	6. Pensions & Other Benefits to the Freedom Fighters	2235	...	157.10	157.10	...	160.02	160.02	...	172.02	172.02
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	***North Eastern Areas***										
उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Development of North Eastern Region**										
7. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	7. Schemes of North Eastern Council	2552	15.97	...	15.97	20.04	...	20.04	16.08	...	16.08
		3601	71.79	...	71.79	63.33	...	63.33	54.90	...	54.90
		7601	7.54	...	7.54	6.92	...	6.92	5.89	...	5.89
जोड़		*Total*	*95.30*	...	*95.30*	*90.29*	...	*90.29*	*76.87*	...	*76.87*
8. आर्थिक महत्व वाली सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार	8. Construction/ Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance	4552	41.00	...	41.00	41.00	...	41.00	41.30	...	41.30
9. उत्तर पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम	9. North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation	4552	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...
		6552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.35*	...	*0.35*	...	...	...
10. उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड	10. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	4552	40.87	...	40.87	41.15	...	41.15	64.81	...	64.81
		6552	0.76	...	0.76	0.76	...	0.76	5.30	...	5.30
जोड़		*Total*	*41.63*	...	*41.63*	*41.91*	...	*41.91*	*70.11*	...	*70.11*
11. अन्य कार्यक्रम	11. Other Programmes	4552	31.57	...	31.57	25.95	...	25.95	12.82	...	12.82
जोड़-उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास	**Total-Development of North Eastern Region**		**210.00**	...	**210.00**	**199.50**	...	**199.50**	**201.10**	...	**201.10**
12. सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास	12. Development of Border Areas	3601	1.80	...	1.80	1.80	3.00	4.80	...	0.02	0.02
		7601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	*3.00*	*5.00*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*
13. जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण	13. Modernisation of Prison Administration	3601	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	1.00	1.00
		3602	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*
14. अन्य मदें	14. Other Items	2075	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.28	0.28
		2250	...	0.20	0.20	...	1.10	1.10	...	9.10	9.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.75*	*0.75*	...	*1.40*	*1.40*	...	*9.38*	*9.38*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***212.00***	***235.86***	***447.86***	***201.50***	***231.02***	***432.52***	***201.10***	***244.66***	***445.76***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay *:-	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	Central Sector Plan										
1. विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास	1. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons	22235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
राज्य योजनाएं	State Plans										
1. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र	1. North Eastern Areas	43601	210.00	...	210.00	199.50	...	199.50	201.10	...	201.10
2. अन्य विशेष क्षेत्रीय कार्यक्रम-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	2. Other Special Area Programmes-Border Areas	43601	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...	...
जोड़	Total		212.00	...	212.00	201.50	...	201.50	201.10	...	201.10

• इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :
*inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

पुनर्वास :

1. **दण्डकारण्य विकास योजना :** दण्डकारण्य परियोजना की स्थापना भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में बसाने और क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए वर्ष 1958 में की गई थी । इन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए चार जोनों, अर्थात् कोरापुट जिला (उड़ीसा) में उमेरकोट तथा मल्कानगिरी और बस्तर जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में परालकोट तथा कोंडागांव, में विभिन्न परिसम्पदाओं का सृजन किया गया और कई संस्थाएं गठित की गई । कुल मिलाकर, परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 25,231 परिवार बसाए गए । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्षेत्र में बसाए जा रहे आदिवासी परिवारों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भारत सरकार द्वारा दी गई है ।

चूंकि भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास का काम पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए इन परिसम्पदाओं व संस्थाओं को मध्यप्रदेश और उड़ीसा की सरकारों को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है । अब भारत सरकार का दायित्व राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित की गई इन परिसम्पत्तियों के 'अनुरक्षण' व 'अभाव' की व्यवस्था करना है ।

पोट्टरू सिंचाई परियोजना नामक एक बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा और वित्तपोषण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है और जिसका प्रयोजन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और स्थानीय आदिवासियों को सिंचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । इस परियोजना के अनुमानों में किए जाने वाले संशोधन अभी विचाराधीन है ।

2. **श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्तियों को राहत और पुनर्वास :** भारत-श्रीलंका करार 1964, 1974 और 1986 के तहत, श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के 5.06 लाख व्यक्तियों को, जिन्हें भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है, भारत में वापस लाना है तथा उन्हें राहत एवं पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायता प्रदान की जानी है । बजट में की गई व्यवस्था स्वदेश लौटे इन व्यक्तियों को राहत एवं पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, इनके पुनर्वास में कार्यरत रिपेट्रिएट कोआपरेटिव फाइनेंस डेवलपमेन्ट बैंक को सहायता और ऋण तथा राज्य सरकारों व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण व अग्रिम की रकम भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल है । चूंकि वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति ज्यादातर बागान कामगार हैं इसलिए इन्हें आवास सहायता देने के अलावा काफी, रबड़ आदि जैसी विभिन्न बागान योजनाओं और उद्योग, छोटे कारोबार तथा व्यवसाय, स्व-रोजगार की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । इस व्यवस्था का अधिकांश अंश श्रीलंका से आकर शिविरों में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों के राहत कार्य पर होने वाले व्यय और उसके साथ-साथ स्टाफ संबंधी व्यय के लिए है ।

3. **अन्य देशों से वापस आने वाले व्यक्ति :** इसके अन्तर्गत बर्मा, तिब्बत, भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए शरणार्थियों के संबंध में व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है । भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल में 607 आबादकार कालोनियों में भूमि-अधिग्रहण और अधिकार-पत्र वितरण की जो योजना फरवरी, 1987 में अनुमोदित की गई थी, उस पर काम हो रहा है ।

4. **बट्टेखाते डाले गए पुनर्वास ऋण :** दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के माध्यम से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों को बट्टेखाते डालने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में एक सांकेतिक (टोकन) व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **अन्य पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम :** इसमें 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सहायता देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास और अन्य सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण कार्यों के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

Rehabilitation:

1. **Dandakaranya Development Scheme :** The Dandakaranya project was set up in 1958 for the resettlement of displaced persons from former East Pakistan in the Dandakaranya region and for the integrated development of the area. To fulfil the objectives, various assets and institutions were created in the four zones namely Umerkote and Malkangiri in Koraput District (Orissa) and Paralkote and Kondagaon in Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh). In all 25,231 families were settled in the Project. For the tribal families being settled in the area by the State Governments, financial assistance has been provided by Government of India.

Since the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from former East Pakistan has been completed, the assets and institutions have been transferred to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Government of India's liability is now to provide 'maintenance' and 'deficiency' for the assets transferred to the State Governments.

There is one major irrigation project namely Potteru Irrigation Project being executed by the Government of Orissa and funded by Government of India to provide irrigation facilities to the displaced persons as well as local tribals, Revision of the estimates of this Project is under consideration.

2. **Relief and Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka :** Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964, 1974 and 1986, 5.06 lakh persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka granted Indian citizenship are to be repatriated to India and to be provided relief and rehabilitation assistance. The budget provision is for providing relief and rehabilitation assistance to these repatriates and also includes, interalia, assistance and loan to Repatriates Cooperative Finance Development Bank and loans and advances to State Governments and Union Territories involved in their resettlement. Efforts have been made to settle the repatriates, who are mainly plantation workers, in various plantation schemes like coffee, rubber etc. and also in industries, small trade and business, self employment schemes besides providing housing assistance. The major chunk of the provision is for providing relief assistance to refugees from Sri Lanka, who are staying in camps, as also for staff expenditure.

3. **Repatriates from other Countries :** It covers expenditure on refugees from Burma, Tibet, former West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The scheme for acquisition of land and distribution of title deeds for Displaced Persons from the former East Pakistan in 607 Squatters Colonies in West Bengal approved in February 1987 is in progress.

4. **Rehabilitation Loans written off :** A token provision has been made in RE 1991-92 and BE 1992-93 for write off of loans given to displaced persons through Dandakaranya Project.

5. **Other Rehabilitation programmes :** It includes provision for relief and rehabilitation of persons affected by Indo-Pak conflict, 1971 and other social security and welfare measures.

6. **स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन तथा अन्य लाभ :** वर्ष 1972 में शुरू की गई स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना को समय-समय पर और उदार बनाया गया है । इस समय स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और मृतक स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की विधवाओं को 750/- रुपए प्रतिमाह और अण्डमान सेलुलर जेल में कैदी व्यक्तियों को 1000/- रु. और उनकी विधवाओं को 750/- रुपए प्रतिमाह पेंशन दी जाती है ।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का विकास

7. **उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं :** उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद की स्थापना उत्तर-पूर्वी परिषद अधिनियम, 1971 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के सात राज्यों का समेकित आर्थिक विकास सुनिश्चित करना है । यह परिषद संघटक एककों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रयत्नों में सहायता करती है और क्षेत्रीय आयोजना के दायरे में आने वाली समन्वित योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा देती है । वर्ष 1992-93 का परिव्यय 201.10 करोड़ रुपए है जिनमें कृषि और उससे संबंधित क्षेत्र, जल, बिजली विकास, उद्योग और खनन, परिवहन और संचार, जनशक्ति विकास और सामाजिक एवं सामुदायिक सेवाएं तथा सामान्य सेवाओं को शामिल किया गया है । इसके समग्र कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय मंत्रियों की एक समिति द्वारा किया जाता है जिसके अध्यक्ष गृह मंत्री होते हैं ।

8. **क्षेत्र में आर्थिक महत्व की सड़कों का निर्माण/सुधार कार्य :** सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड और राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।

9. **उत्तर-पूर्वी कृषि विपणन निगम :** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विपणन संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करने तथा आवश्यक प्रक्रिया संबंधी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । थोड़े शब्दों में यह कह सकते हैं कि इसका उद्देश्य उत्पादनकर्ताओं की कठिनाइयों को कम करने के लिए कृषि एवं बागान उत्पादों के बाजार में प्रवेश करना और उनकी दिन-प्रतिदिन की जरूरतों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए साधन जुटाना है ।

10. **उत्तर-पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम :** इसकी स्थापना क्षेत्र में विद्युत शक्ति की सभी संभावनाओं के समेकित विकास की आयोजना करने, उसे बढ़ावा देने एवं व्यवस्थित करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है ।

11. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें क्षेत्रीय पुलिस प्रशिक्षण महाविद्यालय, सीमेंट के छोटे संयंत्र, चूने के संयंत्र, नमक को आयोडीन युक्त बनाने के संयंत्र स्थापित करने और सामान को मशीनों द्वारा उठाने-धरने पर होने वाले व्यय शामिल हैं ।

12. **सीमा क्षेत्रों का विकास :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सीमा क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास की योजनाओं को न केवल आर्थिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा । इस कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण देकर किया गया है ।

13. **जेल प्रशासन का आधुनिकीकरण :** जेल प्रशासन के आधुनिकीकरण की एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी गई है जिसका कुल परिव्यय 1987-88 से प्रारंभ होकर 50 करोड़ रुपए का है । इस योजना के अनुसार राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों को सहायता अनुदान, उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले समनुरूप अंशदान के आधार पर दिया जाएगा । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए इस योजना के संबंध में 1 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. **अन्य मदें :** इनमें जागीर आदि के एवज में पेंशन, साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव आदि की स्थापना को शामिल करते हुए राष्ट्रीय एकल योजना की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

6. **Pensions and other benefits to Freedom Fighters :** The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, which was introduced in 1972, has been liberalised from time to time. At present, a pension of Rs. 750 for month is paid to freedom fighters and the widows of deceased freedom fighters and Rs. 1000 to those incarcerated in the Andaman Cellular Jail and Rs. 750 to their widows.

Development of North Eastern Region :

7. **Schemes of North Eastern Council :** The North Eastern Council was set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1971 to ensure integrated economic development of the North Eastern Region in the seven States of the Region. It supplements the efforts of the constituent units in the development of their areas and promotes coordinated schemes and projects within the parameters of the regional Plan. The outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.201.10 crores covering agriculture and allied sectors, water, power development, industries and mining, transport and communications, manpower development and social and community services and General Services. The overall implementation is coordinated by a Committee of Ministers with the Home Minister as the Chairman.

8. **Construction/Improvement of Roads of Economic Importance :** in the area is carried out through the Border Roads Development Board and the State Governments.

9. **North Eastern Agricultural Marketing Corporation :** has been set up to build marketing infrastructures and to provide necessary processing facilities in the region. In the short term, the objective is to enter into marketing of agro-horticultural products to mitigate the difficulties of the growers and also to generate resources to finance the day to day working needs.

10. **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation :** has been set up with the objective to plan, promote and organize integrated development of electrical power in all its aspects in the region.

11. **Other programmes :** covers expenditure on Regional Police Training College, setting up of Mini Cement Plants, Lime Plants, Salt Iodisation Plants, mechanical cargo handling etc.

12. **Development of Border Areas :** The schemes for the balanced development of Border areas not only from the economic point of view but also from the security angle will be undertaken under this programme. The programme is financed by the Central Government by giving 90% as grant and 10% as loan.

13. **Modernisation of Prison Administration :** A scheme for the modernisation of prison administration with a total outlay of Rs.50 crores starting from 1987-88 has been approved. According to this scheme, grants-in-aid to States/UTs. will be given on the basis of matching contributions by them. For the year 1992-93 a token provision of Rs.1 crore has been made for this scheme.

14. **Other Items :** includes provision for pensions in lieu of Jagirs, Scheme of National Integration including Foundation for Communal Harmony etc.

गृह मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 46

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को अन्तरण Transfers to Union Territory Governments

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		45.51	51.50	97.01	42.69	54.22	96.91	47.74	51.50	99.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		*39.49*	*13.93*	*53.42*	*39.59*	*13.93*	*53.52*	*42.26*	*16.03*	*58.29*
जोड़	**Total**		**85.00**	**65.43**	**150.43**	**82.28**	**68.15**	**150.43**	**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**
1. पांडिचेरी	1. Pondicherry										
संसाधनों में आयोजना भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये अनुदान और ऋण	Grants and Loans to meet Non-Plan gaps in resources	3602	...	51.50	51.50	...	54.22	54.22	...	51.50	51.50
		7602	...	13.93	13.93	...	13.93	13.93	...	16.03	16.03
जोड़		*Total*	...	*65.43*	*65.43*	...	*68.15*	*68.15*	...	*67.53*	*67.53*
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं के लिये सहायता	Assistance for U.T. Plans	3602	45.51	...	45.51	42.69	...	42.69	47.74	...	47.74
		7602	39.49	...	39.49	39.59	...	39.59	42.26	...	42.26
जोड़		*Total*	*85.00*	...	*85.00*	*82.28*	...	*82.28*	*90.00*	...	*90.00*
जोड़-पांडिचेरी	**Total - Pondicherry**		**85.00**	**65.43**	**150.43**	**82.28**	**68.15**	**150.43**	**90.00**	**67.53**	**157.53**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***85.00***	***65.43***	***150.43***	***82.28***	***68.15***	***150.43***	***90.00***	***67.53***	***157.53***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
विधान सभा वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	**Union Territories with Legislature:**										
पांडिचेरी	Pondicherry	43602	85.00	...	85.00	82.28	...	82.28	90.00	...	90.00
जोड़-संघ राज्य क्षेत्र योजनाएं	**Total-Union Territory Plans**		**85.00**	...	**85.00**	**82.28**	...	**82.28**	**90.00**	...	**90.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**85.00**	...	**85.00**	**82.28**	...	**82.28**	**90.00**	...	**90.00**

इस मांग के अंतर्गत विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान और ऋण के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । इस समय विधान मंडल वाला केवल एक ही संघ राज्य क्षेत्र यथा, पांडिचेरी है । आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तरों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान और ऋण तथा साथ ही आयोजनागत खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए भी अनुदान और ऋण दोनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

This Demand covers assistance provided to Union Territories with legislature in the form of grants and loans. At present, there is only one UT with legislature, viz. Pondicherry. Provision has been made both for grants and loans to meet the Non-Plan gaps and also grants and loans towards Plan expenditure.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.47

शिक्षा विभाग Department of Education

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1030.70	771.15	1801.85	959.38	771.15	1730.53	950.78	771.02	1721.80
पूंजी	*Capital*		0.60	2.85	3.45	0.60	2.85	3.45	0.52	2.85	3.37
जोड़	**Total**		**1031.30**	**774.00**	**1805.30**	**959.98**	**774.00**	**1733.98**	**951.30**	**773.87**	**1725.17**
1. सचिवालय -सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.15	6.50	6.65	0.15	6.54	6.69	0.15	6.92	7.07
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.03	0.03
सामान्य शिक्षा	***General Education***										
प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा	**Elementary Education**										
3. आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड	3. Operation Black Board	2202	0.50	...	0.50	0.70	...	0.70	0.50	...	0.50
		2251	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		3601	99.00	...	99.00	168.70	...	168.70	98.14	...	98.14
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.40	...	0.40	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*100.00*	...	*100.00*	*170.00*	...	*170.00*	*99.14*	...	*99.14*
4. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम	4. Teachers Training Programme	2202	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
		2251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3601	62.94	...	62.94	38.70	...	38.70	62.50	...	62.50
जोड़		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.50	...	0.50
		Total	*64.24*	...	*64.24*	*40.00*	...	*40.00*	*64.50*	...	*64.50*
5. अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	5. Non-Formal Education	2202	30.00	0.15	30.15	8.27	0.15	8.42	22.00	...	22.00
		3601	75.00	...	75.00	40.00	...	40.00	68.10	...	68.10
जोड़		*Total*	*105.00*	*0.15*	*105.15*	*48.27*	*0.15*	*48.42*	*90.10*	...	*90.10*
6. राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना	6. Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan	2202	2.30	...	2.30	2.30	...	2.30	4.70	...	4.70
7. महिला समाख्या	7. Mahila Samakhya	2202	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
8. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण परिषद	8. National Council of Teacher Education	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.01	...	0.01	0.50	...	0.50
9. बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना	9. Bihar Education Project	2202	6.00	...	6.00	2.00	...	2.00	12.00	...	12.00
10. प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में नए प्रोत्साहन	10. New Initiative in Elementary Education	2202	1.50	...	1.50	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
		3601	1.50	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	...	...	...
11. बाल भवन सोसायटी	11. Bal Bhawan Society	2202	0.70	0.66	1.36	0.70	0.66	1.36	1.00	0.66	1.66
12. अन्य कार्यक्रम	12. Other Programmes	2202	1.06	...	1.06	0.16	...	0.16	8.06	...	8.06
जोड़ प्रारंभिक शिक्षा	Total Elementary Education		287.30	0.81	288.11	267.54	0.81	268.35	284.00	0.66	284.66
माध्यमिक शिक्षा	Secondary Education										
13. राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद	13. National Council of Educational Research & Training	2202	3.50	22.82	26.32	2.04	20.13	22.17	3.00	22.20	25.20
14. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय	14. Kendriya Vidyalayas	2202	...	163.01	163.01	...	163.01	163.01	...	163.01	163.01
15. नवो य विद्यालय	15. Navodaya Vidyalayas	2202	60.00	44.50	104.50	76.60	44.50	121.10	75.00	44.50	119.50
16. शिक्षा का व्यवसायीकरण	16. Vocationalisation of Education	2202	5.60	...	5.60	1.20	...	1.20	3.75	...	3.75
		2251	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	81.20	...	81.20	63.60	...	63.60	75.00	...	75.00
		3602	2.10	...	2.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*89.00*	...	*89.00*	*65.00*	...	*65.00*	*79.00*	...	*79.00*
17. विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा	17. Computer Education in Schools	2202	4.70	...	4.70	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00
		3601	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
18. अपंग बच्चों के लिए एकीकृत शिक्षा	18. Integrated Education for Disabled Children	2202	0.95	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	0.70	...	0.70
		3601	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	2.75	...	2.75
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*
19. शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम (इनसेट सैल)	19. Education Technology Programmes (INSAT CELL)	2202	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
		3601	11.80	1.42	13.22	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*17.00*	*1.42*	*18.42*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.00*
20. विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का संवर्धन	20. Promotion of Science Laboratories	2202	2.00	...	2.00	0.96	...	0.96	2.25	...	2.25
		3601	21.96	...	21.96	18.00	...	18.00	19.72	...	19.72
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*23.97*	...	*23.97*	*18.98*	...	*18.98*	*21.98*	...	*21.98*
21. विद्यालयी शिक्षा में पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा	21. Environmental Orientation in School Education	2202	1.05	...	1.05	0.95	...	0.95	1.18	...	1.18
		3601	1.94	...	1.94	1.05	...	1.05	1.70	...	1.70

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		Total	3.00	...	3.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.90	...	2.90
22. अन्य कार्यक्रम	22. Other Programmes	2202	2.63	4.95	7.58	2.62	4.95	7.57	3.02	4.95	7.97
जोड़ माध्यमिक शिक्षा	**Total-Secondary Education**		**209.10**	**236.70**	**445.80**	**191.24**	**232.59**	**423.83**	**208.40**	**234.66**	**443.06**
विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	***University and Higher Education***										
23. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	23. University Grants Commission	2202	128.00	238.20	366.20	141.68	260.03	401.71	124.00	247.09	371.09
24. राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना (आई.जी.एन.ओ.यू.)	24. Establishment of a National University(IGNOU)	2202	9.00	7.76	16.76	6.57	5.00	11.57	10.00	7.53	17.53
25. वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने के कार्यक्रम	25. Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research	2202	10.34	...	10.34	10.34	...	10.34	9.50	...	9.50
26. विश्वविद्यालय और महाविद्यालयों के प्राध्यापकों के वेतन मानों में सुधार	26. Improvement in Salary Scale of University & College Teachers	3601	...	70.00	70.00	...	60.00	60.00	...	60.00	60.00
27. अन्य कार्यक्रम	27. Other Programmes	2202	7.16	8.54	15.70	5.53	8.48	14.01	6.00	8.67	14.67
		6202	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		Total	*7.66*	*8.54*	*16.20*	*6.03*	*8.48*	*14.51*	*6.50*	*8.67*	*15.17*
जोड़-विश्वविद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा	**Total-University & Higher Education**		**155.00**	**324.50**	**479.50**	**164.62**	**333.51**	**498.13**	**150.00**	**323.29**	**473.29**
प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	***Adult Education***										
28. स्वैच्छिक संगठन	28. Voluntary Organisations	2202	15.00	...	15.00	12.00	...	12.00	18.00	...	18.00
29. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए व्यापक अभियान	29. Mass Movement for Adult Education	2202	4.75	...	4.75	3.80	...	3.80	3.65	...	3.65
		3601	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*3.75*	...	*3.75*
30. साक्षरता पश्च तथा जारी परियोजना	30. Post Literacy and Continuing Project	2202	0.13	0.30	0.43	0.01	...	0.01	0.15	0.30	0.45
		3601	9.80	...	9.80	9.99	...	9.99	9.80	...	9.80
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		Total	*10.00*	*0.30*	*10.30*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	*0.30*	*10.30*
31. ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजना	31. Rural Functional Literacy Project	2202	1.45	0.40	1.85	1.45	0.40	1.85	1.70	0.40	2.10
		3601	24.76	2.30	27.06	14.80	2.54	17.34	14.80	2.30	17.10
		3602	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*26.25*	*2.70*	*28.95*	*16.25*	*2.94*	*19.19*	*16.50*	*2.70*	*19.20*
32. प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना	32. Strengthening of Administrative Structure	2202	0.17	...	0.17	0.15	...	0.15	0.25	...	0.25
		3601	4.80	...	4.80	5.80	...	5.80	6.75	...	6.75
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.95*	...	*5.95*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*
33. प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन	33. Technology Demonstration	2202	1.00	...	1.00	0.55	...	0.55	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.55*	...	*0.55*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*
34. राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण	34. National Literacy Mission Authority	2202	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.25	...	0.25
35. निरक्षरता उन्मूलन के लिए विशेष परियोजना	35. Special Project for eradication of Illiteracy	2202	53.00	...	53.00	51.50	...	51.50	58.65	...	58.65
		3601	0.75	...	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*53.75*	...	*53.75*	*51.50*	...	*51.50*	*58.65*	...	*58.65*
36. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय	36. Directorate of Adult Education	2202	0.25	1.22	1.47	1.21	1.26	2.47	1.35	1.31	2.66
		3601	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12
जोड़		Total	*0.37*	*1.22*	*1.59*	*1.33*	*1.26*	*2.59*	*1.47*	*1.31*	*2.78*
37. श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को अनुदान	37. Grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths	2202	0.80	0.72	1.52	0.95	0.72	1.67	1.00	0.72	1.72
		3601	0.20	0.33	0.53	0.24	0.33	0.57	0.30	0.33	0.63
जोड़		Total	*1.00*	*1.05*	*2.05*	*1.19*	*1.05*	*2.24*	*1.30*	*1.05*	*2.35*
38. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा में महिलाओं और बालिकाओं को अनौपचारिक शिक्षा	38. Non-formal Education for Women and Girls in Adult Education	2202	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09
		3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		Total	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*
39. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रारंभिक परियोजना में जनसंख्या शिक्षा	39. Population Education in Adult Education Programme Preparatory Project	2202	0.60	...	0.60	0.98	...	0.98	0.90	...	0.90
		3601	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		Total	*0.63*	...	*0.63*	*1.01*	...	*1.01*	*0.93*	...	*0.93*
40. प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान	40. National Institute of Adult Education	2202	1.75	...	1.75	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
41. अन्य कार्यक्रम	41. Other Programmes	2202	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.02	0.28	0.30	0.05	0.30	0.35
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	*0.05*	*0.29*	*0.34*	*0.02*	*0.28*	*0.30*	*0.05*	*0.30*	*0.35*
जोड़-प्रौढ़ शिक्षा	**Total-Adult Education**		**120.00**	**5.56**	**125.56**	**105.00**	**5.53**	**110.53**	**120.00**	**5.66**	**125.66**
भाषाओं का विकास	***Development of Languages***										
42. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाएं और साहित्य	42. Modern Indian Languages and Literature	2202	6.31	7.18	13.49	6.05	7.28	13.33	6.05	7.38	13.43
		3601	3.25	0.10	3.35	2.16	0.10	2.26	2.16	0.10	2.26
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		Total	*9.81*	*7.28*	*17.09*	*8.26*	*7.38*	*15.64*	*8.26*	*7.48*	*15.74*

(करोड़ रुपए) (in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
43. संस्कृत	43. Sanskrit	2202	3.14	5.73	8.87	3.02	5.13	8.15	3.19	5.73	8.92
		3601	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53	0.53	...	0.53
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*3.69*	*5.73*	*9.42*	*3.57*	*5.13*	*8.70*	*3.74*	*5.73*	*9.47*
जोड़- भाषाओं का विकास	**Total-Development of Languages**		**13.50**	**13.01**	**26.51**	**11.83**	**12.51**	**24.34**	**12.00**	**13.21**	**25.21**
सामान्य	***General***										
44. जवाहरलाल नेहरु शताब्दी फैलोशिप	44. Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Fellowship	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35	...	0.35
45. राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति योजना	45. National Scholarship Scheme	2202	0.02	5.34	5.36	0.02	3.35	3.37	0.02	5.45	5.47
		3601	2.45	0.49	2.94	1.45	0.49	1.94	2.11	0.49	2.60
		3602	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.03
		7601	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85	...	2.85	2.85
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*8.69*	*11.19*	*1.50*	*6.70*	*8.20*	*2.15*	*8.80*	*10.95*
46. अन्य	46. Others	2202	3.95	10.87	14.82	3.48	9.02	12.50	3.65	11.53	15.18
जोड़-सामान्य	**Total-General**		**6.45**	**19.56**	**26.01**	**4.98**	**15.72**	**20.70**	**6.15**	**20.33**	**26.48**
जोड़-सामान्य शिक्षा	***Total-General Education***		***791.35***	***600.14***	***1391.49***	***745.21***	***600.67***	***1345.88***	***780.55***	***597.81***	***1378.36***
तकनीकी शिक्षा	***Technical Education***										
47. तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाएं	47. Technical Teachers Training Institutes	2203	5.00	4.91	9.91	3.30	3.72	7.02	6.00	5.02	11.02
48. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग	48. University Grants Commission	2203	22.00	...	22.00	22.30	...	22.30	22.00	...	22.00
49. गुणवत्ता सुधार कार्यक्रम	49. Quality Improvement Programmes	2203	2.00	3.55	5.55	2.00	4.65	6.65	3.00	4.75	7.75
50. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	50. Indian Institutes of Technology	2203	17.60	93.88	111.48	16.90	94.81	111.71	24.00	94.81	118.81
51. क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज	51. Regional Engineering Colleges	2203	24.00	21.86	45.86	18.91	20.72	39.63	24.00	21.86	45.86
52. छात्रवृत्तियां	52. Scholarships	2203	2.00	4.35	6.35	2.00	4.35	6.35	2.00	4.35	6.35
53. भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर, लखनऊ	53. Indian Institutes of Management Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Lucknow	2203	9.00	9.59	18.59	8.00	9.59	17.59	8.00	9.59	17.59
54. आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण का विस्तार	54. Expansion of Education and Training facilities for Modern Techniques	2203	8.00	...	8.00	7.31	...	7.31	7.50	...	7.50
55. उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का निर्माण	55. Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of Emerging Technologies	2203	9.00	2.20	11.20	9.00	2.20	11.20	9.00	2.20	11.20
56. इंजीनियरी प्रयोगशालाओं और कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण	56. Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops	2203	33.00	...	33.00	30.00	...	30.00	30.00	...	30.00
57. तकनीकी संस्थानों के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन	57. Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions	3601	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.00	8.00
58. इंडियन इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ साइंस, बंगलौर को अनुदान	58. Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	2203	22.00	...	22.00	7.32	...	7.32	6.00	...	6.00
59. एजुकेशनल कन्सल्टेंट्स इंडिया लि.	59. Educational Consultants India Ltd.	4202	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.02	...	0.02
60. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तथा अनुसंधान कार्य	60. Post Graduate Courses and Research Work	2203	0.80	2.50	3.30	0.30	2.50	2.80	0.75	2.50	3.25
		3601	0.30	1.50	1.80	0.20	1.50	1.70	0.25	1.50	1.75
जोड़		*Total*	*1.10*	*4.00*	*5.10*	*0.50*	*4.00*	*4.50*	*1.00*	*4.00*	*5.00*
61. नए और/अथवा उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में नए पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करना	61. Programme in New and/or Improved Technology and offering new courses in specialised field	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.50	...	7.50
62. लौंगोवाल अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान	62. Longowall Institute of Engineering and Tech.	2203	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
63. तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम	63. Other Programmes of Technical Education	2203	28.80	7.59	36.39	28.28	7.33	35.61	14.98	7.63	22.61
		3601	0.40	...	0.40	2.90	...	2.90	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*29.20*	*7.59*	*36.79*	*31.18*	*7.33*	*38.51*	*14.98*	*7.63*	*22.61*
जोड़ तकनीकी शिक्षा	**Total-Technical Education**		**184.00**	**160.43**	**344.43**	**158.82**	**159.87**	**318.69**	**170.00**	**162.21**	**332.21**
खेल और युवा सेवाएं	***Sports & Youth Services***										
64. शारीरिक शिक्षा	64. Physical Education	2204	0.64	0.30	0.94	0.40	0.30	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.60
		3601	0.15	...	0.15	0.39	...	0.39	0.29	...	0.29
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़- खेलकूद और युवा सेवाएं	**Total-Sports & Youth Services**		**0.80**	**0.30**	**1.10**	**0.80**	**0.30**	**1.10**	**0.60**	**0.30**	**0.90**
65. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	65. Central Assistance for State Plans:										
65.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	65.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	2202	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...
		3601	54.00	...	54.00	54.00	...	54.00	...	...	...
		Total	*55.00*	...	*55.00*	*55.00*	...	*55.00*	...	...	...
66. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	66. Aid Material and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	6.62	6.62	...	6.62	6.62	...	6.62	6.62

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
घटाइये - प्रकार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों में अन्तरण	Deduct - Transfers to functional major head(s)	3606	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02	...	-0.02	-0.02
निवल सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	Net - Aid Materials & Equipments		...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60	...	6.60	6.60
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***1031.30***	***774.00***	***1805.30***	***959.98***	***774.00***	***1733.98***	***951.30***	***773.87***	***1725.17***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामान्य शिक्षा	1. General Education	22202	792.05	...	792.05	745.40	...	745.40	781.25	...	781.25
2. तकनीकी शिक्षा	2. Technical Education	22203	184.00	...	184.00	158.82	...	158.82	170.00	...	170.00
3. खेल और युवा सेवाएं	3. Sports & Youth Services	22204	0.80	...	0.80	0.80	...	0.80	0.60	...	0.60
4. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	4. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		**Total**	**977.00**	...	**977.00**	**905.17**	...	**905.17**	**952.00**	...	**952.00**
राज्य योजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	55.00	...	55.00	55.00	...	55.00	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**1032.00**	...	**1032.00**	**960.17**	...	**960.17**	**952.00**	...	**952.00**
	इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में निर्माणकार्य परिव्यय शामिल है										
	**Inclusive of works outlay in the Ministry of Urban Development*										
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No. 78		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79		0.70	...	0.70	0.19	...	0.19	0.70	...	0.70
जोड़		**Total**	**0.70**	...	**0.70**	**0.19**	...	**0.19**	**0.70**	...	**0.70**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं**: इसमें सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान**: पात्र मामलों में अनुदान मंजूर करने के लिए यह राशि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को सौंप दी जाती है ।

3. **आपरेशन ब्लैक बोर्ड**: यह योजना सम्पूर्ण देश में प्राथमिक स्कूलों को न्यूनतम आवश्यक शारीरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करके प्राथमिक शिक्षा में सुधार लाने के लिए आरंभ की गई है । इस योजना को 1987-88 में आरंभ किया गया था और अब तक दो तिहाई स्कूलों में लागू किया जा चुका है । जब सभी प्राथमिक विद्यालयों, जहां नामांकन इसका औचित्य सिद्ध करता है, में 3 न्यूनतम कमरों और 3 शिक्षकों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी स्कीम का विस्तार किया जाएगा, तब शेष विद्यालयों को आठवीं योजना के दौरान शामिल किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है । उच्च प्राथमिक स्कूलों के लिए ओ.बी. का विवरण भी आरंभ किया जाएगा ।

4. **शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम**: यह कार्यक्रम (i) जिला स्तर पर शैक्षिक और प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना करने/उन्हें जारी रखने के लिए है जो प्राथमिक शिक्षा (अनौपचारिक शिक्षा सहित) और जिलास्तर पर व्यस्क शिक्षा प्रणाली को प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा संबंधी समर्थन प्रदान करता है । (ii) उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थानों को सुदृढ़ बनाता है ताकि वे उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों को प्रभावी प्रशिक्षण और शैक्षिक समर्थन दे सकें । (iii) राज्य शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण की राज्य परिषदों को सुदृढ़ बनाता है और (iv) सेवारत विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित करता है ।

5. **अनौपचारिक शिक्षा**: वैधानिक उद्देश्यों के पालन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के साधारणीकरण के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए औपचारिक स्कूल शिक्षा की वैकल्पिक सहायक पद्धति के तौर पर प्रारम्भिक आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास किया जा रहा है । मुख्य रूप से तथा अधिकतम बल शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े दस राज्यों यथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, जम्मू व कश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल और अरूणाचल प्रदेश में दिया जा रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों, पर्वतीय, रेगिस्तानों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए परियोजनाओं के लिए गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों के तहत शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े राज्यों के अलावा अन्य राज्यों को भी सहायता दी जा रही है ।

6. **राजस्थान में शिक्षा कर्मी परियोजना**: शिक्षा कर्मी कार्यक्रम 1987 से स्वीडिश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण की सहायता से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस का उद्देश्य राज्य के चुने हुए दूरस्थ सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े गांवों में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का पुनःआरंभ तथा विस्तार करना है । आरंभिक सहायता करार भी, 1987 से जून, 1991 तक 4 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए था, जिस की अनुमानित लागत 20.8 करोड़ रुपए थी, जून 1991 में समाप्त हो गया । जुलाई 1991 से जून, 1994 तक तीन वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के लिए 21.57 करोड़ रुपए का एस.आई.डी.ए. की सहायता को बढ़ाने के लिए एक और सहायता करार पर जल्दी ही हस्ताक्षर किए जाऐंगे । परियोजना को केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, जिस में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का व्यय में क्रमशः 90 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत के आधार पर हिस्सा है । केन्द्रीय भाग की स्वीडिश अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण एस.आई.डी.ए. द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से प्रतिपूर्ति की जाएगी।

7. **महिला समाख्या**: परियोजना, मूल रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात और कर्नाटक में आरंभ की गई । आरंभ में यह कार्यक्रम ग्राम स्तर की गतिविधियों

1. **Secretariat: Social Services**: Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Discretionary Grant**: is placed at the disposal of the Minister for Human Resource Development for sanctioning grants in deserving cases.

3. **Operation Black Board**: This scheme has been launched to improve primary education by the provision of minimum essential physical facilities to primary schools throughout the country. The scheme was launched during 1987-88 and two third of primary schools have been covered so far. The remaining schools are proposed to be covered during the VIIIth Plan, when the scheme will also be expanded to provide for a minimum of 3 class rooms and 3 teachers to all primary schools where enrolment justifies it. A version of O.B. for Upper Primary schools will also be launched.

4. **Teachers Training Programme**: For (i) Establishment/continuation of District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETS) for providing training and academic support to Elementary education (including Non-Formal Education) and Adult Education system at the District level; (ii) Strengthening of Secondary Teacher Education Institutions so that they may provide effective training and academic support for Secondary Schools; (iii) Strengthening of State Councils of Educational Research & Training (SCERT); and (iv) In-service training programmes for School Teachers.

5. **Non-Formal Education:** To achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education in fulfilment of constitutional objectives, non-formal education for the elementary age-group children is being developed as an alternative supportive system of formal schooling. The main thrust and maximum extent of coverage is in the ten educationally backward states viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh. In addition, assistance is also being given to states other than educationally backward states for NFE programme in urban slums, hilly, desert and tribal areas and projects for education of working children.

6. **Shiksha Karmi Project in Rajasthan**: The Shiksha Karmi Programme is being implemented in Rajasthan with assistance from Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) since 1987. It aims at revitalising and expanding elementary education in selected remote socio-economically backward villages of the State. The initial aid agreement for a 4 year period from 1987 to June 1991, at an estimated cost of Rs.20.8 Crores, expired in June, 1991. Another aid Agreement extending SIDA's aid to the tune of Rs.21.57 crores over a 3 year period from July, 1991 to June, 1994 is going to be signed shortly. The project is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the Central and State Governments sharing the expenditure on 90% and 10% basis, respectively. The Central share is fully reimbursable by Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

7. **Mahila Samakhya**: The project has been launched in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. Essentially, the programme

पर कार्य करता था (साखिया या सहयागिनिया) जो महिलाओं संबंधी विषयों को गतिशील करता है जैसे कि स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, जल, विकास कार्यक्रमों के संबंध में जानकारी, उनके निकटतम वातावरण के बारे में सामान्य जानकारी और सभी तथ्यों से ऊपर उन के व्यक्तित्व और समाज में उन के प्रतीक के संबंध में। कार्यक्रम का मुख्य बल शिक्षा के लिए माग उत्पन्न करना तथा विद्यालय-पूर्व, अनौपचारिक प्रौढ़ तथा लगातार शिक्षा के लिए नवीन शैक्षिक निवेश आरंभ करना है।

8 से 10. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षक शिक्षण परिषद, बिहार शिक्षा परियोजना और प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए नए प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. **बाल भवन समिति (भारत):** पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की पहल पर इसका गठन किया गया और रजिस्ट्रीकृत समिति के रूप में भारत सरकार द्वारा इसे 1955 में स्थापित किया गया था। यह इस विभाग द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से वित्तपोषित स्वायत्त संगठन है, इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य मनोरंजन और शारीरिक कार्यों से बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा, व्यक्तित्व का विकास और प्रतिभा के अवसर प्रदान करना, सभी वर्गों और समुदायों के बच्चों के बीच सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संबंधों का संवर्धन करना; उनमें ऐसी भावना जागृत करना ताकि वे वैज्ञानिक सूझबूझ से आधुनिक भारतीय व्यक्तित्व का विकास कर सकें और इसे आंदोलन के रूप में बढ़ावा देना।

12. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश परियोजना, दक्षिण उड़ीसा परियोजना और लोक जुम्बिश/राजस्थान परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. **रा.शै.अ.प्र.प:** राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद, शिक्षा विभाग को उसकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, विशेष रूप से स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नीतियों व प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वियन में सलाह तथा सहायता प्रदान करती है। यह अनुसंधान, शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, विद्यालय पूर्व और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विशिष्ट समयबद्ध परियोजनाओं तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा उसको सौंपे गए कतिपय विशेष क्षेत्रों के कार्यकलापों को भी संचालित करती है।

14. **केन्द्रीय विद्यालय:** केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना, उनका नियन्त्रण व प्रबंध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतः वित्त पोषित एक पंजीकृत निकाय के रूप में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की स्थापना 1965 में स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शैक्षिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने तथा इनका विकास माडल स्कूलों के रूप में करने के लिए की गई थी। यह संगठन विदेशों में स्थित 3 विद्यालयों सहित देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में स्थित 744 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का प्रशासन करता है।

15. **नवोदय विद्यालय:** प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों को आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से, अच्छी और विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को सातवीं आयोजना के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक जिले में एक आवासीय विद्यालय अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए 1985-86 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था। इन विद्यालयों को स्थापित करने और इनका प्रबंध करने के लिए एक स्वायत्त संगठन अर्थात् नवोदय विद्यालय समिति की स्थापना की गई है। इस समय, जयपुर, लखनऊ, हैदराबाद, पूना, शिलांग, भोपाल और चंडीगढ़ में नवोदय विद्यालय संगठन के 7 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय हैं (1991-92 के दौरान स्वीकृत 19 विद्यालयों सहित)। अब तक 280 नवोदय विद्यालय स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। इस योजना के अंतर्गत, सभी विद्यार्थियों को आवास, खानपान, स्कूल की वर्दी, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, लेखन सामग्री आदि की सुविधा मुफ्त दी जाती है।

16. **शिक्षा का व्यावसायीकरण:** विद्यालयों में + 2 स्तर पर शिक्षा के व्यावसायीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रायोजित योजना के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार कर रही है। योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्कशेडों का निर्माण करने, उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने, पाठ्य-पुस्तकें विकसित करने और अनुदेश सामग्री के लिए 100 प्रतिशत आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। प्रबंधकीय ढांचे का गठन करने, अध्यापकों का वेतन तथा अन्य मदों के लिए भी हिस्से के आधार पर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नवीन कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को सहायता प्रदान करने का भी प्रावधान है।

सातवीं योजना के अन्त तक कक्षा 11वीं और 12वीं दोनों में 3.94 लाख विद्यार्थियों का नामांकन करने की क्षमता के साथ 7888 व्यावसायिक वर्गों को मंजूरी दी गई है। 1990-91 के दौरान अतिरिक्त 2428 कक्षाएं स्वीकृत की गई थी।

17. **स्कूलों में कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा:** इलैक्ट्रानिक विभाग तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही विद्यालय कम्प्यूटर शिक्षा और अध्ययन परियोजना के अंतर्गत, 2598 माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं ताकि विद्यार्थियों को कम्प्यूटर पर काम करने के तरीके, कार्य करने के अनुभव और कम्प्यूटरों के सरलीकरण की विस्तृत जानकारी दी जा सके। परियोजना इस समय इस के कार्यान्वयन, कार्यनीति और विस्तार को जारी रखने के लिए समीक्षाधीन है।

18. **विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा:** इस केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम का उद्देश्य विकलांग बच्चों को सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराना है।

revolves around village level activities (Sakhis or Sahayaginis) who mobilise women around issues like access to health, education, water, information about development programmes, general information about their immediate environment and above all issues related to their personality and self-image in society. The main focus of the programme is to generate demand for education and introduce innovative educational inputs for pre-school, non-formal adult and continuing education.

8—10. Provision is made for National Council of Teachers Education, Bihar Education Project and New Initiative in Elementary Education.

11. **Bal Bhavan Society (India)**: was founded at the initiative of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and established by the Government of India in the year 1955 as a registered Society. It is a fully-financed autonomous organisation of this Department. It's main objective is to afford opportunities to children for education, personality development and talent through recreation and physical activities; to promote social and cultural contacts amongst children of all classes and communities, to inculcate such values as would help them to develop a modern Indian personality with a scientific temper, and to promote this activity as a movement.

12. **Other Programmes**: Include provision for World Bank assisted Uttar Pradesh Project, South Orissa Project and Lok Jumbish/Rajasthan Project.

13. **National Council of Educational Research and Training**: NCERT advises and aids the Department of Education in implementation of its policies and major programmes in the field of education, particularly school education. It also undertakes activities like research and training of teacher and specific time-bound projects in the field of Pre-school and School education and certain special areas entrusted to it by the Department of Education.

14. **Kendriya Vidyalayas**: Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was set up in 1965 as a registered body wholly financed by Government to establish, control and manage Kendriya Vidyalayas, the main objectives of which are to meet the educational needs of the children of transferable Government employees and to develop the Vidyalayas as model schools. The Sangathan administers 744 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in different parts of the country including 3 Vidyalayas abroad.

15. **Navodaya Vidyalayas**: With a view to providing good quality and modern education to the talented Children, particularly from the rural areas, it was decided in 1985-86 to set up residential schools namely Navodaya Vidyalayas, one in each district of the country during the VII Plan. An autonomous organisation namely, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has been set up to establish and manage these Vidyalayas. At present, the NVS has 7 regional offices at Jaipur, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Pune, Shillong, Bhopal and Chandigarh. 280 Navodaya Vidyalayas have so far come into being (including 19 Vidyalayas sanctioned during 1991-92). Under this scheme, boarding, lodging, school uniforms, textbooks, stationery etc are provided free of cost to all students.

16. **Vocationalisation of Education**: The Central Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 level in Schools. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for construction of worksheds, procurement of equipment, training of teachers, development of textbook and instructional materials on 100% basis. Assistance is also provided for setting up of management structure, for salary of teachers and other items on a sharing basis. There is also provision for assistance to voluntary organisations for innovative programmes in the area of vocational education.

Up to the end of 7th Plan, 7888vocational sections had been approved with enrolment capacity of 3.94 lakh students in class XI and XII together. During 1990-91 an additional 2428 sections were approved.

17. **Computer Education in Schools**: Under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project, being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics and the Department of Education, computers have been provided in 2598 secondary/senior secondary schools with the objectives of providing to students a broad understanding of computer application, hands-on experience and demystification of computers. The Project is currently under review for streamlining of its implementation strategy and expansion.

18. **Integrated Education for Disabled Children**: This is a Centrally-sponsored scheme aimed at providing services to disabled children.

19. **शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम :** देश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों से ऊपर के विद्यालयों में 1987-88 में एक संशोधित योजना आरंभ की गई जिसमें इनसेट उपयोग कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किए गए प्रयासों को समाविष्ट करना, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अधिक कार्यक्रमों संबंधी योग्यताओं को पैदा करना तथा रेडियो/टी.वी. के महत्व को बढ़ाना शामिल है। इस योजना में रंगीन टी.वी. सेटों की पूर्ति करने के लिए उपग्रह के माध्यम से ई.टी.वी. प्रसारण वाले राज्यों को 75 प्रतिशत सहायता और ऐसी राज्य सरकारों/सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में चुने हुए प्राथमिक विद्यालयों को रेडियो एवं कैसेट प्लेयर्स देने के लिए 100 प्रतिशत सहायता प्रदानकी जाती है।

20. **विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं का विकास :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को प्राथमिक स्कूलों, माध्यमिक/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं/पुस्तकालयों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए विज्ञान से संबंधी सामान की पूर्ति तथा वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराना और विज्ञान और गणित के अध्यापकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की जिला स्तर पर स्थापना करना। विज्ञान की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नवीन परियोजनाओं को अपनाने के लिए स्वयं सेवी एजेन्सियों को सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

21. **स्कूली शिक्षा में पर्यावरण अभिमुखीकरण :** इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य सरकारों को स्कूलों में पर्यावरण से संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आरंभ करने तथा उन्हें स्थानीय पर्यावरण के अनुकूल बनाने के लिए पाठ्यक्रमों, शिक्षण सामग्री और पाठ्यपुस्तकों आदि, की समीक्षा के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियों को भी पर्यावरणीय शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नई परियोजनाएं आरंभ करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

22. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इस में सशस्त्र सेना के जवानों/युद्ध के दौरान अपंग हुए जवानों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा में रियायत देने के लिए योजना भिन्न स्कीमें और स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के केन्द्र की व्यवस्था की गई है।

23. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग :** इसकी स्थापना विश्वविद्यालय के स्तरों के समन्वय और निर्धारण के प्रयोजन से सन् 1956 में संसद के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गयी थी। इसके कार्यों के निष्पादन के लिए अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आयोग को अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विश्वविद्यालयों के विकास और रखरखाव के लिए अनुदान वितरित व आबंटित करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है और अन्तरविश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रों की स्थापना प्रचालन करने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

24. **एक राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना :** जनसंख्या के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को, और विशेष रूप से लाभ प्राप्त न कर सकने वाले समूह को, उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था करने; नियमित शिक्षा के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, ज्ञान और कौशल का उन्नयन करने और महिलाओं, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों आदि में रहने वाले लोगों, जैसे विशिष्ट लक्ष्य समूहों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा के विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरु करने के लिए सितम्बर 1985 में इंदिरा गांधी खुले विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी। इंदिरा गांधी खुला विश्वविद्यालय देश के शैक्षणिक पैटर्न में अन्तराल शिक्षा प्रणाली और खुले विश्वविद्यालय को बढ़वा देगा और ऐसी प्रणालियों में मानकों का समन्वय और निर्धारण करेगा।

25. **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को सुदृढ़ बनाने का कार्यक्रम:** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाने वाला यह कार्यक्रम मूलतः कुछ तय किए गए क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए है जिससे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों का विकास हो सके।

26. **विश्वविद्यालय तथा कालेज वेतनमानों में सुधार :** विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करने की स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए राज्य सरकार के बकाया दावों की पूर्ति करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया।

27. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसके अन्तर्गत, उच्च शिक्षा की अन्य संस्थाओं, जैसे कि इंडियन इंस्टीटयूट ऑफ एडवांस स्टडी, शिमला, भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय समाजविज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद, शास्त्री भारत-कनाडा संस्थान, डा. जाकिर हुसैन स्मारक कालेज ट्रस्ट दिल्ली, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय एसोसिएशन नई दिल्ली, की सहायता-अनुदानों और अखिल भारतीय महत्व की उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

28. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत स्वैच्छिक संगठन:** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, पंजीकृत सोसाइटियों, सरकारी ट्रस्टों, कोई लाभ न कमाने वाली कम्पनियों आदि को वित्तीय साक्षरता परियोजनाओं और उत्तर साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों तथा अनुवर्ती प्रकाशनों, सेमिनारों, कार्यशालाओं को आयोजित करने आदि के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। विभिन्न स्तरों पर वयस्क शिक्षा के क्षेत्रीय कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण आयोजन कर के शैक्षणिक और तकनीकी संसाधन समर्थन प्रदान करने, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा और शिक्षा के पश्चात्, दोनों के लिए, अध्यापन/सीखने की सामग्री तैयार करने और वातावरण आदि बनाने में लगी राज्य संसाधन केन्द्रों को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। कार्यान्वयन कार्यनीति को परिणामोन्मुखी, समयबाधित तथा नकद प्रभावी बनाने के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को उन्नत प्रगति और शिक्षा विषयों के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट सघन और निकटस्थ क्षेत्रों में कुल साक्षरता परियोजनाओं को चलाने के लिए कह कर संशोधित किया गया है।

29. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए वृहत कार्यक्रम :** स्वयंसेवी आधार पर शिक्षा के संवर्धन संबंधी एक या दूसरे कार्यों में यह कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना और राष्ट्र सेवा

19. **Education Technology Programme :** In order to consolidate the efforts under the INSAT utilisation programme, achieve larger programme production capabilities within the education sector and extend Radio/TV coverage to upper primary schools in the country, a revised scheme was started in 1987-88. The scheme provides 75% assistance to States covered by ETV transmissions through satallite, for supply of colour TV Sets and 100% assistance towards Radio-cum-Cassette players to selected elementary schools in all Union Territory/ State Governments.

20. **Promotion of Science Laboratories:** Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to State/UTs for supplying science kits to upper primary schools to upgrade science laboratories/Libraries Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools and to set up District Resource Centres and training of teachers of Science and Mathematics. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the field of science education.

21. **Environmental Orientation in School Education :** Under the scheme assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for taking up various environment related programmes in Schools and for review of curriculum, instructional materials and textbooks, etc. to make them relevant to the local environment. Assistance is also provided to voluntary agencies for taking up innovative projects in the area of environment education.

22. **Other Programmes:** These include non-Plan Scheme like 'educational' concessions to children of Armed Forces Personnal killed/disabled during hostilities and Cultural Exchange Programme in the field of school education.

23. **University Grants Commission :** was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 for the purpose of coordination and determination of standards in universities. In the discharge of its functions, the Act empowers the Commission among other things to allocate and disburse grants to Universities for their maintenance and development, and to establish and operate Inter-University Centres.

24. **Establishment of a National University:** The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was established in September 1985 to provide access to higher education to large segments of the population especially the disadvantaged groups; to organise programmes of continuing education, to upgrade knowledge and skill; and to initiate special programmes of higher education for specific target groups like women, people living in backward regions, hilly areas etc. The IGNOU will encourage the Open University and Distance Education System in the educational pattern of the country and coordinate and determine standards in such systems.

25. **Programmes to strengthen Scientific Research :** The programme being implemented through UGC is basically meant to strengthen the infrastructure of some of the identified centres which could generate research activities of international standard.

26. **Improvement in Salary Scales of University and College Teachers:** Provision has been made for meeting the residual claims of the State Government for Central assistance for implementation of the Scheme of revision of pay scales for University and college teachers.

27. **Other Programmes** : Include provisions for grants-in -aid to other institutes of higher learning such as Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla; Indian Council of Historical Research; Indian Council of Philosophical Research; Indian Council of Social Science Research, Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute; Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust, Delhi; Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi and institutions of higher learning of all India importance etc.

28. **Voluntary organisations in the field of Adult Education :** Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to registered societies, public trusts, non-profit making companies etc. for undertaking functional literacy projects and programmes of post-literacy and follow up as well as for publications, holding seminars, workshops etc. Assistance is also given to State Resource Centres engaged in providing academic and technical resource support by way of organising training to field functionaries of adult education at various levels, production of teaching/learning material, both for basic literacy and post-literacy, and environment building etc. Implementation strategy has been revised to make it result oriented, time-bound and cash effective by asking voluntary organisations to run total literacy projects in a specific compact and contiguous area under the improved pace and content of learning.

29. **Mass Movement for Adult Education:** Undertaken by involving NSS and non-NSS students, NCC students, teachers,

योजनेत्तर छात्रों, राष्ट्रीय कैडटकों के छात्रों, शिक्षकों, युवकों, जेल प्रबंध मण्डल, अनुशासित बलों के सदस्यों, नियोक्ताओं ट्रेड यूनियनों के सदस्यों, पंचायत राज्य समितियों के सदस्यों, जेसीस, लाइन क्लब और अन्य गैर सरकारी संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को सम्बद्ध कर के चलाया जाता है। शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए स्वयंसेवकों को बिना किसी कीमत के शिक्षा सामग्री दी जाएगी । राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकारों ने विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को उनके अनुभव के एक भाग के रूप में शिक्षा कार्यों में शामिल करने का निर्णय लिया है । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने हाल ही में व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित करने के लिए प्रेरक अंक प्रदान करके कक्षा नवीं और बारहवीं के विद्यार्थियों को साक्षरता कार्य में शामिल करने के लिए एक योजना आरंभ की है ।

30. **साक्षरतोत्तर और जारी परियोजना :** योजना का उद्देश्य साक्षर व्यक्तियों की साक्षरोत्तर शैक्षणिक और जारी शैक्षिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए जन शिक्षण निलायम के जरिए पर्याप्त आधारभूत संस्थागत सुविधाएं प्रदान करना है । 5000 व्यक्तियों के लिए 4-5 गांवों के समूह में जन शिक्षण निलायम स्थापित किए जाएंगे । जन शिक्षण निलायम के सदस्यों में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के नियो-शिक्षित लोग, विद्यालय को छोड़ कर चले गए, प्राथमिक शिक्षा उत्तीर्ण सदस्य, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में उत्तीर्ण हुए सदस्य और स्थानीय समुदाय के दूसरे सदस्य शामिल हैं ।

31. **ग्रामीण साक्षरता परियोजना :** ग्रामीण कार्यात्मिक साक्षरता परियोजना एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है जिस विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है यह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत इस में निर्धारित वित्तीय पद्धति के अनुसार चालू परियोजना के लिए आवर्ती परियोजना लागत शामिल होती है । योजना को पुनर्गठित किया गया है तथा कार्यान्वियन तंत्र तथा वित्तीय और स्टाफ पैटर्न में परिवर्तन किया गया है ।

32. **प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर आवश्यक प्रशासनिक ढांचा सृजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शत प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है । इसमें कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियां, चिकित्सा और यात्रा व्यय आदि शामिल है । इस समय इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 27 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे है । 1988 में इस योजना में संशोधन किया गया जिसके अन्तर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी मंजूर किए गए और अब तक 12 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने संशोधित कर्मचारी पैटर्न को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

33. **प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन :** प्रौद्योगिकी प्रदर्शन जिलों के रूप में हमने 42 चुने हुए जिलों में प्रौद्योगिक-अध्यापन निवेशों के विकास आदि प्रयोग के लिए अनेक सहयोगी अभिकरणों का निर्धारण किया गया है । टी.पी.आई. के अपनाए गए विभिन्न सोलर पावर पैक में से अभियोज्य पावर पैक, टू-इन-वन साउंड प्रणाली, वीडियोग्राम और संघमित्र प्रणाली विभिन्न जिलों में उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं । अन्य टी.पी.आई. जैसे उन्नत धूल रहित चाक, उन्नत पोली प्रोलीप्रोप्लर ब्लैक बोर्ड और स्लेटें विकास/प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में है ।

34. **राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण :** राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन में 15-35 आयु वर्ग के 800 लाख व्यक्तियों को 1995 तक कार्यात्मिक रूप से शिक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है । राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन परियोजना में दी गई कार्यनीतियों के कार्यान्वियन के लिए राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण स्थापित की गई है । यद्यपि शिक्षा और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण नीतियां और कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करता है, परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित नीति और मार्गनिर्देशों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता मिशन प्राधिकरण की कार्यपालक समिति प्राधिकरण के सभी कार्य करती है।

35. इसमें विशेष साक्षरता शिक्षा परियोजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

36. **प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय:** भारत में वयस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए वयस्क शिक्षा निदेशालय शीर्ष संसाधन निकाय है । विभाग के तकनीकी स्कन्ध के रूप में यह वयस्क शिक्षा से जुड़े हुए सभी मामलों के लिए तकनीकी सेवाएं प्रदान करता रहा है ।

37. **श्रमिक विद्यापीठ:** 1967 में शुरू की गई श्रमिक विद्यापीठ स्कीम शहरी और अर्ध-शहरी श्रमिकों और अनौपचारिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से उद्योग, व्यापारिक इकाइयों, खननों, बागानों, विनिर्माणों, सेवाओं तथा दूसरे संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र जैसे कई क्षेत्रों में रोजगार प्राप्त उनके परिवार के सदस्यों को बहुसंवेदी शैक्षणिक, व्यावसायिक और नौकरी-पेशा संबंधी प्रशिक्षण की बहु-आयामी आवश्यकता के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने का प्रतीक है ।

39. **अन्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत प्रौढ़ शिक्षा निदेशालय के लिए व्यवस्था, श्रमिक विद्यापीठों को और राज्य संसाधन केन्द्रों अनुदान, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों में जनसंख्या शिक्षा तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक परियोजना कार्यकलाप के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

40. **राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थान:** राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा संस्थान अनुसंधान, मानव संसाधन विकास, माध्यम, संचार पुस्तकालय और दस्तावेज आदि के केन्द्र रूप में एक स्वायत्त इकाई के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है । यह देश

Youth, prison management, members of disciplined forces, employers and trade unions, workers of Panchayat Raj Samities, JAYCEES, Lion's Clubs and other non-governmental organisations and individuals in one or the other activities relating to promotion of literacy on voluntary basis. Literacy kits for imparting literacy are provided to the volunteers free of cost. The state Governments of Rajasthan, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal have taken decisions to involve school students also in literacy activities as part of their work experience. The Central Board of Secondary Education has recently introduced a scheme for involving students of Class IX to XII in literacy work by awarding incentive marks for making persons literate.

30. **Post Literacy and Continuing Project :** The scheme aims at providing adequate institutional infrastructure through Jana Shikshan Nilayams for the post-literacy and continuing education needs of the neo-literates. The JSNs will be set up in a cluster of 4-5 villages to serve a population of 5000 persons. The clientele of JSNs include neo-literates of adult education programme, school drop-outs, pass-outs of primary schools, pass-outs of non-formal education programme and other members of the local community.

31. **Rural Functional Literacy Project:** Rural Functional Literacy Project is a centrally sponsored scheme, implemented in various States and Union Territories. It is cent per cent funded by the Central Government. This covers recurring project cost for on going projects as per prescribed financial pattern. The scheme has been reorganised and there is change in the implementation mechanism as well as the financial and staffing pattern.

32. **Strengthening of Administrative Structure :** 100% grant is given to States/UTs for creating necessary administrative structure at the State and District levels for achieving the aims of National Literacy Mission. This covers expenditure on emoluments of staff, medical and travel expenses, etc. About 27 States/UTs are presently receiving central grant under this scheme. The scheme has been revised in 1988 under which additional staff has been sanctioned to States/UTs and so far 12 States/UTs have accepted the revised staffing pattern.

33. **Technology Demonstration :** A number of collaborating agencies have been identified for the development and application of technopedagogic inputs (TPIs) in 42 selected districts known as Technology Demonstration Districts. Out of the various TPIs identified solar power packs, chargeable power packs, two-in-one sound systems, videograms and Sanghamitra Systems have been provided in the various districts. The other TPIs like improved dustless chalks, improved poly-propylene blackboards and slates are in the process of being developed/procured.

34. **National Literacy Mission Authority :** The National Literacy Mission envisages imparting functional literacy to 80 million persons in the 15-35 age group, by 1995. A National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) has been set up to operationalise the strategies contained in the National Literacy Mission project while the council of NLMA lays down policies and programmes in the field of literacy and adult education. The executive committee of NLMA carries out all the functions of the Authority in accordance with the policy and guildelines laid down by the Council.

35. Provision has been made for Special Project for Eradication of illiteracy.

36. **Directorate of Adult Education:** The Directorate of Adult Education is an apex resource body for the Adult Education Programme in India. As a technical wing of the Department, it has been rendering technical services for all matters connected with the Adult Education.

37. **Shramik Vidyapeeth:** Introduced in 1967, the scheme of Shramik Vidyapeeths symbolises the growing awareness of the need for a multi-dimensional of polyvalent educational vocational and occupational training of industrial workers in urban and semi-urban centres and their family members, employed in various sectors like industries, business concerns, mines, plantations, manufacturing, servicing and other organised and unorganised sectors through a programme of non-formal education.

39. **Other Adult Education Programmes :** These include provision for Directorate of Adult Education, grants to Shramik Vidyapeeths and State Resource Centres, population education in adult education programmes and preparatory project activity for launching adult education programmes.

40. **National Institute of Adult Education:** The NIAE is an autonomous body set up as a centre of research, human resource development, media, communication, library and documentation etc.

में साक्षरता और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करने के लिए आवश्यक निवेश उपलब्ध कराएगा ।

42. **आधुनिक भारतीय भाषायें और साहित्य:** हिन्दी, आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं और अंग्रेजी के संवर्धन और प्रचार के लिए प्रकाशन और भाषाओं के संवर्द्धन प्रसारण और विकास के लिए दूसरी गतिविधियों के वास्ते स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । संगठनों और पुस्तकालयों को मुफ्त वितरण के वास्ते विभिन्न भाषाओं की कई पुस्तकों की खरीद का भी प्रावधान है । हिन्दी अध्यापकों को नियुक्त करने और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय, उर्दू संवर्धन ब्यूरो, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग, भारतीय भाषा केन्द्रीय संस्थान और अंग्रेजी तथा विदेशी भाषा केन्द्रीय संस्थान आदि के रख-रखाव के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदान देने के वास्ते राशियां निर्धारित की जाती है ।

43. **संस्कृत :** सम्पूर्ण भारत में लगभग 700 स्वैच्छिक संगठनों/संस्थाओं और पाठशालाओं को वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है जो संस्कृत के विकास के प्रचार-क्षेत्र में संलग्न है । ऐसे ही 14 स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन संस्थाओं और विकास तथा स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिए विकास क्षमता वाली दो स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान संस्थाओं को भी वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है । इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान एक स्वतंत्र संगठन है जो संस्कृत के अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देने में सहायता देता है। भारत सरकार ने दो मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालयों अर्थात् (i) श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, नई दिल्ली और (ii) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति की भी स्थापना की है । उन संस्थाओं को, जो माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने की सुविधायें प्रदान करती है और जो महत्वपूर्ण संस्कृत ग्रंथों के पुनः मुद्रण और प्रकाशन में लगी है, वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है ।

45. **राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृति योजना :** योग्यता के आधार पर निर्धन लेकिन मेधावी छात्रों को मैट्रिकोत्तर स्तर पर अपना अध्ययन जारी रखने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के माध्यम से प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

46. **अन्य :** इसके अन्तर्गत, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थान, विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां, यूनेस्को और डब्ल्यू. आई.पी.ओ. तथा विदेश स्थित शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अंशदान आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

47. **तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान :** पालिटेक्निक के डिप्लोमा तथा डिग्रीधारी अध्यापकों के लिए अल्पावधिक, दीर्घावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए चार तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित किए गए हैं । ये संस्थान, अध्ययन की प्रगति और ज्ञान के प्रसार के लिए इंजीनियरी व प्रौद्योगिकी की विभिन्न शाखाओं में नवीनीकरणों तथा अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए अनुसंधान भी आयोजित करते है।

48. **विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग :** विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को इसके शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

49. **कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रम :** भारत में तकनीकी शिक्षा के स्तरों में सुधार करने के लिए सेवारत अध्यापकों के लिए अनेक कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते है जैसे कि एम. टेक. और पी.एच.डी. कार्यक्रम उद्योग में सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम तथा ग्रीष्मकालीन/ शीतकालीन कार्यक्रमों और पाठ्यचर्या विकास कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं।

50. **भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान :** बम्बई, खड़गपुर, दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा मद्रास स्थित पांच भा.प्रौ. संस्थानों की स्थापना अवर-स्नातक स्तर पर इंजीनियरी तथा प्रयुक्त विज्ञानों में शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण के अग्रणी केन्द्रों के रूप में की गई है; इन संस्थानों में स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययनों और अनुसंधान के लिए भी पर्याप्त सुविधाएं हैं ।

आसाम समझौते के तहत आसाम में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान की स्थापना की जा रही है । राज्य सरकार प्रस्तावित आई.आई.टी. के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिए तत्काल कदम उठा रही है । भूमि के अधिग्रहण परिसर के विकास, आवश्यक भवनों के निर्माण , स्टाफ और कार्यालय पर होने वाले आवर्ती व्यय के अतिरिक्त के लिए व्यवस्था है।

51. **क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेज :** प्रशिक्षित तकनीकी जनशक्ति के लिए बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के बीच संयुक्त उपक्रमों के रूप में इन 17 कालेजों की स्थापना की गई थी । इनमें से अधिकांश क्षेत्रीय कालेजों में स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा तथा डाक्टोरल कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था है।

52. **छात्रवृत्तियां :** शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 के तहत, नए इंजीनियरी स्नातकों और डिप्लोमा धारियों और 10 + 2 व्यावसायिक विद्यार्थियों को प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही है ताकि उन्हें लाभप्रद रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके । विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए न्यूनतम मासिक वृत्तिकाएं 380 रुपए से लेकर 700 रुपए तक है । वृत्तिका की लागत, प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बराबर-बराबर वहन किया जाता है । यह कार्यक्रम कानपुर, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता स्थित चार प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण बोर्डों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

53. **भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान, अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और लखनऊ :** इन चार

It will provide the necessary imputs to strengthen the literacy and adult education programmes in the country.

42. **Modern Indian Languages and Literature:** For Promotion and propagation of Hindi, Modern Indian Languages and English, financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for publication and other activities for promotion, propagation and development of languages. Provision is also made for bulk purchase of books in different languages for free distribution to organisations and libraries. Funds are earmarked for giving Grants to States/Union Territories for appointment of Hindi teachers and maintenance of Central Hindi Directorate, Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Central Institute of Indian Languages and Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, etc.

43. **Sanskrit :** Financial assistance is given to about 700 Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations, Institutions and Pathashalas all over India, which are engaged in the promotion of research in Sanskrit. Financial assistance is also provided to 14 post-graduate teaching institutions and two post-graduate research institutions having potential for further development and offering post graduate studies. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under this Ministry assists in the promotion of Sanskrit studies. The Govt. of India have also established two Deemed Universities, namely : (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and (ii) Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati. Institutions providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in Secondary schools and those which are engaged in reprinting and publication of Sanskrit Classics etc. are being provided financial assistance.

45. **National Scholarship Scheme:** Financial assistance to brilliant but poor students on merit basis to pursue their academic career at post-matric level through State Governments and Union Territories is provided.

46. **Others :** Include provision for grants to National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, national scholarships for studies abroad, contributions etc. to UNESCO and W.I.P.O. and educational institutions abroad.

47. **Technical Teachers Training Institutes:** Four Technical Teachers Training Institutes have been set up to provide short-term, long-term training programmes for diploma and degree holding teachers of the polytechnic. They also undertake research for innovations and optimisation in various branches of engineering and technology for the advancement of learning and dissemination of knowledge.

48. **University Grants Commission :** Assistance is given to UGC for its technical educational programmes.

49. **Quality Improvement Programmes :** To improve the quality and standards of technical education in India, a number of programmes are undertaken for the serving teachers such as M.Tech. and Ph.D. programmes, in-service training programmes in industry and training through summer/winter Institute programmes and Curriculum Development Programme.

50. **Indian Institutes of Technology :** The five I.I.Ts at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras have been established as premier centres of education and training in engineering and applied sciences at the undergraduate level; they provide adequate facilities for post graduate studies and research.

Under the Assam Accord an Indian Institute of Technology is being set up in Assam. The State Government is taking urgent steps for the acquisition of land for the proposed IIT. The provision made is for acquisition of land, development of the campus, construction of essential buildings, besides some recurring expenditure on staff and office.

51. **Regional Engineering Colleges :** These colleges, which are seventeen in number, were established as joint ventures between the Centre and the State governments concerned to meet the growing needs for trained technical manpower. Most of these regional colleges have facilities for post graduate and doctoral programmes.

52. **Scholarships :** Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training facilities are being provided to fresh engineering graduates and diploma holders and 10+2 vocational students to condition them for gainful employment. The minimum monthly stipends for different categories of apprentices range from Rs.380 to Rs.700. The cost of the stipend is shared equally by the training establishments and the Central Government. The programme is being implemented through the 4 Boards of Apprenticeship Training located at Kanpur, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

53. **Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta,**

संस्थानों की स्थापना छात्रों को प्रबंध आजीविका में प्रशिक्षण देने, प्रबंध तकनीकों में अनुसंधान आयोजित करने तथा परामर्श कार्य के अलावा स्नातकोत्तर और छात्रवृत्ति कार्यक्रमों के संचालन के लिए की गई है।

54. **आधुनिक तकनीकों के लिए शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार :** इसका उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में सुविधाओं का विस्तार करना है जहां प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है जैसे कि संगणक विज्ञान इलैक्ट्रानिकी, इंजीनियरी डिजाइनों को बनाए रखना, पंजीकरण का विनिर्माण और अनुरक्षण, उत्पाद विकास, जैव-विज्ञान तथा प्रबन्ध विज्ञान और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध ।

55. **उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना का निर्माण :** इसका उद्देश्य इंजीनियरी कालेजों को उन नवीनतम प्रगतियों से बराबर सज्जित करते रहना है जो उदीयमान प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है जैसे कि माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर शिक्षा, दूरवर्ती संवेदनशील माइक्रो-इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, लेसर प्रौद्योगिकियां, फाइबर आप्टिक्स और फाइबर संचार माइक्रो-प्रोसेसर, संगणक समर्थित डिजाइन आदि । अन्य उद्देश्य है : जनशक्ति का विकास करना, अनुसंधान और डिजाइन का विकास तथा आवश्यक आधार भूत ढांचे का सृजन।

56. **इंजीनियरिंग प्रयोगशालाओं/कार्यशालाओं का आधुनिकीकरण :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य भा.प्रौ.संस्थानों, क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों आदि को आधुनिक उपकरण तथा उपस्कर प्रदान करना है ताकि इन संस्थाओं की प्रयोगशालाओं/ कार्यशालाओं में अप्रचलन को दूर किया जा सके और इन्हें परिवर्तित पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार सज्जित किया जा सके ।

57. **तकनीकी संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन :** तकनीकी संस्थाओं के स्नातक स्तर के अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों के संशोधन पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय के 80 प्रतिशत को पूरा करने के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है ।

58. **भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर को अनुदान :** 51 करोड़ रुपए की लागत और 6 करोड़ रुपए के वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय से एक सुपर कम्प्यूटर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान को विशेष अनुदान दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें वातावरणीय विज्ञान, बायो-इंजीनियरी आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान की क्षमताओं में वृद्धि होगी ।

59. **भारतीय शैक्षणिक परामर्शदाता लिमिटेड (ई.डी.सी.आई.एल.)** शिक्षा विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में अकेला सरकारी क्षेत्र का उद्यम है। इसकी स्थापना 1981 में की गई थी । सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस उद्यम की स्थापना करने का उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना के क्षेत्र में संसाधन आधार बनाने में भारत को प्राप्त उस विशाल अनुभव और बहुत अधिक विशेषज्ञता को बांटना और विकासशील देशों को प्रशिक्षण देना था । यह संगठन न केवल देश में बल्कि पूरे विश्व में शिक्षा और मानव संसाधन विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में परामर्श और तकनीकी सेवायें प्रदान करता है । चुनी हुई पोलीटेक्नीकों के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त परियोजना सहित इस संगठन के पास देश तथा विदेशों में कई परामर्शी परियोजनायें हैं ।

60. **स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम और अनुसंधान कार्य:** इसका उद्देश्य प्रौद्योगिकी के विशिष्टताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में, जिनकी राष्ट्रीय प्रासंगिकता है, स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर विशिष्टताप्राप्त ज्ञान और प्रशिक्षण में अनुसंधान प्रक्रिया विकसित करना है । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकार की 16 और 24 गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की सहायता की जा रही है ।

63. **तकनीकी शिक्षा के अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत आयोजना तथा वस्तुकला स्कूल, नई दिल्ली, स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम तथा अनुसंधान कार्य, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बम्बई, राष्ट्रीय ढलाई तथा गढ़ाई प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची प्रशिक्षु प्रशिक्षण बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय जनशक्ति सूचना प्रणाली ।

64. **शारीरिक शिक्षा :** राष्ट्रीय कैवल्यधाम श्रीमन माधव योग मंदिर समिति, लोनवला, अखिल भारतीय स्तर की एक योग संस्था है, जिसके अनुरक्षण और विकास व्यय के 80 प्रतिशत तक को पूरा करने में सहयोग दिया जाता है । वर्ष 1989-90 से एक नई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम, स्कूलों में योग शुरु करने के लिए प्रारंभ की गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और आधारभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए योग संस्थाओं को सहयोग दिया जाएगा । यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 1991-92 के दौरान राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को भी सहायता दी जाएगी ।

65. **विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमा क्षेत्र :** सीमा क्षेत्रों म शैक्षणिक विकास योजनाओं के लिए पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात और जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने हेतु व्यवस्था की गई है ।

66. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत विभाग के अधीन एक स्वायत्त निकाय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा केवल स्कूल पुस्तकों के उत्पादन के लिए वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर वस्तु सहायता के रूप में, नार्वे से मुद्रण कागज का आयात किया जा रहा है।

Bangalore and Lucknow : The four Institutes were set up with the objective of training students for management careers, conducting research in management techniques and conducting post graduate and fellowship programmes besides consultancy work.

54. **Expansion of Education and Training Facilities for Modern Techniques** : is to develop facilities for education and training in areas where weakness exists such as computer sciences, electronics, maintenance of engineering designs, manufacture and maintenance of instrumentation, product development, bio-sciences, management sciences and management of scientific and technical institutions.

55. **Creation of Infrastructure in Areas of emerging Technologies :** aims at equipping the engineering colleges to keep them abreast of the latest technical advancement which is vital for the national development in areas of emerging technologies such as micro-processor education, remote sensing, micro-electronics, laser technologies, fibre optics and fibre communication micro- processor, computer aided design etc. The other objective is to generate manpower, develop R&D and create necessary infrastructure.

56. **Modernisation of Engineering Laboratories and Workshops:** is for providing modern equipments and instruments to the IITs., Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. and thereby removing obsolescence in laboratories/workshops in these institutions and equip them according to the changed curricula.

57. **Revision of Salary Scales of Teachers of Technical Institutions :** Provision has been made to meet 80% of additional expenditure on the revision of salary scales of teachers of degree level technical institutions.

58. **Grants to Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :** A special grant is being given to the Indian Institute of Science for procuring a Super Computer at a capital cost of Rs.51 crores and 6 crores per annum towards the recurring expenditure, which will enhance the research capabilities in various front line fields such as atmospheric sciences, bio-engineering, etc.

59. **Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.CIL):** is the only public sector enterprise under the administrative control of the department of Education. This was set up in 1981. The objctive of establishing this public sector enterprise was to channelise the rich experience and the vast expertise that India has acquired in building resource base in the field of establishment of educational institutions and imparting training to the developing countries. This organisation offers consultancy and technical services in different fields of education and human resource development, not only within the country but also on a global basis. This organisation has a number of consultancy projects in hand in the country as well as abroad including the World Bank assisted project for selected polytechnics.

60. **Post-Graduate Courses and Research Work:** aims at developing specialised knowledge and training in research methodology at Post-Graduate level in specialised fields of Technology having national relevance. Under the scheme, 16 State Government and 24 Non-Government Institutes are being assisted.

63. **Other Programmes of Technical Education :** Include grants to School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi, Post Graduate courses and research work, National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, Boards of Apprenticeship Training and National Manpower Information System.

64. **Physical Education :** Kaivalyadhama Shreeman Madhava Yoga Mandir Samiti, Lonavla, a yoga institution of all India character, is being assisted to the extent of 80% of its maintenance and development expenditure. With effect from 1989-90, new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Introduction of Yoga in schools has been taken up under which yoga institutions will be assisted for training of teachers and building up infrastructural facilities. It has been decided that during 1991-92 assistance will also be given to State/UT Governments for implementing the Scheme.

65. **Special Central Assistance - Border Areas:** Provision has been made for assistance to the State Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir for their education developmental schemes in border areas.

66. **Aid Material and Equipment :** Under the scheme, printing paper is being imported from Norway in terms of commodity assistance on year to year basis exclusively for production of school text-books by the NCERT, an autonomous body under this Department.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.48

युवा कार्य और खेल विभाग Department of Youth Affairs and Sports

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व Revenue		73.38	38.83	112.21	63.67	38.13	101.80	72.00	38.79	110.79
पूंजी *Capital*		*2.18*	*0.01*	*2.19*	*1.18*	*0.01*	*1.19*	*2.00*	*0.01*	*2.01*
जोड़ Total		**75.56**	**38.84**	**114.40**	**64.85**	**38.14**	**102.99**	**74.00**	**38.80**	**112.80**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं 1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.20	1.70	1.90	0.20	1.67	1.87	0.25	1.68	1.93
खेल और युवा सेवाएं ***Sports & Youth Services***										
युवा कल्याण योजनाएं Youth Welfare Schemes										
2. नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन 2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	2204	4.19	6.03	10.22	3.19	6.03	9.22	9.00	6.03	15.03
3. राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना 3. National Service Scheme	2204	1.17	1.00	2.17	0.73	0.92	1.65	1.29	0.98	2.27
	3601	6.12	3.49	9.61	6.00	3.49	9.49	8.56	3.41	11.97
	3602	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03
जोड़	*Total*	*7.30*	*4.50*	*11.80*	*6.74*	*4.42*	*11.16*	*9.87*	*4.40*	*14.27*
4. राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना 4. National Discipline Scheme	3601	...	9.65	9.65	...	9.65	9.65	...	9.65	9.65
5. अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्य-कलाप 5. Other Youth Welfare Activities	2204	6.90	1.04	7.94	6.09	1.15	7.24	10.04	1.12	11.16
	3601	1.33	...	1.33	0.35	...	0.35	1.48	...	1.48
	4202	2.18	...	2.18	1.18	...	1.18	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़	*Total*	*10.41*	*1.04*	*11.45*	*7.62*	*1.15*	*8.77*	*13.52*	*1.12*	*14.64*
जोड़-युवा कल्याण योजनाएं **Total - Youth Welfare Schemes**		**21.90**	**21.22**	**43.12**	**17.55**	**21.25**	**38.80**	**32.39**	**21.20**	**53.59**
खेल एवं खेल-कूद Sports & Games										
6. भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण 6. Sports Authority of India	2204	29.56	13.30	42.86	26.78	13.30	40.08	23.41	13.30	36.71
7. खेल संघों को अनुदान 7. Grants to Sports Federations	2204	3.49	0.94	4.43	3.49	0.48	3.97	3.50	0.94	4.44
	3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
जोड़	*Total*	*3.50*	*0.94*	*4.44*	*3.50*	*0.48*	*3.98*	*3.50*	*0.94*	*4.44*
8. राष्ट्रीय खेल संगठनों को अनुदान 8. Grants to Universities and Colleges	2204	1.50	...	1.50	1.51	...	1.51	2.50	...	2.50
9. खेल गतिविधियों के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन 9. Incentives for Promotion of Sports Activities	2204	3.60	...	3.60	2.60	...	2.60	3.00	...	3.00
10. राज्य खेल परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलों का विकास 10. Development of Sports through State Sports Councils	2204	7.00	...	7.00	1.09	...	1.09	1.20	...	1.20
	3601	3.00	...	3.00	8.91	...	8.91	5.00	...	5.00
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	0.04	...	0.04
जोड़	*Total*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*6.24*	...	*6.24*
11. सिंथेटिक ट्रैक्स एवं सरफेसेज को बिछाना 11. Laying of Synthetic tracks and surfaces	2204	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
12. अन्य योजनाएं 12. Other Schemes	2204	2.80	1.40	4.20	1.71	1.16	2.87	1.71	1.40	3.11
	4202	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़	*Total*	*2.80*	*1.41*	*4.21*	*1.71*	*1.17*	*2.88*	*1.71*	*1.41*	*3.12*
जोड़-खेल-कूद Total Sports & Games		**53.46**	**15.65**	**69.11**	**47.10**	**14.95**	**62.05**	**41.36**	**15.65**	**57.01**
13. अन्य कार्यक्रम 13. Other Programmes	2204	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27
कुल जोड़ ***Grand Total***		***75.56***	***38.84***	***114.40***	***64.85***	***38.14***	***102.99***	***74.00***	***38.80***	***112.80***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. खेल और युवा कार्य 1. Sports & Youth Affairs	22204	75.36	...	75.36	64.65	...	64.65	73.75	...	73.75
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं 2. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़ Total		75.56	...	75.56	64.85	...	64.85	74.00	...	74.00

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन :** नेहरू युवक केन्द्र संगठन इस विभाग का केन्द्रीय स्वायत्त निकाय है जिसके अन्तर्गत जिलों में नेहरू युवक केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा इस संगठन का उपयोग युवा नेतृत्व, प्रशिक्षण, सामुदायिक सेवा कार्यक्रमों, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, खेल-कूद तथा मनोरंजन, सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से गैर-छात्र ग्रामीण युवाओं के कार्यकलापों को अतिरिक्त बल देने के लिए किया जाता है।

3. **राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना :** यह योजना 1969-70 में शुरू की गई थी। इसे विश्वविद्यालयों, कालेजों तथा उच्चतर-शिक्षा देने वाले अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का अधिकांश व्यय राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान देकर पूरा किया जाता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप सम्पन्न किए जाते है, अर्थात् (क) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र से बाहर चुने हुए कल्याणकारी अभिकरणों के रूप में करने के लिए भेजे गए विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सम्पन्न संस्थात्मक कार्य, (ख) विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में सुधार की परियोजनाएं, खेलकूद के मैदानों का निर्माण कार्य और विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में वृक्षारोपण और (ग) निरक्षरता

1. **Secretariat - Social Services :** Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan:** Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is a Central autonomous body of the department which has Nehru Yuva Kendras in the districts functioning under it. This organisation is used by the Government to give extra thrust to the activities of non-student rural youth through programmes such as youth leadership, training, community service programmes, vocational training, sports and recreation, cultural activities, non-formal education, etc.

3. **National Service Scheme:** The scheme started in 1969-70 is implemented through universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning. Bulk of the expenditure on the scheme is incurred through grants to the State Governments and Union Territories. The scheme includes (a) institutional work by students sent to selected welfare agencies outside the campus to work as volunteers, (b) institutional projects for the improvement of the campus, construction of play-fields, plantation of trees in the campus and (c) rural projects for eradication of illiteracy, minor irrigation works, agricultural operations,

उन्मूलन के लिए ग्राम्य परियोजनाएं, लघु सिंचाई निर्माण कार्य, कृषि कार्य, पर्यावरण संरक्षण, स्वास्थ्य, परिवार कल्याण तथा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण सहकारी संस्थाएं तथा ग्रामीण सड़कें इत्यादि ।

4. **राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना (एन.डी.एस.) :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रीय फिटनेस योजना के अधीन नियोजित राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के प्रशिक्षकों के वेतनों तथा भत्तों के व्यय और अन्य प्रासंगिक व्ययों की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5. **अन्य युवा कल्याण कार्यकलाप :** इनमें, राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वयं सेवक योजना, सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अधीन युवकों के प्रतिनिधि मंडलों द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पन्न की जाने वाली यात्राओं, युवा कल्याण कार्यों में संलग्न ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने, युवकों के होस्टलों, राष्ट्रीय युवा पुरस्कार योजना, पर्वतारोही संस्थानों और उनके विकास तथा स्काउटिंग तथा गाइडिंग और राष्ट्रमंडलीय युवक कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन, युवकों के प्रशिक्षण, युवा क्लबों, पिछड़ी जनजातियों में युवा गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष योजना और संयुक्त राष्ट्र स्वयं सेवक कार्यक्रम को योगदान के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।अनिवार्य राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्कीम और युवा विकास राष्ट्रीय संस्था के अन्तर्गत सांकेतिक व्यवस्था भी की गई है । कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन के लिए अलग प्रावधान रखा गया है

6. **भारतीय खेल कूद प्राधिकरण:** यह एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है जिसमें खेल कूद की प्रतिभाओं का पता लगाने और उन्हें विकसित करने, 'सभी के लिए खेल-कूद' भावना को कार्यान्वित करने, विशेष क्षेत्रों में खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, खेल-कूद उपस्करों का एक केन्द्रीय पूल बनाने, महिला खेल-कूद को प्रोत्साहन देने, ग्रामीण खेल-कूद को बढ़ावा देने, खेल-कूद संबंधी छात्रवृत्तियां देने, राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षु कैम्पों का संचालन करने तथा स्टेडियमों का प्रबन्ध करने के साथ-साथ खेल-कूद होस्टलों की स्थापना एवं उनके प्रबन्ध विषयक अनेकों आयोजना-गत योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करना शामिल है । शारीरिक शिक्षा की अवधारणा की प्रगति पर लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर और शारीरिक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, त्रिवेन्द्रम के माध्यम से निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

7. **खेलकूद संघों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान खेलकूद प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के माध्यम से, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खेलकूद आयोजनों में भाग लेने के लिए राष्ट्रीय टीमों को तैयार करने, वरिष्ठ, कनिष्ठ तथा उप-कनिष्ठ खिलाड़ियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय चैम्पियनशिप का आयोजन करने तथा अव्ययित प्रकृति के खेलकूद के सामान की खरीद के लिए दिए जाते है।

8. **विश्वविद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों को अनुदान :** ये अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों में खेलों के तथा खेलों के आधारभूत ढांचे के संवर्धन के लिए दिए जाते हैं । योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय संघ तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से किया जाता है । इसमें प्रतिभाशाली खिलाड़ियों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियां शामिल हैं ।

9. **खेलकूद के संवर्धन के लिए प्रोत्साहन :** खेलकूद क्षेत्र में सुप्रतिष्ठित खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन तथा जिला स्तर पर टूर्नामेंट जीतने वाले विद्यालयों को सहायता देने के लिए भी एक सामुच्चयिक प्रोत्साहन योजना बनाई गई है ।

10. **खेलकूद परिषदों के माध्यम से खेलकूद विकास :** यह योजना राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व के टूर्नामेंटों तथा मैचों का आयोजन करने के लिए आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, खेल के मैदानों की व्यवस्था करने, जिमनास्टिक के स्टेडियमों तथा तैरने के लिए जलाशयों का निर्माण करने आदि के लिए तैयार की गई है।

11. सिंथेटिक **ट्रैक और सतह की व्यवस्था :** हमारी टीमों को कृत्रिम ट्रैकों और एस्ट्रो आच्छादित खेल के मैदानों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम ट्रैक व्यवस्थापन तथा कृत्रिम सतही आच्छादन की व्यवस्था व्यापक स्तर पर की जाएगी।

12. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत खेलकूद की संभावित क्षमता रखने वाले खिलाड़ियों की खोज से संबंधित छात्रवृत्तियों की व्यवस्था करने, ग्रामीण खेलकूद टूर्नामेंटों की व्यवस्था करने, महिलाओं में खेलकूद को बढ़ावा देने, महिलाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद चैम्पियनशिप, केन्द्रीय स्कूलों को एन.सी.सी. कैडिटों के लिए शारीरिक शिक्षा तथा खेल-कूद व शारीरिक शिक्षा दल विशेषज्ञों का आदान-प्रदान, तथा पिछड़ी जनजातियों में खेल-कूद की गतिविधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए योजनाएं आती हैं।

13. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** ये मुख्यतः युवा तथा खेल-कूद, सम्मेलनों, राष्ट्रीय युवा परिषदों आदि के लिए व्ययों को पूरा करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं ।

environmental conservation, health, family welfare and nutrition programmes, rural cooperatives, rural roads etc.

4. **National Discipline Scheme (NDS):** Under the scheme the Central Government meets the expenditure on the pay and allowances of the NDS instructors under the erstwhile National Fitness Corps Scheme and other incidental expenses.

5. **Other Youth Welfare Activities:** These include provision for National Service Volunteer Scheme, International Exchange of Youth Delegation under Cultural Exchange Programmes, financial assistance to voluntary agencies engaged in youth welfare, youth hostels, National Youth Award Scheme, establishment and development of mountaineering institutions, scouting and guiding, Commonwealth Youth Programme, promotion of national integration, training of youth, youth clubs, special scheme for promotion of Youth activities among Backward Tribes and contributions to United Nations Volunteer Programmes.Token provisions have also been made for compulsory National Service Scheme and National Institute of Youth Development. A seperate provision has been kept for evaluation of programmes.

6. **Sports Authority of India** : is an autonomous body implementing a number of plan schemes including spotting and nurturing of sports talent, realisation of the concept 'Sports for All', promotion of sports in special areas, creation of a central pool of sports equipments, promotion of women sports, rural sports, sports scholarships, conduct of national coaching camps, establishment and management of sports hostels besides managing the stadia. Progress of the concept of physical education is monitored through the Laxmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior and the Physical Education College, Trivandrum.

7. **Grants to Sports Federations** : are for preparation of national teams for participation in international sports events through coaching camps, organising national championships for seniors, juniors and sub-juniors and purchase of sports equipment of non-expendible nature.

8. **Grants to Universities and Colleges :** are for promotion of games and sports in-frastructure in the university sector. The schemes are implemented through agencies like University Grants Commission, Association of Indian Universities and Sports Authority of India. It includes cost of scholarships given to talented Sports persons.

9. **Incentives for promotion of Sports Activities** : A Package Incentive Scheme has been devised for providing incentives to outstanding sports persons and also giving assistance to the schools winning district level tournaments.

10. **Development of Sports through State Sports Councils** : The scheme is for creating facilities for organising tournaments and matches of national and international importance, developing play fields, constructing stadia, gymnasia, swimming pools etc.

11. **Laying of Synthetic track and surfaces:** In order to familiarise our teams with the use of synthetic tracks and astro surface fields, the scheme seeks to have a net work of synthetic tracks and artificial surface in the different regions of the country.

12. **Other Schemes** : Include Sports Talent Search Scholarship, Rural Sports Tournaments, Promotion of Sport among Women, National Sports Championships for Women. Exchange of sports and Physical Education team experts and physical education for NCC cadets of Central Schools and special scheme for promotion of sports activities among the Backward Tribes.

13. **Other Programmes** : Provides mainly for meeting expenditure on holding of Youth and Sports Conferences, National Youth Councils, etc.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.49

कला और संस्कृति Art and Culture

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		65.54	62.80	128.34	54.72	62.80	117.52	64.00	62.59	126.59
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**65.54**	**62.80**	**128.34**	**54.72**	**62.80**	**117.52**	**64.00**	**62.59**	**126.59**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	0.50	2.39	2.89	0.43	2.32	2.75	0.50	2.41	2.91
कला और संस्कृति	**Art & Culture**										
कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन	**Promotion of Art and Culture**										
2. क्षेत्रीय संस्कृति केन्द्र	2. Zonal Cultural Centres	2205	3.00	...	3.00	2.53	...	2.53	2.50	...	2.50
3. संगीत नाटक अकादमी	3. Sangeet Natak Akademi	2205	2.35	1.18	3.53	1.75	1.18	2.93	2.25	1.23	3.48
4. ललित कला अकादमी	4. Lalit Kala Akademi	2205	1.40	0.86	2.26	1.39	0.86	2.25	1.20	0.86	2.06
5. साहित्य अकादमी	5. Sahitya Akademi	2205	2.10	0.80	2.90	2.10	0.80	2.90	1.80	0.80	2.60
6. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां	6. International Art & Cultural Exhibitions	2205	...	5.29	5.29	...	4.99	4.99	...	3.82	3.82
7. इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र	7. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	2205	2.00	0.02	2.02	2.00	0.02	2.02	10.00	0.02	10.02
8. अन्य	8. Others	2205	15.83	6.49	22.32	12.52	6.92	19.44	12.64	6.85	19.49
		3601	0.20	0.09	0.29	0.10	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.20
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*16.06*	*6.58*	*22.64*	*12.63*	*7.01*	*19.64*	*12.74*	*6.96*	*19.70*
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति का संवर्धन,	**Total-Promotion of Art and Culture,**		**26.91**	**14.73**	**41.64**	**22.40**	**14.86**	**37.26**	**30.49**	**13.69**	**44.18**
पुरातत्व, अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Archaeology, Archives and Museums**										
9. भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण	9. Archaeological Survey	2205	7.30	25.14	32.44	5.81	25.14	30.95	6.80	25.47	32.27
		3601	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43	...	0.43	0.43
		3602	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*7.30*	*25.58*	*32.88*	*5.81*	*25.58*	*31.39*	*6.80*	*25.91*	*32.71*
10. राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार	10. National Archives	2205	2.00	1.93	3.93	1.02	1.91	2.93	1.61	1.97	3.58
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62	...	0.62
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*1.93*	*3.93*	*1.02*	*1.91*	*2.93*	*2.25*	*1.97*	*4.22*
11. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय	11. National Museum	2205	2.50	2.51	5.01	2.19	2.51	4.70	2.00	2.51	4.51
12. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद	12. National Council of Science Museums	2205	9.70	3.55	13.25	9.70	3.55	13.25	8.00	3.73	11.73
13. मानव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	13. Anthropological Survey	2205	1.80	2.55	4.35	1.20	2.67	3.87	1.20	2.78	3.98
14. अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other Programmes	2205	9.01	4.47	13.48	8.49	4.41	12.90	7.88	4.47	12.35
जोड़- पुरातत्व अभिलेखागार और संग्रहालय	**Total- Archaeology, Archives and Museums**		**32.31**	**40.59**	**72.90**	**28.41**	**40.63**	**69.04**	**28.13**	**41.37**	**69.50**
पुस्तकालय	*Libraries*										
15. राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता	15. National Library, Calcutta	2205	1.64	2.58	4.22	1.09	2.58	3.67	1.85	2.61	4.46
16. अन्य पुस्तकालय	16. Other Libraries	2205	4.13	2.34	6.47	2.38	2.24	4.62	2.98	2.34	5.32
		3601	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.01	0.17	0.18	0.05	0.17	0.22
जोड़		*Total*	*4.18*	*2.51*	*6.69*	*2.39*	*2.41*	*4.80*	*3.03*	*2.51*	*5.54*
जोड़-पुस्तकालय	**Total-Libraries**		**5.82**	**5.09**	**10.91**	**3.48**	**4.99**	**8.47**	**4.88**	**5.12**	**10.00**
जोड़-कला और संस्कृति	**Total-Art &Culture**		**65.04**	**60.41**	**125.45**	**54.29**	**60.48**	**114.77**	**63.50**	**60.18**	**123.68**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*65.54*	*62.80*	*128.34*	*54.72*	*62.80*	*117.52*	*64.00*	*62.59*	*126.59*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. कला और संस्कृति	1. Art and Culture	22205	73.70	...	73.70	57.76	...	57.76	69.50	...	69.50
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.50	...	0.50	0.43	...	0.43	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*74.20*	...	*74.20*	*58.19*	...	*58.19*	*70.00*	...	*70.00*

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।
* *inclusive of Works Outlay as provided in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग संख्या नं. 78	Demand No. 78		0.76	...	0.76	0.10	...	0.10	0.34	...	0.34
मांग संख्या नं. 79	Demand No. 79		7.90	...	7.90	3.37	...	3.37	5.66	...	5.66
जोड़		**Total**	**8.66**	**...**	**8.66**	**3.47**	**...**	**3.47**	**6.00**	**...**	**6.00**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं :** इसमें सचिवालय से व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

1. **Secretariat-Social Services** : Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **क्षेत्रीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र:** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य उन सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों पर बल देना है, जो क्षेत्रीय और भाषायी सीमाओं से परे होते हैं। ये केन्द्र न केवल विभिन्न राज्यों की संस्कृति के स्वरूप और शैलियों को प्रतिबिम्बित करेंगे बल्कि समूचे देश की मिश्रित संस्कृति का संयुक्त रूप से प्रतिनिधित्व करेंगे ।

3. **संगीत नाटक अकादमी:** संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना सन् 1953 में अभिनय कलाओं के संवर्धन के लिए की गई थी । यह अकादमी भारतीय संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के संवर्धन एवं विकास के लिए, अभिनय कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण के स्तर को बनाए रखने के लिए, संगीत, नृत्य तथा नाटकों के विभिन्न रूपों के संबंध में सामग्रियों के संरक्षण, पुनरुद्धार, प्रलेखन तथा प्रचार के लिए और प्रतिभाशाली कलाकारों को सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कार्य करती है ।

4. **ललित कला अकादमी:** यह एक राष्ट्रीय संगठन है जो रचनात्मक दृश्य कला के क्षेत्र में कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित और समन्वित करता है और इस प्रकार देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को बढ़ावा देता है ।

5. **साहित्य अकादमी:** की स्थापना भारतीय साहित्य के विकास तथा उच्च साहित्यिक मानकों को स्थापित करने, सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्यिक कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा उनमें समन्वय स्थापित करने और उनके माध्यम से देश की सांस्कृतिक एकता को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई है ।

6. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कला और सांस्कृतिक प्रदर्शनियां:-** प्रदर्शनियों, अभिनय कलाओं की प्रस्तुति, फिल्मों, गोष्ठियों आदि के माध्यम से देश की छवि को विदेशों में प्रस्तुत करने के लिए भारत महोत्सवों का आयोजन किया जाता है । जिन देशों में हमारे देश के महोत्सव आयोजित किए जाते हैं, लोगों के आपसी सम्पर्क को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से उन देशों को भी भारत में महोत्सव आयोजित करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है । जर्मनी में एक भारत महोत्सव का प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा सितम्बर, 1991 में उद्घाटन किया गया । भारत में जर्मनी का महोत्सव 1993 में आयोजित किया जाएगा । भारत में स्वीडिश मैनिफेस्टेशन के भाग के रूप में चालू वर्ष में एक समकालीन कला प्रदर्शनी और दल द्वारा प्रस्तुति आयोजित की गई ।

7. **इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र:-** इन्दिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय कला केन्द्र की स्थापना मार्च, 1987 में एक पंजीकृत स्वायत्त न्यास के रूप में की गई थी। इसके भवन निर्माण के लिए नई दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में लगभग 23 एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई थी । इसके शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों को चलाने और ब्याज आय से इसका प्रशासनिक खर्च चलाने के लिए इसे संग्रह निधि भी दी गई थी ।

अनेकों दीर्घावधिक और अल्पावधिक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से अद्वितीय संकल्पित योजना को साकार किया गया है । इसमें एक संदर्भ पुस्तकालय की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें बहुमूल्य वैयक्तिक संग्रहों और दुर्लभ पुस्तकों सहित लगभग 70,000 पुस्तकें हैं । केन्द्र ने भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं में भारतीय मूल की कई लाख अप्रकाशित पाडुलिपियों की माइक्रोफिल्म और माइक्रोफिश तैयार करने और उनका संग्रहण करने का एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है । इसने कला और विरासत के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यापक स्तर पर सूचना का कम्प्यूटरीकृत संग्रहण, उसका रख-रखाव और प्रसार आंकड़ा आधार पर विकसित किया है । इसने बच्चों के लिए एक प्रायोगिक शैक्षिक कठपुतली थियेटर की स्थापना की है । इसने एकीकृत कथाओं के परिदृश्य में तीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बहु-अनुशासनिक सेमिनार/बैठकें प्रदर्शनियां भी आयोजित की है ।

यूनेस्को ने केन्द्र को कला और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के क्षेत्र में एक क्षेत्रीय संस्था के रूप में मान्यता दी है ।

8. **अन्य:** इसमें राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला वीथी, केन्द्रीय उच्च तिब्बती अध्ययन संस्थान, वाराणसी, राष्ट्रीय नाट्य विद्यालय, एशियाटिक सोसाइटी, गांधी स्मृति और दर्शन समिति आदि पर व्यय या उनके अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें विभिन्न अन्य योजनाओं जैसे उत्कृष्ट कलाकारों को छात्रवृत्तियों/फेलोशिप, पुस्तकों का संवर्धन, प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने, शताब्दी तथा वर्षगांठ आयोजित करने, भवन अनुदान, नृत्य, नाट्य-कला, रंगशाला, बहुउद्देशीय सांस्कृतिक काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना आदि के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है, ।

9. **भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण :** भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग की स्थापना 1861 में देश में पुरातत्वीय अवशेषों का सर्वेक्षण करने के मूल उद्देश्य से की गई थी । इसके मुख्य कार्य केन्द्र द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारकों और स्थलों का संरक्षण, प्राचीन स्थलों की खोज और उनकी खुदाई; स्मारकों और स्थलों में स्थित उद्यानों का अनुरक्षण, मूर्तियों, स्मारकों और पुरातत्वीय संग्रहालयों का अनुरक्षण करना है ।

2. **Zonal Cultural Centres** : The main objective underlying the scheme is to emphasise the cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries. These centres would reflect not only the forms and styles of different States but would represent jointly the composite culture of the country.

3. **Sangeet Natak Akademi** : The Sangeet Natak Akademi was set up in 1953 for the promotion of performing arts. The Akademi acts at the national level for the promotion and growth of Indian music, dance and drama; for the maintenance of standards of training in the performing arts; for the revival, preservation, documentation and dissemination of materials relating to various forms of music, dance and drama and for the recognition of outstanding artists.

4. **Lalit Kala Akademi** : is a national organisation to foster and coordinate activities in the sphere of creative visual arts and promote thereby the cultural unity of the country.

5. **Sahitya Akademi** : has been set up for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards; to foster and coordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country.

6. **International Art and Cultural Exhibitions** : The Festivals of India are organised to present the image of the country abroad through exhibitions, performing arts, films, seminars etc. Reciprocal festivals of the countries where our festivals are held, are also received and held in India with a view to increasing the people to people contact. A festival of India in Germany has been inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India in September, 1991. The reciprocal Return Festival of Germany is scheduled to commence in 1993. A contemporary Art Exhibition and performances by a Sweedish troupe have been held in the current year as part of the Return Swedish Menifestation in India.

7. **Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts** : The Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) was set up as a registered Autonomous Trust in March 1987. A piece of land measuring about 23.00 acres was allotted to the Trust in the Central Vista Area in New Delhi for construction of its building complex. The IGNCA was also given corpus fund for running the academic programmes and meeting its administrative expenditure out of the interest earnings.

The Unique conceptual plan has been concretized through several long-term and short-term programmes. These include the establishement of a Reference Library comprising approximately 70,000 volumes, including precious personal collections and rare books. The centre has initiated a massive programme of collecting and generating microfilms and microfiche of several lakhs of unpublished manuscripts of Indian origin in foreign and Indian collections. It has evolved databases for computerised storage, retrieval and dissemination of a vast volume of information on different aspects of the arts and the heritage. It has established an experimental educational puppet theatre for children. It has also organised three international Multi-disciplinary seminars/meetings exhibitions revolving round single unified themes.

The UNESCO has recognised the Centre as Regional Institution in the fields of art and cultural heritage.

8. **Others:** Include provision for expenditure on grants to National Gallery of Modern Art, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, National School of Drama, Asiatic Society, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti etc. Provision is also there for various other schemes viz: scholarship/fellowship to outstanding artists, promotion of books, organising delegations, centenaries and anniversaries, building grants, assistance to Dance, Drama and Theatre, setting up of multipurpose cultural complexes etc.

9. **Archaeological Survey of India** : The Archaelogical Survey of India was set up in1861 with the primary object of surveying antiquarian remains in the country. Its main functions are; preservation of centrally protected monuments and sites, exploration and excavation of ancient sites; maintenance of gardens at monuments and other works of art and maintenance of archaeological museums.

10. **राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार** भारत का राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और विभागों के स्थायी प्रकृति के पुराने रिकार्ड रखने का केन्द्रीय भंडार है । यह प्रतिष्ठित भारतीयों के निजी लेखों और विदेशों से भारतीय हितों के अभिलेखों की माइक्रोफिल्म प्रतियों का अधिग्रहण करता है और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखता है । यह ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है और अभिलेख अध्ययन स्कूल के माध्यम से जो इस संबंध में बहुत से पाठ्यक्रम चलाता है, वैज्ञानिक पद्धति पर देश में अभिलेख अनुरक्षण को बढ़ावा देता है । भोपाल में इसका क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय है और जयपुर तथा पांडिचेरी में अभिलेख केन्द्र हैं ।

11. **राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय :** यह संस्कृति विभाग का एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय है, जो देश के प्रमुख संग्रहालयों में से एक है, 1949 में स्थापित किया गया था । यह अर्जन,संरक्षण और शैक्षिक गतिविधयों जैसी सभी दिशाओं में विकास करता रहा है। संग्रहालय की मुख्य गतिविधियों में ये शामिल है ; (i) कला और संस्कृतियों से संबंधित प्रकाशन निकालना, (ii) कला वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति और संरक्षण ; (iii) प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करना ; (iv)भारतीय शिल्पों और कांसे की कृतियों की प्रतिकृतियां करना ; (v) दृश्य-श्रव्य और अन्य शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम ; (vi) कला और संरक्षण के इतिहास का शिक्षण ; और (vii) अभिलेख केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

12. **राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संग्रहालय परिषद, कलकत्ता :** इसका काम प्रदर्शनियों और विचार-गोष्ठियों के आयोजन द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाना, विज्ञान शिक्षकों, विद्यार्थियों, युवा उद्यमियों, तकनीशियनों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आदि बनाना है । अन्य कतिपय स्थानों में लघु केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कलकत्ता, बंगलौर और बम्बई में परिषद के संग्रहालय/केन्द्र हैं ।

13. **भारतीय नृतत्वशास्त्रीय सर्वेक्षण :** 1945 में इसकी स्थापना नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी. यह नृतत्वशास्त्र और संबद्ध विषयों के क्षेत्र में अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से कार्य करता है । यह भारतीय जनसंख्या पर जैव-सांस्कृतिक अन्वेषण का कार्य करता है और वैज्ञानिक रूचि के दस्तावेजों का संग्रह और परिरक्षण करता है ।

14. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल हॉल, कलकत्ता, सांस्कृतिक संपत्ति के संरक्षण के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, लखनऊ, नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय , नयी दिल्ली, भारतीय संग्रहालय, कलकत्ता, सालारजंग संग्रहालय, हैदराबाद, राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल और इलाहाबाद संग्रहालय आदि के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

15. **राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय (नेशनल लाइब्रेरी), कलकत्ता:** यह भारत और विदेशों में भारत के संबंध में प्रकाशित सभी पाठ्य और सूचना सामग्री के भंडारण के एक प्रमुख केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । यहां फारसी, संस्कृत, अरबी और तमिल पांडुलिपियों तथा दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का अमूल्य और विशाल संग्रह है । यह पुस्तक और समाचारपत्र परिदान (सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालयों) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन और दक्षिण एशिया में निक्षेप पुस्तकालय है। इस पुस्तकालय ने 87 देशों के 198 संस्थानों से आदान-प्रदान संबंध भी स्थापित कर रखा है ।

16. **अन्य पुस्तकालय :** इनमें केन्द्रीय संदर्भ पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता, केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय, बम्बई, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, दिल्ली, राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउंडेशन, कलकत्ता तथा ग्रामीण पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना की योजना शामिल हैं ।

10. **National Archives :** The National Archives of India is the central repository of non-current records of enduring value belonging to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. It also acquires and preserves private papers of eminent Indians and microfilm copies of records of Indian interests from abroad. It provides facilities for historical research and promotes archives keeping in the country on scientific lines through the School of Archival Studies which runs many courses in this discipline. It has a regional office at Bhopal and record centres at Jaipur and Pondicherry.

11. **National Museum:** a subrodinate office under Department of Culture, is one of the premier museums in the country established in 1949. It continues to develop in all directions like acquisition, conservation and educational activities. The main activities of the Museum includes (i) bringing out publications on art and culture; (ii) acquisition and conservation of art objects; (iii) organising exhibitions; (iv) production of replicas of masterpieces of Indian sculptures and bronzes; (v) audio visual and other educational programmes; (vi) teaching of history of art and conservation and (vii) setting up of reprography centre.

12. **National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta** : to popularise science and technology by organising exhibitions and seminars, training programmes for science teachers, students, young entrepreneurs, technicians etc. The Council has museums/centres at Calcutta, Bangalore and Bombay, besides small centres at certain other places.

13. **Anthropological Survey of India** : Established in 1945 for the advancement of scientific research in anthropology and allied disciplines, it collaborates with other organisations in the field of anthropology and allied disciplines. It conducts bio-cultural investigation on Indian population, collects and preserves documents of scientific interest.

14. **Other Programmes** : This provides for Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta,National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi, Indian Museum, Calcutta, Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and Allahabad Museum, etc.

15. **National Library, Calcutta** : serves as a prominent repository of all reading and information materials produced in India as well as abroad concerning India. It has a rich collection of Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic and Tamil manuscripts and also rare books. It is the recipient library under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 and the repository library in South Asia. The National Library is also maintaining exchange relations with 198 institutions in 87 countries.

16. **Other Libraries** : These include Central Reference Library, Calcutta, Central Library, Bombay, Delhi Public Library, Delhi, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta and scheme for establishment of rural libraries.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.50

महिला और बाल विकास विभाग Department of Women and Child Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		399.00	39.65	438.65	364.00	39.65	403.65	449.00	39.63	488.63
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**400.00**	**39.65**	**439.65**	**365.00**	**39.65**	**404.65**	**450.00**	**39.63**	**489.63**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.88	1.88
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	*Social Security & Welfare*										
बाल कल्याण और महिला कल्याण	**Child Welfare & Women's Welfare**										
2. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं	2. Integrated Child Development Services	2235	76.70	...	76.70	9.70	...	9.70	13.70	...	13.70
		3601	244.10	...	244.10	282.35	...	282.35	345.30	...	345.30
		3602	0.70	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.70	0.74	...	0.74
जोड़		*Total*	*321.50*	...	*321.50*	*292.75*	...	*292.75*	*359.74*	...	*359.74*
3. दिवस पोषण केन्द्र	3. Day Care Centre	2235	0.10	15.55	15.65	0.05	15.55	15.60	7.50	15.55	23.05
4. बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम	4. Balwadi Nutrition Programme	2235	...	3.67	3.67	...	3.67	3.67	5.00	3.67	8.67
5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनिसेफ) को अंशदान	5. Contribution to UNICEF	2235	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98	...	2.98	2.98
6. प्रारम्भिक बाल-शिक्षा स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को सहायता	6. Early Childhood Education-Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	2235	0.50	3.02	3.52	...	3.02	3.02	0.50	3.02	3.52
7. अन्य योजनाएं	7. Other Schemes	2235	3.90	2.38	6.28	3.70	2.38	6.08	4.15	2.38	6.53
जोड़-बाल कल्याण	**Total-Child Welfare**		**326.00**	**27.60**	**353.60**	**296.50**	**27.60**	**324.10**	**376.89**	**27.60**	**404.49**
8. महिला शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम	8. Condensed Courses for Women Education	2235	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
9. कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल	9. Hostels for Working Women	2235	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	6.00	...	6.00
10. रोजगार कार्यक्रम को समर्थन	10. Support to Employment Programme	2235	8.50	...	8.50	8.50	...	8.50	11.00	...	11.00
11. अतिरिक्त लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के लिए पूरक पोषाहार	11. Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries	2235	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
		3601	29.50	...	29.50	29.50	...	29.50	24.50	...	24.50
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*30.00*	...	*30.00*	*25.00*	...	*25.00*
12. सामाजिक-आर्थिक कार्यक्रम	*2. Socio-economic Programmes	2235	6.00	...	6.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.75	...	5.75
13. केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड	,3. Central Social Welfare Board	2235	8.00	8.81	16.81	5.40	8.81	14.21	7.50	8.81	16.31
14. प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र	14. Training-cum-Production Centres	2235	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	4.00	...	4.00
15. अन्य कार्यक्रम	15. Other Programmes	2235	5.27	1.34	6.61	3.37	1.34	4.71	4.73	1.34	6.07
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.13	...	0.13
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
		4235	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*6.50*	*1.34*	*7.84*	*4.60*	*1.34*	*5.94*	*5.86*	*1.34*	*7.20*
जोड़-महिला कल्याण	**Total-Women's Welfare**		**74.00**	**10.15**	**84.15**	**68.50**	**10.15**	**78.65**	**73.11**	**10.15**	**83.26**
जोड़- सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	**Total-Social Security & Welfare**		**400.00**	**37.75**	**437.75**	**365.00**	**37.75**	**402.75**	**450.00**	**37.75**	**487.75**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***400.00***	***39.65***	***439.65***	***365.00***	***39.65***	***404.65***	***450.00***	***39.63***	***489.63***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	1. Social Security and Welfare	22235	400.00	...	400.00	365.00	...	365.00	450.00	...	450.00
2. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**400.00**	...	**400.00**	**365.00**	...	**365.00**	**450.00**	...	**450.00**

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं** : इस विभाग के अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य छः वर्ष से कम आयु के शिशुओं, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और बच्चों को दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य, पोषाहार तथा शैक्षणिक सेवाओं के एकीकृत पैकेज की व्यवस्था करना है। इस पैकेज में पूरक पोषाहार, रोगमुक्ति, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जांच, विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों को रोगी सौंपे जाने की सेवाओं, पोषाहार और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा तथा अनौपचारिक स्कूल पूर्व शिक्षा शामिल है। इस योजना को राज्यों की सरकारों/संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। अब तक 2506 एकीकृत शिशु विकास सेवा केन्द्रों की मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य क्षेत्र में इसके अलावा 188 एकीकृत

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** : Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** : The scheme aims at providing integrated package of health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The package comprises supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition & health education and non-formal pre-school education. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/U.T. Administrations. So far, 2506 ICDS projects have been sanctioned. In addition, 188 ICDS projects have been taken up in the State sector. The programme

शिशु विकास सेवा परियोजना शुरू की गई है। शिशु विकास परियोजना अधिकारियों और अन्य कार्यकर्ताओं के प्रशिक्षण के लिए एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिया गया है। कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कतिपय क्षेत्रों में व्यय के भाग के लिए एन. ओ. आर. ए. डी., सीडा और विश्व बैंक से विदेशी सहायता उपलब्ध है । विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त आई. सी. डी. एस. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत कतिपय अतिरिक्त घटक जैसे किशोर लड़कियों के लिए योजना, जीवन के लिए महिलाओं की एकीकृत जानकारी और महिलाओं के लिए आय देने वाली गतिविधियां, ग्राम स्तर पर आंगनबाड़ी भवन और चयनात्मक आधार पर ब्लाक स्तर पर माल गोदाम एवं सी. डी. पी. ओ. का निर्माण और स्वास्थ्य संचार को सुदृढ़ बनाना तथा परियोजना प्रबन्ध निविष्टियों को जोड़ा गया है । वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान आई. सी. डी. एस के एक अतिरिक्त घटक के रूप में देश में 507 ब्लाकों में किशोर लड़कियों के लिए दो योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की गई है ।

3. **दिवस पोषण केन्द्र :** ये केन्द्र श्रमिकों के असंगठित क्षेत्र से संबद्ध निर्धन, कारोबार करने वाली और बीमार स्त्रियों के बच्चों (0-5 वर्ष की आयु तक के) को पोषण की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के कार्य में व्यस्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों की सहायता करने के लिए बनाए गए हैं। इस योजना के अधीन जो बाल सुश्रुषा सदन चलाए जाते हैं, ऐसे बच्चों ,जिनके अभिभावक कार्य स्थलों पर होते है अथवा बीमारी के कारण अक्षम होते है और उनकी देखभाल करने में असमर्थ होते है, के स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण, पूरक पोषाहार, डाक्टरी जांच तथा रोगमुक्ति उपचार आदि की व्यवस्था भी करते हैं। केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड और सहायता प्राप्त ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा हैं ।

4. **बालवाड़ी पोषाहार कार्यक्रम :** यह कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाले ऐच्छिक संगठनों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाता है, जिसमें 5 राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संगठनों द्वारा संचालित बालवाड़ियों में जाने वाले 3-5 वर्ष की के आयु वर्ग के जिसमें 2.29 लाख बच्चें शामिल है ।

5. **संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) को अंशदान :** संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि में भारत द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदान और नई दिल्ली में इसके कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **प्राम्भिक बाल शिक्षा :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के आधार का विस्तार करने और समर्थन देने के लिए ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अलाभान्वित वर्गों के लिए पूर्व स्कूल शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना है। स्कूली शिक्षा की देखभाल के लिए प्रारम्भिक बाल शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है।

7. **अन्य योजनाएं :** इनके अन्तर्गत, मुख्य रूप से, बालसेविका तथा शिशु सदनों के कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक राशियों और शिशु पोषाहार के लिए प्राप्त शुल्क मुक्त सहायता को संभालने तथा उसकी निकासी करने संबंधी विविध गतिविधियों के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता । राष्ट्रीय सरकारी सहयोग तथा बाल विकास संस्थान एक निकाय है जो एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में इस के कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण, विचार-गोष्ठी तथा सम्मेलन के आयोजन की व्यवस्थाएं करता है । महिला विकास संबंधी कार्य भी इसे ही सौंपा गया है ।

8. **स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिए संक्षिप्त पाठ्यक्रम :** इन का उद्देश्य यह है कि स्त्रियों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके बाद में नौकरियां हासिल करने के योग्य बनाया जाए। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऐच्छिक संगठनो को प्रारंभिक/मिडिल/उच्च स्कूली स्तर की परीक्षाओं के लिए पाठयक्रमों का आयोजन करने के लिए से अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

9. **कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल :** नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए स्थायी तथा सस्ते होस्टल भवनों के निर्माण के लिए स्वयं सेवी संगठनों को नौकरी करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए बने बनाए होस्टल भवनों की खरीद के लिए सहायता व्यवस्था दी जाएगी । वे स्त्रियां जिनकी आय 3000/- रुपए (संचित) से अधिक नहीं है वे ऐसे होस्टलों में रहने की पात्र है ।

10. **रोजगार कार्यक्रम की सहायता :** यह योजना प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की परियोजनाओं को हाथों में लेकर कृषि, पशु-पालन, डेरी, मीन उद्योग, हाथकरघा, दस्तकारी, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग और रेशम उद्योग के क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के कार्य तथा रोजगार को सुदृढ़ करने तथा विकास के कार्य करती है।

11. **अतिरिक्त लाभ भोगियों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम :** पहली

also has a comprehensive training programme for Child Development Project Officers and other functionaries. External assistance from NORAD, SIDA and World Bank is available for part of the expenditure integrated under the programme in certain areas. Under the World Bank assisted ICDS Programme, certain additional components such as schemes for adolescent girls, Women's Integrated Learning for Life (WILL) and income generation activities for women, construction of anganwadi buildings at village level and godown-cum-CDPO office at block level on a selective basis and strengthening of health communication and project management inputs have been added. During 1991-92, two schemes for Adolescent Girls have been implemented in 507 blocks of the country as additional component of the ICDS.

3. **Day Care Centre** : The scheme is to assist voluntary organisations engaged in providing services for children (0-5 years) of poor, working and ailing women belonging mainly to the non-organised sector of labourers. The creches run under the scheme also provide health care, supplementary nutrition, medical check-up and immunisation etc. to the children, whose parents are away at work sites or are incapacitated due to sickness and are unable to look after them. The scheme is being implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board and with the help of Voluntary Organisations.

4. **Balwadi Nutrition Programme** : This programme implemented through voluntary organisations with grants-in-aid from the Central Government covers 2.29 lakh children in the age group of 3 to 5 years attending balwadis run by 5 National level organisations.

5. **Contribution to UNICEF :** Provision has been made for meeting expenditure on India's contribution to the UNICEF and administrative expenditure of its office in New Delhi.

6. **Early Childhood Education:** The scheme intends to provide pre-school education for the disadvantaged sections in rural and backward areas to broad-base and support elementary education. Early childhood education centres are set up to take care of school education.

7. **Other Schemes** : These include, mainly, provision for Balsevika & Creches Workers Training Programme, handling and clearance of duty-free aid material for child nutrition and assistance to voluntary organisations for miscellaneous activities. National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development is a body for training of ICDS functionaries and for organising seminars and conferences in the field of ICDS. It is also entrusted with the task of women's development.

8. **Condensed Courses for Women's Education** : The objective is to enable women to complete their education and acquire training and later employment. Under this programme voluntary organisations are given grants to conduct courses for primary/middle/higher school level examinations.

9. **Hostels for Working Women** : Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for the construction of Working Women's hostels to provide suitable and economical accommodation to working women and for the purchase of ready-built hostels for the purpose. Women, whose income does not exceed rupees 3,000 (consolidated) are eligible for hostel accommodation.

10. **Support to Employment Programme :** The Scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's work and employment in the areas of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, khadi and village industries and sericulture by taking up Women's Projects in each of these sectors.

11. **Supplementary Nutrition for Additional Beneficiaries:** A new

जनवरी 1986 से एक नई केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत स्कूल प्रवेश पूर्व आयु के शिशुओं और धात्री/गर्भवती स्त्रियों को गेहूं से तैयार पूरक पोषाहार दिए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस नए कार्यक्रम का अभिप्राय अतिरिक्त लाभ जुटाने वालों, खास तौर पर आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों, शहरी गंदी बस्तियों और पिछड़े हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों को पोषाहार देने संबंधी मौजूदा पोषाहार कार्यक्रमों की व्याप्ति के क्षेत्र को और विस्तृत करना है।

12. **सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ऐच्छिक संगठनों को अनेक प्रकार के आय उत्पन्न करने वाले कार्यों को शुरू करने, जैसे कि लघु उद्योगों, हथकरघा, दस्तकारी, डेयरी, पशुपालन आदि कार्यों को चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, ताकि जरूरतमंद स्त्रियों, निर्धनों, विधवाओं और परित्यक्त स्त्रियों, को पूर्णकालिक अथवा अंशकालिक रोजगार दिलाया जा सके।

13. **केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड :** यह बोर्ड, खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों और बच्चों के लिए कल्याण संबंधी सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करता है और बच्चों, अपंग व्यक्तियों, वृद्धों तथा कमजोर व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए ऐच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता भी उपलब्ध कराता है।

14. **प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र :** यह स्कीम समाज के कमजोर वर्गों से संबंध रखने वाली स्त्रियों को अपरम्परागत व्यवसायों का प्रशिक्षण देने और तदोपरान्त उन्हें अनवरत आधार पर रोजगार दिलाने के लिए है। योजना को नार्वेजियन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा धन राशि दी जाएगी।

15. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत, निर्धन स्त्रियों तथा बच्चों के कल्याण, स्त्रियों के आधारिक स्तर के संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने, स्त्रियों पर अत्याचार की रोकथाम के लिए शिक्षण कार्यों तथा अल्पावधिक निवासगृहों की स्थापना करने, सहायता देने, निराश्रित महिलाओं और बच्चों का कल्याण, महिला विकास से संबंधित समन्वित परियोजना, महिलाओं से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय संसाधन केन्द्र, लड़कियों के लिए सार्क दशक 1991-2000, सफल कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्वयंसेवी एजेन्सियों तथा महिलाओं के अधिकारों के लिए आयुक्त/अखिल भारतीय महिला आयोग को आर्थिक सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। इसमें पूंजी को सम्मिलित करके राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में महिला विकास निगम की स्थापना भी शामिल है। निगम महिलाओं को उनके उद्यम कौशल का विकास करने में सहायता करेगा।

Centrally sponsored scheme of wheat based supplementary nutrition for pre-school children and nursing/expectant mothers was introduced from 1 January 1986. The new programme is meant to enlarge the scope of the existing nutrition programme by covering additional beneficiaries, primarily in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas.

12. **Socio-economic Programmes :** Under this programme, financial assistance is extended to voluntary institutions to take up a wide variety of income generating activities like small industry, handloom, handicrafts, dairy, animal husbandry etc. with the object of providing opportunities of full time or part time work to needy women, destitutes, widows and deserted women.

13. **Central Social Welfare Board :** is to provide welfare services for women and children specially in rural areas and financial and technical assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of children, handicapped, aged and infirm.

14. **Training-cum-Production Centres :** The scheme is for training of women belonging to weaker sections in the non-traditional trades and then employing them on sustained basis . The scheme is funded by Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD).

15. **Other Programmes :** Include provisions for the welfare of destitute women and children, promotion and strengthening of grass root level women's organisations, education work for prevention of atrocities on women and assistance to voluntary organisations for setting up Short Stay Homes, welfare of destitute women and children, Integrated Project for development of women, National Resource Centre for Women, the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child 1991-2000 A.D., assistance to voluntary agencies for replication of successful programmes and Commission for Rights of Women/Statutory All India Commission on Women. It also includes provision for setting up of Women Development Corporation in States and Union Territories by way of capital participation. The Corporation helps women to develop their entrepreneurial skill.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.51

औद्योगिक विकास विभाग Department of Industrial Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		70.00	138.26	208.26	58.00	133.19	191.19	252.20	63.25	315.45
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*0.12*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*	*0.12*	*1.80*	*0.12*	*1.92*
जोड़	**Total**		**70.00**	**138.38**	**208.38**	**58.00**	**133.31**	**191.31**	**254.00**	**63.37**	**317.37**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.10	4.95	5.05	0.10	5.09	5.19	0.06	4.95	5.01
उद्योग	**Industries**										
2. महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास	2. Director General, Technical Development.	2852	...	4.05	4.05	...	4.20	4.20	...	4.02	4.02
3. औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो	3. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices	2852	0.50	1.25	1.75	0.50	1.26	1.76	0.50	1.34	1.84
4. नमक आयुक्त	4. Salt Commissioner	2852	0.05	3.60	3.65	0.05	3.65	3.70	0.10	3.78	3.88
5. राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद	5. National Productivity Council	2852	1.00	1.60	2.60	1.00	1.60	2.60	2.80	1.60	4.40
		6885	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*1.65*	*2.65*	*1.00*	*1.65*	*2.65*	*2.80*	*1.65*	*4.45*
6. राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान	6. National Institute of Design	2852	2.00	0.70	2.70	2.00	0.70	2.70	2.00	0.70	2.70
		6885	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*	*2.00*	*0.72*	*2.72*
7. केन्द्रीय मशीन औजार संस्थान	7. Central Machine Tools Institute	2852	2.50	1.23	3.73	1.40	1.23	2.63	2.10	1.23	3.33
8. औद्योगिक शिक्षा अनुसंधान व प्रशिक्षण	8. Industrial Education, Research & Training	2852	1.00	0.80	1.80	1.10	0.80	1.90	3.00	0.80	3.80
9. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग	9. International Cooperation										
9.01 संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन	9.01 United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	2852	...	2.35	2.35	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.48	3.48
9.02 एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन	9.02 Asian Productivity Organisation	2852	...	0.80	0.80	...	1.11	1.11	...	1.10	1.10
जोड़		*Total*	...	*3.15*	*3.15*	...	*4.36*	*4.36*	...	*4.58*	*4.58*
10. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	10. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries										
10.01 सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास	10.01 Human Resources Development for Cement Industries	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	6.00
10.02 सीमेंट की भारी ढुलाई के लिए पायलट संयंत्र	10.02 Pilot Plant for bulk transport for Cement	4854	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.80	...	1.80
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7.80*	...	*7.80*
11. वाहन उद्योग के अनुसंधान और विकास	11. Research and Development of Automotive Industry	2852	2.00	6.30	8.30	1.00	4.77	5.77	2.00	8.30	10.30
12. साबुन उद्योग को चर्बी युक्त एसिडों के आयात के कारण क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए एस.टी.सी. को अदायगियां	12. Payment to STC. to cover losses due to imported fatty acids to soap industry	2852	...	41.53	41.53	...	36.53	36.53	...	5.00	5.00
उद्योगों और खनिजों के लिए अन्य परिव्यय -	**Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals**										
13. पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास	*13. Development of Backward Areas*										
13.1 औद्योगिक एककों के लिए निवेशिक आर्थिक सहायता	13.1 Transport subsidy to Industrial Units	2885	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
132. विकास केन्द्र	13.2 Growth Centres	2885	50.00	...	50.00	40.00	...	40.00	22.00	...	22.00
जोड़		*Total*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*32.00*	...	*32.00*
14. विस्फोटक विभाग	14. Department of Explosives	2070	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.68	2.68	0.10	2.73	2.83
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
15. पेटेंट, डिजाइन और ट्रेड मार्क महा नियंत्रक	15. Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks	3475	0.50	3.30	3.80	0.50	3.26	3.76	1.10	3.34	4.44
16. आर्थिक सलाहाकार	16. Economic Adviser	3475	0.05	0.54	0.59	0.10	0.55	0.65	0.14	0.60	0.74
17. मैसर्स बंगाल पोटरीज लि. में निवेश की गारंटी के लिए आई आर बी आई को अदायगी	17. Payment to IRBI for Guarantee of Investment in M/s Bengal Potteries Ltd.	2852	...	26.00	26.00	...	26.00	26.00	...	...	...
18. पुनर्वास: अशोक पेपर मिल को पुनः चालू करने के लिए असम सरकार को अनुदान	18. Rehabilitation : Grants to Assam Govt for revival of M/s Ashok Paper Mills Unit	3601	...	36.31	36.31	...	36.31	36.31	...	20.08	20.08
19. राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि को अंतरण	19. Transfer to National Renewal Fund	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.00	...	200.00
20. अन्य योजनाएं	20. Other Schemes	2852	0.30	0.25	0.55	0.25	0.20	0.45	0.30	0.20	0.50
		6860	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*0.30*	*0.30*	*0.60*	*0.25*	*0.25*	*0.50*	*0.30*	*0.25*	*0.55*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***70.00***	***138.38***	***208.38***	***58.00***	***133.31***	***191.31***	***254.00***	***63.37***	***317.37***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	1. Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.80	...	7.80
2. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	2. Engineering Industries	12858	4.50	...	4.50	2.40	...	2.40	4.10	...	4.10
3. अन्य उद्योग	3. Other Industries	12875	4.85	...	4.85	4.90	...	4.90	208.70	...	208.70
4. उद्योगों और खनिजों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries & Minerals	12885	60.00	...	60.00	50.00	...	50.00	32.00	...	32.00
5. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Secretariat - Economic Services	13451	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.06	...	0.06
6. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Other General Economic Services	13475	0.55	...	0.55	0.60	...	0.60	1.24	...	1.24
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	32070	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
	Total		**70.00**	**...**	**70.00**	**58.00**	**...**	**58.00**	**254.00**	**...**	**254.00**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें औद्योगिक विकास विभाग और लघु उद्योग विभाग तथा कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **महानिदेशक, तकनीकी विकास** : यह देश में उद्योगों के विनियंत्रित और एकीकृत विकास की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों, योजना आयोग और अलग-अलग उद्योगों के लिए, सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को औद्योगिक योजनाएं और नीतियां तैयार करने के लिए एक प्रमुख तकनीकी परामर्शदाता संगठन के रूप में काम करता है । बजट में संगठन के स्थापना खर्चों की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो** : इसमें बी.आई.सी.पी. के स्थापना खर्च और स्कीमों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है । इसकी स्थापना 1970 में हुई थी और यह लागत घटाने, औद्योगिक कार्यकुशलता में सुधार लाने और औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के मूल्य निश्चित करने से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर सरकार को सलाह देता है। औद्योगिक लागत और कीमत ब्यूरो को समन्वय अध्ययनों तथा आयोजना स्कीमों के रूप में शामिल ऊर्जा लेखा परीक्षा अध्ययनों का कार्य सौंपा गया है ।

4. **नमक आयुक्त** : यह संगठन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद और नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह नमक और आयोडीन युक्त नमक के उत्पादन तथा वितरण और देश में उस के युक्तिसंगत वितरण को भी विनियमित करता है । यह नमक की कीमतों और उसकी उपलब्धता को भी मानीटर करता है। बजट में संगठन के स्थापना खर्चों और विकास कार्यों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय उत्पादकता परिषद** : इसमें संगठन के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसकी स्थापना 1958 में, उत्पादकता के प्रति जागरुकता पैदा करने और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, गोष्ठियों, उत्पादकता सर्वेक्षण, प्रयुक्त अनुसंधान आदि के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्पादकता सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई थी ।

6. **राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान** : इसकी स्थापना, उद्योग में डिजाइन के प्रति रुचि पैदा करने और मिट्टी की बनी वस्तुओं के डिजाइन, उत्पादन डिजाइन, वेशभूषा डिजाइन और इर्गोनोमिक्स और दृश्य संचार जैसे औद्योगिक डिजाइनों के प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । बजट में संस्थान के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था है ।

7. **केन्द्रीय मशीनी औजार संस्थान** : यह एक प्रमुख अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन है जो मशीनी औजार और इंजीनियरी उद्योगों को नए डिजाइन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियों और विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रोटो-टाइप के मूल्यांकन और कला प्रौद्योगिकी की स्थिति के परीक्षण के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान करता है । धातु काटने और उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे है । यह उद्योग को प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी जानकारी भी देता है।

8. **औद्योगिक शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत भारतीय रबड़ विनिर्माता अनुसंधान संघ और केन्द्रीय लुग्दी और कागज अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं।

9. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग** : इसके अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास संगठन और एशियाई उत्पादकता संगठन को अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

10. सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग ।

10.01 **सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास** : विदेशी सहायता से कार्यान्वित किए जाने वाले सीमेंट उद्योगों के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत देश में 4 क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना किए जाने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करना ।

10.02 **सीमेंट के भारी परिवहन के लिए प्रायोगिक संयंत्र** : बम्बई में सीमेंट के थोक वितरण के लिए एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना स्थापित किए जाने के लिए एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी में निवेश करने के लिए ।

1. **Secretariat**: Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Industrial Development and the Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries.

2. **Director General, Technical Development:** Acts as the Principal Technical Advisory Organisation to various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, Planning Commission and individual industries, both in the public and private sectors for formulating industrial plans and policies to secure regulated and integrated development of industries in the country. The budget provides for establishment charges of the organisation.

3. **Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices**: Provides for establishment charges and schemes of BICP. Set up in 1970, BICP advises the Government on various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement in industrial efficiency and pricing of industrial commodities. BICP has also been entrusted with Tariff Harmonisation and Energy Audit Studies included as Plan Schemes.

4. **Salt Commissioner**: The Organisation is responsible for administration of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Salt Cess Act, 1953 and the rules framed thereunder. It regulates the production and rational distribution of salt including iodised salt. It also regularly monitors the price and availability of salt. The budget provides for establishment charges of the organisation and for development works.

5. **National Productivity Council**: Provides for grants to the Organisation, which was set up in 1958 for generating productivity consciousness and providing productivity services to various sectors of the national economy through training programmes,seminars, productivity survey, applied research etc.

6. **National Institute of Design**: Set up to generate design consciousness in Industry and to provide training, research and service in industrial designs like ceramic design, product design, apparel design and Ergonomics and Visual Communication. The budget provides for grant-in-aid to the Institute.

7. **Central Machine Tools Institute**: is a premier R & D Organisation for Machine Tool Industry providing technical assistance to engineering industries by way of development of new designs and control systems. It conducts evaluation of proto-types and research in the field of development in respect of State-of-the-Art technology testing, metal cutting and production technology. It also provides training and technical information to the Industry.

8. **Industrial Education, Research and Training:** This covers grants given to Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association and Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute.

9. **International Cooperation**: Provides for contribution to United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and Asian Productivity Organisation.

10. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries.

10.01 **Human Resources Development for Cement Industries:** Provides assistance for setting up 4 Regional Training Centres in the country under the Human Resources Development Programme for Cement Industry, to be implemented with foreign assistance.

10.02 **Pilot Plant for Bulk Transport for Cement:** Provides for investment in a Joint Sector Company for setting up a Pilot project for bulk distribution of Cement at Bombay.

11. **स्वचालित (आटोमोटिव) उद्योग का अनुसंधान और विकास** : इसके अन्तर्गत उद्योग के लिए आटोमोटिव इंजीनियरी जिसमें (i) उत्पादन का डिजाइन और विकास (ii) सड़क पर प्रयोग किए जाने की योग्यता, क्षमता और ईंधन कुशलता के लिए स्वचालित उपस्करों और सहायक उत्पादों का मूल्यांकन, और (iii) मानकीकरण तथा तकनीकी सूचना सेवाएं शामिल हैं, के अनुसंधान, विकास और उत्पाद की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12. **साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिडों के कारण हुई हानियों की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी** : इसके अन्तर्गत लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित लांडरी साबुन उद्योग को आयातित फैटी एसिड की उचित सस्ते दामों पर सप्लाई किए जाने के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

13. **पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत (i) राज्य सरकारों को सहायता ताकि प्रत्येक "बिना उद्योग वाले जिलों" में निर्धारित किए गए एक या अधिक विकास केन्द्रों में आधारभूत ढांचे का विकास किया जा सके और देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 70 संवर्धन केन्द्र स्थापित करना । (ii) सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में स्थित औद्योगिक इकाइयों से कच्चे माल और तैयार माल दोनों को लाने और ले जाने से संबंधित परिवहन लागतों पर परिवहन सहायता शामिल है।

14. **विस्फोटक पदार्थ विभाग** : इसमें संगठन के स्थापना व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह कार्यालय भारतीय, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम 1884, पेट्रोलियम अधिनियम, 1934 तथा ज्वलनशील पदार्थ अधिनियम 1952 और उनके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का प्रशासन करता है । यह संस्थापना सभी प्राधिकारियों को इन नियमों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है, और पुलिस, हवाई पत्तन सुरक्षा, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों आदि को विस्फोटक पदार्थों तथा छिपाए हुए विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने के विषय में गहन प्रशिक्षण भी देता है । यह सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्धों में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेष मानक तैयार करने के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के साथ समन्वय भी करता है।

15. **पेटेन्ट, डिजाइन और व्यापार चिन्ह महानियंत्रक** : यह कार्यालय, पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970, डिजाइन अधिनियम, 1911, ट्रेड एण्ड मर्चेन्डाइस मार्क अधिनियम, 1958 और पेटेन्ट सूचना सेवा का प्रशासन करता है ।

16. **आर्थिक सलाहकार** : इसमें संगठन के स्थापना व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है: (i) यह आर्थिक नीतियों कें सभी मामलों पर परामर्श देता है (ii) औद्योगिक उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति और क्षमता के उपयोग की जांच करता है और औद्योगिक और आयात नीतियों के निर्माण में सहायता करता है (iii) ऋण नीति, ऋण आयोजना और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा विशिष्ट उद्योगों के सन्दर्भ में इसकी उपलब्धता संबंधी मामलों की जांच करता है और (iv) भारत में थोक कीमतों के सरकारी सूचक अंकों का संकलन और विश्लेषण करता है ।

17. **भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक को भुगतान** : इसमें उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन, 1976 में सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहित की गई मैसर्स बंगाल पोट्रीज लि. में प्राधिकृत व्यक्ति के रूप में निवेश किए गए निवेश के कुछ भाग का भुगतान करने के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण बैंक को भुगतान किए जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, क्योंकि कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट द्वारा डिनोटिफिकेशन स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

18. **पुनर्वास-असम सरकार को अनुदान** : इसमें असम समझौते के अन्तर्गत अशोक पेपर मिल्स लि. (जोगीगोपा इकाई) जिसका राज्य सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीकरण कर दिया गया है, को पुनः चालू करने के लिए असम राज्य सरकार को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

19. **राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण कोष को अन्तरण**: इस विधि की स्थापना आधुनिकीकरण और प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन के परिणाम स्वरूप उत्पन्न श्रमिकों की पुनःक्र तैनाती अथवा पुनः प्रशिक्षण की लागत की पूर्ति करने के लइ सहायता उपलब्ध कराने और औद्योगिक पुर्नसंरचना से प्रभावित श्रमिकों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा नेट उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गयी है ।

20. **अन्य स्कीमें** : इसमें सीमेंट एवं भवन सामग्री की राष्ट्रीय परिषद के लिए अनुदान, नमक लाइसेंस धारियों को ऋण और प्राद्योगिकी डाटा बैंक पर व्यय तथा अध्ययनों आदि पर व्यय के लिए अनुदान व्यवस्था है ।

11. **Research and Development of Automotive Industry:** Provides for research, development and testing of products in Automotive Engineering Industry, including(i) product design and development (ii) evaluation of automotive equipment and ancilliaries for endurance, roadworthiness and fuel efficiency and (iii) standardisation and technical information services.

12. **Payment to STC to cover losses due to Imported fatty acids to soap Industry:** Provides for subsidy to cover losses on fatty acids to be imported and supplied at reasonable rates to laundry soap industry, reserved for small scale sector.

13. **Development of Backward Areas:** Covers (i) assistance to State Governments to take up infrastructure development in identified growth centres in each 'No industry district' and setting up of 70 growth centres in the backward areas of the country, and (ii) transport subsidy on the transport costs of both raw materials and finished goods to and from industrial units in remote and inaccessible areas.

14. **Department of Explosives**: Provides for establishment costs of the Organisation which administers the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, Petroleum Act, 1934 and the Inflammable Substances Act, 1952 and respective rules framed thereunder. The establishment renders advice to all authorities on matters covered by these acts and imparts extensive training to police, airport security, senior police officials etc. in identifying explosives and deceptive devices. It also coordinates with the Bureau of Indian Standards for having specific standards for improving safety.

15. **Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks:** Administers the Patents Act, 1970, the Designs Act, 1911, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 and Patent Information Service.

16. **Economic Adviser**: Provides for establishment expenses of the Organisation which (i) renders advice on all matters of economic policies, (ii) examines trends in industrial production and capacity utilisation, assists in formulation of industrial and import policies, (iii) examines matters pertaining to credit policy, credit planning and its availability with reference to Industrial sector and specific industries and (iv) provides compilations and analysis of indices of wholesale prices in India etc.

17. **Payment to I.R.B.I. :** Provides for payment to Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India towards reimbursement of part of their investment made as authorised person in M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd. taken over by Government in 1976 under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, as the denotification has been stayed by Calcutta High Court.

18. **Rehabilitation-Grants to Assam Government**: Provides grants to State Government of Assam in terms of Assam Accord for the revival of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd. (Jogighopa Unit) since nationalised by State Government.

19. **Transfer to National Renewal Fund:** The Fund has been established to provide assistance to cover the costs of retraining or redeployment of labour arising as a result of modernisation and technology upgradation and also to provide a social safety net to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

20. **Other Schemes :** Provides for grants to National Council for Cement & Building Materials, loan to Salt licencees expenditure on Technology Data Bank and other expenditure on studies etc.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.52

भारी उद्योग विभाग Department of Heavy Industry

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		9.30	20.80	30.10	8.83	12.07	20.90	6.70	30.61	37.31
पूंजी	*Capital*		*159.70*	*115.74*	*275.44*	*151.66*	*177.78*	*329.44*	*125.30*	*113.58*	*238.88*
जोड़	**Total**		**169.00**	**136.54**	**305.54**	**160.49**	**189.85**	**350.34**	**132.00**	**144.19**	**276.19**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.49	1.49	...	1.42	1.42	...	1.64	1.64
उद्योग	**Industries**										
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
2. हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करेंट कार्यक्रम	2. High Voltage Direct Current Programme	2852	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	...	0.95	0.50	...	0.50
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2852	8.30	13.13	21.43	7.88	4.47	12.35	6.20	12.97	19.17
4. ब्याज सहायता	4. Interest Subsidy										
4.01 बर्न स्टैंडर्ड क. लि.	4.01 Burn Standard Company Ltd.	2852	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.70	5.70	...	...	...
4.02 माइनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी निगम लि.	4.02 Mining And Allied Machinery Corporation. Ltd	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.03 तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि.	4.03 Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd	2852	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	...	...
4.04 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन	4.04 Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	16.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*6.18*	*6.18*	...	*6.18*	*6.18*	...	*16.00*	*16.00*
जोड़-उद्योग	**Total-Industries**		**9.30**	**19.31**	**28.61**	**8.83**	**10.65**	**19.48**	**6.70**	**28.97**	**35.67**
5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	5. Non Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
सीमेंट उद्योग	**Cement Industries**										
5.01 भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	5.01 Cement Corporation of India	6854	...	20.00	20.00	...	0.85	0.85	...	...	...
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
5.02 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंटस लि.	5.02 National Instruments Ltd.	6858	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.70	0.70
5.03 भारत आपथल्मिक ग्लास लि.	5.03 Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	6858	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.37	2.37	...	1.40	1.40
5.04 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.04 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.35	12.35	...	9.60	9.60
5.05 नेशनल बाईसिकल कार-पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.05 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd	6858	...	5.00	5.00	...	4.75	4.75	...	3.00	3.00
5.06 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	5.06 Scooters India Ltd.	6858	...	16.00	16.00	...	15.20	15.20	...	11.45	11.45
5.07 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	5.07 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	27.50	27.50	...	11.35	11.35
5.08 माईनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	5.08 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	6858	...	8.00	8.00	...	10.60	10.60	...	8.05	8.05
5.09 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (इंडिया) लि.	5.09 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.10 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम	5.10 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	6858	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.32	3.32	...	3.50	3.50
5.11 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	5.11 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	10.00	10.00	...	9.50	9.50	...	7.00	7.00
5.12 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	5.12 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	6858	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.35	12.35	...	6.00	6.00
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
5.13 टैनरी एंड फुटवीयर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.13 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	5.50	5.50	...	6.22	6.22	...	4.50	4.50
5.14 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.14 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.15 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	5.15 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	6860	...	7.00	7.00	...	6.65	6.65	...	4.40	4.40
5.16 हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लि.	5.16 Hindustan Salts Ltd	6860	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.47	0.47	...	0.48	0.48
5.17 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन लि.	5.17 Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd	6860	...	0.74	0.74	...	0.70	0.70	...	0.40	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	...	*115.74*	*115.74*	...	*113.78*	*113.78*	...	*71.83*	*71.83*
6. पीएसयूएस के संबंध में स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन	6. *Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes for PSUs*										
6.01 सीमेंट एवं गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	6.01 Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	6854	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	...	...	...
6.02 इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	6.02 Engineering Industries	6858	...	...	...	...	59.50	59.50	...	49.50	49.50
6.03 उपभोक्ता उद्योग	6.03 Consumer Industries	6860	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50
घटाइए: राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-49.50	-49.50
		6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1.50	-1.50

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
निवल		Net	...	...	...	...	64.00	64.00	...	...	...
7. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना भिन्न निवेश सीमेंट और गैर-धात्विक खनिज उद्योग	7. *Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises* Cement & Non-Metallic Mineral Industries										
7.01 भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	7.01 Cement Corporation of India	4854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.75	41.75
8. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	8. Investments in Public Enterprises	4854	15.00	...	15.00	14.25	...	14.25	...	...	...
		4858	31.47	...	31.47	29.88	...	29.88	45.65	...	45.65
		4860	57.58	...	57.58	54.69	...	54.69	16.50	...	16.50
		4885	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	...	0.47	...	...	...
		6854	15.00	...	15.00	14.25	...	14.25	...	...	...
		6858	20.58	...	20.58	19.53	...	19.53	46.25	...	46.25
		6860	19.07	...	19.07	18.11	...	18.11	16.70	...	16.70
		6885	0.50	...	0.50	0.48	...	0.48	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*159.70*	...	*159.70*	*151.66*	...	*151.66*	*125.30*	...	*125.30*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***169.00***	***136.54***	***305.54***	***160.49***	***189.85***	***350.34***	***132.00***	***144.19***	***276.19***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Engineering Industries**										
8.01 भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि.	8.01 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	12858	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	106.26	106.26
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.	8.02 HMT Ltd	12858	12.00	35.00	47.00	11.40	35.60	47.00	...	86.76	86.76
8.03 हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि.	8.03 Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	12858	10.00	...	10.00	9.50	0.50	10.00	3.00	...	3.00
8.04 इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.	8.04 Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	12858	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	0.03	0.50	...	...	...
8.05 माइनिंग एंड अलायड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.	8.05 Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	12858	4.00	...	4.00	3.80	0.20	4.00	3.00	...	3.00
8.06 मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड	8.06 Maruti Udyog Limited	12858	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	100.00	100.00
8.07 स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि.	8.07 Scooters India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
8.08 नेशनल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स लि.	8.08 National Instruments Ltd.	12858	0.85	0.65	1.50	0.80	0.70	1.50	0.50	...	0.50
8.09 हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.	8.09 Hindustan Cables Ltd.	12858	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	73.00	16.89	89.89
8.10 इंस्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड	8.10 Instrumentation Ltd.	12858	2.00	6.00	8.00	1.90	6.10	8.00	...	6.50	6.50
8.11 भारत आपथैल्मिक ग्लास लि.	8.11 Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	12858	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	0.05	1.00	0.80	...	0.80
8.12 साईकिल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.12 Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
8.13 नेशनल बाईसिकल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.13 National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
8.14 एन्ड्रयु यूले एंड कम्पनी लि.	8.14 Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	12858	...	16.00	16.00	...	16.00	16.00	...	35.00	35.00
8.15 पुनर्वास उद्योग निगम लि.	8.15 Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.	12858	0.10	...	0.10	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
8.16 प्रागा टूल्स निगम लि.	8.16 Praga Tools Ltd.	12858	1.00	2.00	3.00	0.95	2.05	3.00	...	3.00	3.00
8.17 भारत यंत्र निगम लि.	8.17 Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.	12858	6.50	5.00	11.50	6.17	5.33	11.50	2.50	22.90	25.40
8.18 भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि.	8.18 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	12858	13.80	4.65	18.45	13.11	5.34	18.45	8.70	2.00	10.70
8.19 द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान	8.19 Fluid Control Research Institute	12858	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.25	0.25
जोड़-इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	**Total - Engineering Industries**		**52.05**	**284.50**	**336.55**	**49.41**	**287.14**	**336.55**	**91.90**	**379.56**	**471.46**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
8.20 भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	8.20 Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd	12860	0.65	...	0.65	0.61	0.04	0.65	0.10	...	0.10
8.21 टैनरी एंड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.21 Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	0.50	...	0.50	0.47	0.03	0.50	0.10	...	0.10
8.22 हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	8.22 Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd	12860	5.00	...	5.00	4.75	0.25	5.00	...	51.96	51.96
8.23 एन.ई.पी.ए. लि.	8.23 NEPA Ltd	12860	15.00	2.00	17.00	14.25	2.75	17.00	2.00	1.07	3.07
8.24 हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.	8.24 Hindustan Salts Ltd.	12860	1.50	0.50	2.00	1.42	0.58	2.00	3.00	0.26	3.26
8.25 हिन्दुस्तान फोटोफिल्म्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.	8.25 Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	12860	27.00	45.00	72.00	25.65	46.35	72.00	...	15.00	15.00
8.26 टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.26 Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	12860	27.00	...	27.00	25.65	1.35	27.00	28.00	...	28.00
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total - Consumer Industries**		**76.65**	**47.50**	**124.15**	**72.80**	**51.35**	**124.15**	**33.20**	**68.29**	**101.49**
सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	**Cement & Non-metallic Mineral Industries**										
8.27 सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	8.27 Cement Corporation of India Ltd	12854	30.00	50.00	80.00	28.50	51.50	80.00	...	77.00	77.00

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	IEBR	जोड़ Total
उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	**Other Outlays on Industries**										
8.28 राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.	8.28 National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	12885	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	0.05	1.00	0.20	0.15	0.35
जोड़	**Total**		**159.70**	**382.00**	**541.70**	**151.66**	**390.04**	**541.70**	**125.30**	**525.00**	**650.30**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	61.35	284.50	345.85	58.24	287.14	345.38	98.60	379.56	478.16
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	76.65	47.50	124.15	72.80	51.35	124.15	33.20	68.29	101.49
3. सीमेंट और धातु-भिन्न खनिज उद्योग	3. Cement and Non-Metallic Mineral Industries	12854	30.00	50.00	80.00	28.50	51.50	80.00	...	77.00	77.00
4. उद्योगों पर अन्य परिव्यय	4. Other Outlays on Industries	12885	1.00	...	1.00	0.95	0.05	1.00	0.20	0.15	0.35
जोड़	*Total*		*169.00*	*382.00*	*551.00*	*160.49*	*390.04*	*550.53*	*132.00*	*525.00*	*657.00*

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अंतर्गत भारी उद्योग विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **हाई वोल्टेज डाइरेक्ट करंट कार्यक्रम** : यह हाई स्पीड एच. वी. डी. सी. पारेषण के लिए देश में प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास की योजना है । यह योजना इलैक्ट्रानिकी विभाग, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और भारी उद्योग विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है ।

3. **अन्य व्यय** : इसके अन्तर्गत बी.पीएम.ई.एल और एस. आई.एल. को अपने कर्मचारियों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करने के लिए अनुदान और बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी लि., इण्डियन स्टैण्डर्ड वेगन कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लि. आदि के राष्ट्रीकरण के फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्राप्तियों में कमी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता** : इसके अन्तर्गत सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. को आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण** : नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए और कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए है ।

6. **स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना** : इसमें सरकारी उद्यम ब्यूरो द्वारा जारी मार्ग निर्देशों पर आधारित स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न-ऋणों द्वारा बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है ।

7. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना भिन्न निवेश : इसमें सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. की वित्तीय पुनर्सरचना के परिणामस्वरूप ऋणों का इक्वटी में प्रवर्तिन के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश** : सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए ऋण और इक्विटी के ज्यादातर 50 : 50 के अनुपात में बजटीय सहायता की व्यवस्था है जिससे विकास, विविधीकरण, नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन, आधुनिकीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास उप नगर आदि संबंधी स्कीमों को शुरू किया जा सके या जारी रखा जा सके ताकि उनके कार्य निष्पादन और लाभ में सुधार हो सके ।

8.01 **भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड** : यह कम्पनी विद्युत और अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि इस्पात, उर्वरक, धातुकर्म और खनिज उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उत्पादन उपस्कर, पारेषण और ढुलाई उपस्करों के विनिर्माण, पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने का कार्य कर रही है। कम्पनी ने टर्नकी आधार पर भारत और विदेशों में विद्युत स्टेशन सप्लाई किए हैं ।

8.02 **हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि.** : 1953 में स्थापित, धीरे-धीरे देश के 10 विभिन्न राज्यों में फैली हुई 16 इकाइयों और 22उत्पादन प्रभागों के साथ एक प्रमुख बहु इकाई और बहु-उत्पादन कम्पनी बन गई है । यह कम्पनी हाई प्रिसिशन मशीन टूल, मुद्रण मशीनरी, लैंप व लैंप बनाने की मशीनरी, ट्रैक्टर, हाथ की घड़ियों, होरोलोजिकल मशीनों और डेरी मशीनरी के उत्पादन का कार्य कर रही है ।

8.03 **हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : 1958 में निगमित की गई थी, इसमें तीन इंजीनियरी इकाइयां शामिल हैं - हैवी मशीन बिल्डिंग प्लांट, दी हैवी मशीन टूल संयंत्र और फाउन्ड्री फोर्ज संयंत्र । निगम इस्पात संयंत्र उपस्कर, उत्खनन, प्लानिंग मशीन, बोरिंग मशीन और कास्टिंग और फोरजिंग का भी उत्पादन करती है ।

8.04 **इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्टस (इंडिया) लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1970 में सात सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के सहायता संघ के रूप में हुई थी । इसका उद्देश्य मुख्य संविदाकारी कम्पनी के रूप में कार्य करते हुए भारत और विदेश में टर्नकी आधार पर औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करना है । जिनमें विभिन्न परियोजनाएं लौह, अलौह और संबंधित उद्योग, सिविल और संरचनात्मक कार्य, सामग्री संचालन से संबंधित परियोजनाएं आदि शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat:** It provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Heavy Industry.

2. **High Voltage Direct Current Programme:** The Scheme is for indigenous development of technology of high speed HVDC transmission. It is being implemented jointly by the Department of Electronics, Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Heavy Industry.

3. **Other Expenditure:** Provides mainly for grants to BPMEL & SIL for payment of compensations to staff and shortfall in the realisation by nationalised banks consequent on the nationalisation of Burn and Company Ltd., Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd., Braithwaite and Company (India) Ltd. etc.

4. **Interest Subsidy:** Subsidy to Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

5. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:** To meet cash losses and to provide working capital requirements.

6. **Voluntary Retirement Schemes** : Provides for budgetary support by way of non-plan loans to the Public Sector Enterprises for implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Schemes based on the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

7. **Non-Plan Investment in Public Enterprises**: Provides for conversion of loans into equity consequent upon financial restructuring of Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

8. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for budgetary support by way of loans and equity mostly in the ratio of 50 : 50 to the PSUs for taking up continuing schemes for development, diversification, renewal & replacement, modernisation, research & development, township etc. to improve their performance and profitability.

8.01. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of power generating equipment, transmission and transportation equipment for power boards and other core sectors of the economy like steel, fertilizer, metallurgical and mineral industries. The Company has supplied power stations on turnkey basis in India and abroad.

8.02. **Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.:** Established in 1953, has steadily grown into a major multi-unit and multi-product company with 16 units and 22 product divisions, spread over 10 different States of the Country. The Company is engaged in the production of high precision machine tools, printing machinery, lamp and lamp making machinery, tractors, wrist watches, horological machines and dairy machinery.

8.03. **Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.:** Incorporated in 1958, it comprises three engineering units - Heavy Machine Building Plant, Heavy Machine Tools Plant and the Foundry Forge Plant. The Corporation produces steel plant equipment, excavators, planing machines, boring machines and also castings and forgings.

8.04. **Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.:** Was established in 1970 as a consortium of seven Public Sector Units with the objective of operating as a prime contracting company for securing industrial projects on turnkey basis in India and abroad in various disciplines like ferrous, non-ferrous and allied industries, civil and structural works, material handling projects etc.

8.05 **माईनिंग एण्ड एलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना 1965 में की गई थी । कम्पनी का उद्देश्य भूमिगत कोयला खनन के लिए उपस्कर हेतु कोयला खनन उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

8.06 **मारुति उद्योग लिमिटेड** : यह ईंधन के कुशल प्रयोग वाली यात्री कारों तथा नवीनतम प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित हल्के वाणिज्यिक वाहनों के निर्माण के लिए भूतपूर्व मारुति लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण करके फरवरी, 1981 में निगमित की गई थी । जैसाकि मूल परियोजना में दिया गया था, परियोजना ने पूर्व उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग किया है । सरकार ने बाद में कम्पनी के 1000 सी. सी. की तीन बक्सों वाली कारों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया है । 3 बक्स वाली कारों का उत्पादन अक्टूबर, 1990 में शुरू हुआ है ।

8.07 **स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि.** : लखनऊ में स्थित है । इसका निगमन सितम्बर, 1972 में किया गया था और यह स्कूटर और तिपहिया स्कूटरों का निर्माण कर रही है ।

8.08 **नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्ट्स लि.** : यह कम्पनी जून, 1957 में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अंतर्गत निगमित की गई थी । इस कम्पनी ने भूतपूर्व मैथेमैटिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्ट्स आफिस की परिसम्पत्तियों और देनदारियों का अधिग्रहण किया । यह कम्पनी विभिन्न किस्म के सर्वेक्षण और आप्टिकल उपस्करों का उत्पादन और व्यापार कर रही है।

8.09 **हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि.** : यह कम्पनी भारत में आधुनिक दूर-संचार केबल्स के विनिर्माण का कार्य कर रही है । इसके रूप-नारायणपुर और हैदराबाद में दो कारखाने है । कंपनी ने इलाहाबाद में एक और आप्टीकल फाइबर केबल्स फैक्टरी स्थापित की है ।

8.10 **इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टेशन लि.** : इसकी स्थापना, अर्थव्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों जैसे कि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र, इस्पात संयंत्रों, उर्वरक संयंत्रों, तेल शोधन कारखानों और अन्य प्रक्रिया संयंत्रों को इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन और नियंत्रण प्रणालियां प्रदान करने में अधिकतम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से मार्च, 1964 में की गई थी । इसकी दो उत्पादन इकाइयां हैं - एक कोटा में और दूसरी पालघाट में ।

8.11 **भारत आप्थलमिक ग्लास लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1972 में की गई थी। यह कम्पनी आप्थलमिक ब्लैंक, फ्लिन्ट बटन, चश्मों के शीशों का निर्माण कर रही है।

8.12 **भारतीय साईकिल निगम लिमिटेड** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, मैसर्स सेन रेले के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीकरण कर के अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी । इसके दो विनिर्माण एकक है - एक आसनसोल में और दूसरा कल्याणी मे, जो 'रेले' ब्रान्ड नाम के अंतर्गत बाइसिकिलों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

8.13 **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय बाईसिकिल निगम लि.** : इस कम्पनी की स्थापना मैसर्स हिंद साईकिल लिमिटेड के स्वामित्व वाले उपक्रम का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अक्टूबर, 1980 में की गई थी इसके 'हिंद' ब्रांड नाम से साइकिलों के दो निर्माण एकक-एक गाजियाबाद में और दूसरा बम्बई मे है ।

8.14 **एन्ड्रयू यूले एण्ड कम्पनी लि.** : प्राथमिक रूप से विनिर्माण कार्यकलापो में संलग्न है, इस समय इस कम्पनी के आठ एकक है जो औद्योगिक पंखे और चाय की मशीने, एच. टी और एल. टी बिजली के उपस्कर, कान्ट्रेक्टर, ओवरलोड रिले, मोल्डीड कैस सरकिट बेकर्स, विद्युत और वितरण ट्रांसफार्मर, स्विचगियर, कनवेयर बैल्ट, फैन और वी बैल्ट, वायु-प्रदुषण नियंत्रण उपस्कर का निर्माण और चाय उत्पादन का काम करते हैं ।

8.15 **पुनर्वास उद्योग लि.** : इसकी स्थापना भूतपूर्व पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से अप्रैल, 1959 में की गई थी । निगम के 13 एकक हैं जो विभिन्न किस्म की वस्तुओं जैसे हथकरघा वस्त्र, पोलिएस्टर सूटिंग और शर्टिंग, साज-समान के कपड़े और तुर्की तौलिए, चमड़े के उत्पाद, सिले-सिलाए परिधान, डिब्बा बंद फल, स्टील फर्नीचर, आयरन कास्टिंग और कृत्रिम इस्पात ढांचों का उत्पादन करते हैं ।

8.16 **प्राग टूल्स लि.** : इस कम्पनी के तीन प्रभाग है अर्थात् (i) सिकन्दराबाद मे मशीन टूल प्रभाग (ii) हैदराबाद मे फोर्ज और फाउन्डरी प्रभाग और (iii) सी.एन.सी.प्रभाग । यह कम्पनी फरवरी, 1988 से एच.एम.टी.लि. की सहायक कम्पनी बन गई है । इस समय कम्पनी के मुख्य उत्पाद ये है : कटर और टूल ग्राइन्डर, सरफेस ग्राइन्डर, यूनीवर्सल मिलिंग मशीनें, कोपिंग लेथ, थ्रेड वोल्टिंग मशीनें और ड्रिलिंग मशीन फोरजिंग और उपकरण ।

8.17 **भारत यंत्र निगम लि.** : इसे जुलाई, 1986 को छः सहायक कम्पनियों अर्थात् भारत हैवी प्लेट्स एंड वाल्व्स, भारत पम्पस एंड कम्प्रेसर लि., त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि., रिचर्डसन एंड

8.05. **Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1965 with the objective of meeting the requirements of the coal mining industry for equipment for underground coal mining.

8.06. **Maruti Udyog Limited:** It was incorporated in February, 1981 after taking over the assets of the erstwhile Maruti Limited to manufacture fuel efficient passenger cars and light commercial vehicles based on the latest technology. The project has already been completed with full production capacity, as envisaged in the original project. The Government had later approved the Company's proposal to manufacture 1000 cc, 3-box car. The production of 3-box car has commenced in October, 1990.

8.07. **Scooters India Ltd.:** Located at Lucknow, it was incorporated in September 1972 and is engaged in the manufacture of scooters and three wheelers.

8.08. **National Instruments Ltd.:** It was incorporated in June, 1957 under Companies Act, 1956. It took over the assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Mathematical Instruments Office. It is engaged in production and trade of various types of survey and optical instruments.

8.09. **Hindustan Cables Ltd.:** It is engaged in the manufacture of sophisticated telecommunication cables in India. It has got two factories at Rupnarainpur and Hyderabad. The Company has set up another factory at Allahabad for the manufacture of optical fibre cables.

8.10. **Instrumentation Ltd.:** It was established in March, 1964 with the objective of attaining maximum self-reliance in providing instrumentation and control systems to key sectors of economy such as Thermal Power Plants, Steel Plants, Fertilizer Plants, Refineries and other process plants. It has two production Units - one at Kota and the other at Palghat.

8.11. **Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1972. The Company is engaged in the manufacture of flint buttons, optical glass, radiation shielding windows etc.

8.12. **Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.:** This was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertakings owned by M/S Sen-Raleigh Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Asansol and another at Kalyani - manufacturing bicycles under the brand name 'Raleigh'.

8.13. **National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.** Was formed in October, 1980 by nationalising the undertaking owned by M/s Hind Cycles Ltd. It has got two manufacturing units - one at Bombay and another at Ghaziabad- manufacturing cycles under the brand name 'Hind'.

8.14. **Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.:** Primarily involved in manufacturing activities, the Company at present has eight units which manufacture industrial fans and tea machinery, HT & LT electrical equipment, contactors, overload relays, moulded case circuit breakers, power distribution transformers, switchgears, conveyor belts, fans & V - belts, air pollution control equipment and production of tea.

8.15. **Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. :** Was set up in April, 1959 with the object of providing employment for displaced persons from former East Pakistan. The Corporation has 13 units which produce a variety of articles like handloom textiles, polyester suiting and shirtings, furnishing fabrics and turkish towels, leather products, ready-made garments, canned fruit, steel furniture, iron castings and fabricated steel structure.

8.16. **Praga Tools Ltd.:** The Company has three Divisions, viz (i) Machine Tool Division at Secunderabad (ii) Forge and Foundry Division at Hyderabad and (iii) CNC Division. The Company has become a subsidiary of H.M.T Ltd. from February, 1988. The main products of the Company at present are cutters and tool grinders, surface grinders, universal milling machines, copying lathes, thread volting machines and drilling machines, forgings and accessories.

8.17. **Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited:** It was incorporated as a Holding Company in July, 1986 with six subsidiaries, namely, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.,

कुडास लि., और ब्रिज एंड रूफ कम्पनी लि., के साथ धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया । कम्पनी का निगमित कार्यालय इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में है । बजट में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है.

8.18 **भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : इसे सितम्बर, 1986 में सात सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों अर्थात् बर्न स्टेंडर्ड कम्पनी लि., जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि., ब्रेथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि., भारत वैगन एंड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि., भारत प्रोसेस एंड मेकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स लि., बी. बी. जे. कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि., और लगन जूट कम्पनी लि. सहित धारक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया जिसका निगमित कार्यालय कलकत्ता में है । बजट में प्रावधान कम्पनी की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने और सहायक कम्पनियों को बजटीय सहायता देने के लिए है.

8.19 **द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान (एफ.सी.आर.आई.)** : द्रव्य नियंत्रण अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना द्रव्य उपायों तथा नियंत्रण उपायों से संबंधित गतिविधियों को अपनाने के लिए तथा न केवल इस देश में बल्कि दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के लिए भी प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और प्रवाह उत्पादों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यू.एन.डी.पी. परियोजना के रूप में की गई थी ।

8.20 **भारत लैदर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.** : इसकी स्थापना चमड़े की वस्तुओं के उद्योग के संवर्धन और विकास के लिए मार्च, 1976 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य आवश्यक आधारभूत ढांचे का सृजन करना और देश में प्रौद्योगिकी का सुधार करना और चमड़ा कामगारों के उत्पादों के विपणन में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

8.21 **भारत टेनरी तथा फुटवियर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड** : इसकी स्थापना 1969 में ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के रुग्ण एककों, जिन का नाम कूपर एलन और नोर्थवेस्ट टेनरी ब्रांच है, को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए की गई थी तथा यह चमड़े के सज्जित जूतों और जूते के संघटकों का उत्पादन करती है।

8.22 **हिन्दुस्तान कागज निगम लि.** : देश में इस निगम की स्थापना, मई, 1970 में लुगदी/कागज/अखबारी कागज के निर्माण करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । इसकी दो इकाइयां और 3 सहायक कम्पनियां है । हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड अपनी कमियों को दूर करने और अपनी इकाइयों और सहायक कम्पनियों में उत्पादन को सुदृढ़ बनाने में लगी हैं।

8.23 **नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि.** : भारत सरकार ने मिल का नियंत्रण 1958 में अपने हाथ में ले लिया । एक नई खोई पर आधारित अखबारी कागज परियोजना 414.46 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर अलीगंज, जिला मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित की जानी है । जब यह कार्यान्वित हो जाएगी तो यह परियोजना अखबारी कागज की पूर्ति में देश को आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर ले जाएगी।

8.24 **हिन्दुस्तान साल्टस लि.** : इसकी स्थापना अप्रैल, 1958 में की गई थी । यह कम्पनी नमक और ब्रोमीन के उत्पादन और बिक्री करने के काम में लगी हुई है । इसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी है जिसका नाम सांभर साल्टस लिमिटेड है ।

8.25 **हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि.** : यह कम्पनी नवम्बर, 1960 में निगमित की गई थी । यह कम्पनी संवेदनशील फोटो फिल्म, सिने पाजिटिव (काली और सफेद), सिने फिल्म ध्वनि निगेटिव, चिकित्सा संबंधी एक्सरे फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रही है । यह कम्पनी जम्बो रोल्स, सिने कलर पाजिटिव फिल्म, अमेच्योर रोल फिल्म, आदि का आयात करती ही और उन्हें तैयार उत्पादों में परिवर्तित करती है।

8.26 **टायर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : फरवरी 1984 में इसकी स्थापना की गई जिसमें मैसर्स इन्चेक टायर लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय रबड़ विनिर्माण लिमिटेड जैसे राष्ट्रीय उपक्रमों को शामिल किया गया । इस उपक्रम में आटोमोबाइल और साइकिल टायरों और ट्यूबों और अन्य रबड़ से बनी वस्तुओं जैसे कि फेन और वी-बैल्टों का उत्पादन किया जाता है।

8.27 **भारतीय सीमेंट कारपोरेशन** : इसकी स्थापना जनवरी, 1965 में की गई थी । इसका उद्देश्य देश में सीमेंट के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट कारखानों की स्थापना करना है। इसके 10 एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

8.28 **राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि.** : की स्थापना 1954 में देश के औद्योगिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी । इसके प्रचालन क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक परियोजनाएँ, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग परियोजनाएँ, ऊर्जा और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन शामिल हैं ।

Triveni Structurals Ltd., Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Richardson and Cruddas Ltd., and Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd. The Corporate Office of the Company is at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. Provision in Budget is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

8.18 **Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited:** Incorporated in September, 1986 as a Holding Company consisting of seven Public Sector Enterprises, viz. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.; Jessop and Co. Limited, Braithwaite & Co. Limited, Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, BBJ Construction Company Limited, and Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd., with corporate office at Calcutta. Provision in Budget is to meet Company's own requirements and to provide budgetary support to the subsidiaries.

8.19 **Fluid Control Research Institute (FCRI):** The Fluid Control Research Institute has been established at Palghat as a UNDP Project for undertaking activities connected with flow measuring and control devices and to provide the basic framework for technology development and flow products not only for this country but also for South-East Asia.

8.20. **Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was set up in March, 1976 for the promotion and development of leather and leather goods industry. Its objective is to create necessary infrastructure and also to improve technology in the country and to provide assistance in marketing the products of leather workers.

8.21. **Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in 1969 by taking over and amalgamating the sick units of British India Corporation, namely, Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches. It manufactures finished leather footwear and footwear components.

8.22. **Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.:** Was set up in May, 1970 with the objective of establishing pulp and paper and newsprint mills in the country. It has got 2 units and 3 subsidiaries. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is in the process of removing bottlenecks and stabilising the production in its units and subsidiaries.

8.23. **National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.:** The Government of India took over the controlling interest of the Mill in 1958. A new bagasse-based newsprint project is to be set up at Aliganj, District Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 414.46 crores. When implemented, this project will take the country towards self-sufficiency in supply of newsprint.

8.24. **Hindustan Salts Ltd.:** It was set up in April, 1958. It is engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt and bromine. It has a subsidiary company called Sambhar Salts Limited.

8.25. **Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Company Limited:** Incorporated in November, 1960, it is engaged in the manfuacture of photo-sensitised films, cine positive (black and white), cine films sound negative, medical x-ray films etc. It also imports jumbo rolls, cine colour positive films, amateur roll films, etc. and converts them into finished products.

8.26. **Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.:** Was incorporated in February, 1984 in which the nationalised undertakings of two sick companies, i.e., M/s Inchek Tyres Ltd. and National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. have been vested. It produces automobile and cycle tyres and tubes and other rubber goods like fan, V-belts etc.

8.27. **Cement Corporation of India Ltd.:** It was established in January, 1965 with the objective of setting up cement factories in public sector to achieve self-sufficiency in cement production in the country. It has got 10 operating units.

8.28. **National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.:** was established in 1954 to promote the country's industrial development. Its field of operation covers industrial projects, civil engineering projects, energy and technological upgradation.

उद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.53

सरकारी उद्यम विभाग Department of Public Enterprises

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	1.41	1.41	...	1.33	1.33	...	1.44	1.44
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		...	**1.41**	**1.41**	...	**1.33**	**1.33**	...	**1.44**	**1.44**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.25	1.25
2. अन्य व्यय	2.Other Expenditure	2852	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.19	0.19
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***1.41***	***1.41***	...	***1.33***	***1.33***	...	***1.44***	***1.44***

1. **सचिवालय :- आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अन्य व्यय :** इसके अन्तर्गत, विकासशील देशों के सार्वजनिक उद्यमों के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की सदस्यता के लिए भारत के अंशदान, जिसका भारत एक संस्थापक सदस्य है और निष्पादन में श्रेष्ठता के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को पुरस्कार प्रदान करने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services :** Provides for Secretariat Expenditure.

2. **Other Expenditure :** Includes provision for India's contribution to the membership of International Centre for Public Enterprises for Developing Countries of which India is a founder member and for meeting expenditure on grants of awards to public sector undertakings for excellence in performance.

उद्योग मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.54

लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामोद्योग विभाग

Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		220.84	99.64	320.48	196.18	99.64	295.82	222.35	99.52	321.87
पूंजी	*Capital*		*127.63*	*150.28*	*277.91*	*111.48*	*139.58*	*251.06*	*111.00*	*84.18*	*195.18*
जोड़	**Total**		**348.47**	**249.92**	**598.39**	**307.66**	**239.22**	**546.88**	**333.35**	**183.70**	**517.05**
लघु उद्योग	**Small-Scale Industries**										
1. लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त	1. Development Commissioner for Small-Scale Industries	2851	0.40	2.40	2.80	0.30	2.50	2.80	0.50	2.58	3.08
2. लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को अनुदान	2. Grants to National Small Industries Corpn. for development of Small Scale Industries	2851	5.30	4.50	9.80	4.80	4.50	9.30	4.80	4.40	9.20
3. ऋण गारंटी योजना	3. Credit Guarantee Scheme	2851	5.00	...	5.00	4.00	...	4.00	...	...	...
4. अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं	4. Other Small-Scale Industries Schemes	2851	27.41	17.53	44.94	16.03	17.43	33.46	49.15	17.33	66.48
		3601	4.03	...	4.03	4.03	...	4.03	2.88	...	2.88
		3602	0.12	...	0.12	0.04	...	0.04	0.02	...	0.02
		4851	1.48	...	1.48	1.48	...	1.48	1.00	...	1.00
		6851	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.01	...	0.01
		7601	1.90	...	1.90	0.90	...	0.90	0.45	...	0.45
		7602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.04	...	0.04
जोड़		*Total*	*35.04*	*17.53*	*52.57*	*22.58*	*17.43*	*40.01*	*53.55*	*17.33*	*70.88*
5. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को स्व-रोजगार प्रदान करने की योजना	5. Scheme for providing self-employment for educated unemployed	2851	57.00	...	57.00	50.00	...	50.00	45.00	...	45.00
खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग	**Khadi & Village Industries**										
6. खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	*6. Khadi and Village Industries Commission*										
6.01 खादी उद्योग	6.01 Khadi Industries	2851	50.30	40.00	90.30	47.30	40.00	87.30	47.30	40.00	87.30
6.02 अन्य ग्रामोद्योग	6.02 Other Village Industries	2851	20.70	...	20.70	19.70	...	19.70	19.70	...	19.70
जोड़		*Total*	*71.00*	*40.00*	*111.00*	*67.00*	*40.00*	*107.00*	*67.00*	*40.00*	*107.00*
7. नारियल जटा उद्योग	7. Coir Industries	2851	6.00	1.21	7.21	5.45	1.21	6.66	5.50	1.21	6.71
		3601	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28	0.28	...	0.28
		3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
		6851	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
		7601	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65
		7602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*1.26*	*8.26*	*6.45*	*1.26*	*7.71*	*6.50*	*1.26*	*7.76*
8. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र	8. District Industries Centres	2851	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	18.70	...	18.70	18.70	...	18.70	18.70	...	18.70
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		6851	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		7601	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	0.50	...	0.50
		7602	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*	...	*22.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
9. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	*9. Interest Subsidies*										
9.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	9.01 National Small Industries Corporation	2851	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
9.02 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खादी उद्योग)	9.02 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Industries)	2851	14.00	23.00	37.00	14.00	23.00	37.00	14.00	23.00	37.00
9.03 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (अन्य ग्रामोद्योग)	9.03 Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Other Village Industries)	2851	10.00	11.00	21.00	10.00	11.00	21.00	10.00	11.00	21.00
जोड़		*Total*	*24.00*	*34.00*	*58.00*	*24.00*	*34.00*	*58.00*	*24.00*	*34.00*	*58.00*
जोड़		*Total*	*24.20*	*34.00*	*58.20*	*24.20*	*34.00*	*58.20*	*24.20*	*34.00*	*58.20*
10. गहन ग्रामीण औद्योगिकीकरण कार्यक्रम	10. Intensive Rural Industrialisation Programme	2851	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	3.00
11. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises										
11.01 खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग	11.01 Khadi and Village Industries Commission	6851	...	150.00	150.00	...	139.30	139.30	...	84.00	84.00
11.02 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	11.02 National Small Industries Corporation	6851	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*150.10*	*150.10*	...	*139.40*	*139.40*	...	*84.00*	*84.00*
12. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	12. Investment in Public Enterprises	4851	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	8.00	...	8.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6851	115.00	...	115.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00
जोड़		*Total*	*120.50*	...	*120.50*	*105.50*	...	*105.50*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2851	0.78	...	0.78	0.73	...	0.73	0.70	...	0.70
		4851	0.25	...	0.25	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		6851	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13	...	0.13	0.13
जोड़		*Total*	*1.03*	*0.13*	*1.16*	*0.83*	*0.13*	*0.96*	*0.80*	*0.13*	*0.93*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***348.47***	***249.92***	***598.39***	***307.66***	***239.22***	***546.88***	***333.35***	***183.70***	***517.05***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	*Village & Small Industries*										
12.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम	12.01 National Small Industries Corporation	12851	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	8.00	...	8.00
12.02 के.वी.आई.सी.- खादी उद्योग	12.02 KVIC - Khadi Industries	12851	40.00	...	40.00	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00
12.03 के.वी.आई.सी.- अन्य ग्राम उद्योग	12.03 KVIC - Other Village Industries.	12851	75.00	...	75.00	65.00	...	65.00	65.00	...	65.00
जोड़	*Total*		*120.50*	...	*120.50*	*105.50*	...	*105.50*	*108.00*	...	*108.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay ***										
1. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	1. Village & Small Industries	12851	350.12	...	350.12	309.71	...	309.71	335.00	...	335.00
जोड़	*Total*		*350.12*	...	*350.12*	*309.71*	...	*309.71*	*335.00*	...	*335.00*

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

* *Inclusive of Works Outlay provided in the Demands of Ministrty of Urban Development.*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No 78	12851	0.15	...	0.15	0.05	...	0.05	0.15	...	0.15
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 79	12851	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*1.65*	...	*1.65*	*2.05*	...	*2.05*	*1.65*	...	*1.65*

1. **लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त** : यह देश में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के समन्वय हेतु प्रमुख अभिकरण है । यह, लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों, विस्तार केन्द्रों, क्षेत्रीय जांच केन्द्रों आदि के माध्यम से छोटी इकाइयों को बहुत सी सुविधाएं तथा सेवाएं भी प्रदान करता है जिनमें प्रौद्योगिकीय-आर्थिक-प्रबन्धकीय पहलुओं में सलाह देना, विपणन, निर्यात आदि में प्रशिक्षण और सहायता देना शामिल है।

2. **राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड** : एन. एस. आई. सी., किराया-खरीद पर मशीनों की पूर्ति, बाजार संवर्धन, स्वदेशी और आयातित दोनों प्रकार की कच्ची सामग्री की व्यवस्था, प्रोटोटाइपों आदि के विकास के माध्यम से लघु उद्योगों के विकास और संवर्धन के लिए उत्तरदायी है । यह प्रोटोटाइप विकास और टर्नकी परियोजनाओं के निर्यात के लिए प्रशिक्षण व सामान्य सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध कराता है ।

3. **ऋण गारण्टी योजना** : इस योजना के अंतर्गत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग-धंधों को बैंकों तथा ऋण देने वाली अन्य संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो अग्रिम दिये जाते हैं उनकी वापसी की गारण्टी इन उद्देश्यों से की जाती है कि छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग धंधों को हानि के विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान करके संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धि में बराबर वृद्धि होती रहे । हालांकि यह योजना समाप्त कर दी गई है ।

4. **अन्य लघु उद्योग योजनाएं** : इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः डेनिश सहायता से जमशेदपुर और भुवनेश्वर में तथा जर्मन सहायता से अहमदाबाद, औरंगाबाद और इंदौर में 5 नए टूल रूम की स्थापना करने, कन्नौज और फिरोजाबाद में स्थापित किए जा रहे नए पी.पी.डी.सी. के लिए अनुदानों और विद्यमान टूल रूम (पी.पी.डी.सी.) के लिए अनुदानों के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें आंकड़ों के संग्रहण जैसी चल रही योजनाओं और नई योजनाओं अर्थात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित आधार-संरचनात्मक विकास और यू. एन. डी. पी. की सहायता से आगरा और मद्रास में सी. एफ. टी. सी. के आधुनिकीकरण के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए स्वतः रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना** : इस योजना का उद्देश्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों द्वारा अपनी औद्योगिक इकाइयां/व्यापार आदि शुरू करने के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना है । सरकार द्वारा ऋण की 25 प्रतिशत राशि पूंजीगत सहायता के रूप में उधार देने वाले बैंकों को दी जाती है जिसे वे अन्ततोगत्वा लाभभोगियों को देते हैं । यह योजना निम्न आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों के लिए है।

6. **खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग** : आयोग की स्थापना, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार

1. **Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries**: is the nodal agency for coordinating the policies and programmes for the development of small scale Industries in the country. It also provides facility and services including consultancy in techno-economic-managerial aspects, training and assistance in marketing,export etc. to small units through Small Industries Service Institutes, Extension Centres, Regional Testing Centres etc.

2. **Grants to National Small Industries Corporation:** NSIC is responsible for promotion and development of Small Scale Industries through supply of machinery on hire purchase,market promotion, arrangement of both indigenous and imported raw materials, development of prototypes etc. It also provides for training and common facilities for prototype development and export of turn-key projects.

3. **Credit Guarantee Scheme**: is a scheme to guarantee repayment of advances granted by banks and other credit institutions to Small Scale Industries with the object of enlarging the supply of institutional credit to Small Scale Industries by offering protection against losses. The scheme has since been discontinued.

4. **Other Small Scale Industries Schemes:** Provides mainly for setting up of 5 new Tool Rooms at Jamshedpur and Bhubaneshwar with Danish assistance and at Ahmedabad, Aurangabad and Indore with German assistance, grants for new PPDCs being set up at Kannauj and Ferozabad, and grants for the existing Tool Rooms (PPDCs) etc. It also provides for continuing schemes like Collection of Statistics and for new schemes viz. Infrastructural Development for Small Scale Industries in rural areas, and modernisation of CFTCs at Agra and Madras with UNDP assistance.

5. **Scheme for providing self employment for educated unemployed:** aims at granting loans to educated unemployed for starting their own industrial units/business. 25% of loan is paid as capital subsidy by the Government to the lending bank to be ultimately passed on to the beneficiaries. The scheme is for the lower income group.

6. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission**: Set up under Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, to plan, organise

पैदा करने की दृष्टि से खादी और ग्रामोद्योगों, के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके आयोजन तथा कार्यान्वियन के लिए की गई है। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को खादी की खुदरा बिक्री पर रियायत देने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। जिससे उन्हें मिल के बने कपड़ो और खादी के कपड़ो के बीच कीमत के अन्तर कम करके मिल क्षेत्र से प्रतियोगिता कर पाने में आंशिक रूप से सहायता मिलती है जिसके फलस्वरूप खादी की बिक्री बढ़ सकती है।

7. नारियल जटा उद्योग : इसके अन्तर्गत कोयर बोर्ड, कोचीन को अनुदान और ऋण देने के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस बोर्ड की स्थापना नारियल जटा उद्योग अधिनियम, 1953 के अधीन नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास के लिए की गई है जिसमें नारियल जटा से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना भी शामिल है। इसमें नारियल जटा उद्योग के सरकारीकरण छूट, आदर्श नारियल जटा ग्राम के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था करना भी शामिल है।

8. जिला उद्योग केन्द्र : ग्रामीण तथा लघु उद्योगों के संवर्धन करने के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रोंमें, ये केन्द्र एक ही स्थान पर व्यवस्था के माध्यम से छोटे उद्यमियों को सभी सेवाएं और शहरी क्षेत्रों में लघु, छोटे और कारीगर अभिमुख औद्योगिक इकाइयों के विकास पर आधारित का विकास करना है ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध हों। राज्यों/संघ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित आयोजनागत योजना होने के कारण, इस पर होने वाला व्यय केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य/संघ सरकारों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है।

9. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता : इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग और साथ ही राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को भी ब्याज के एवज में आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

10. गहन ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण कार्यक्रम: इसके अन्तर्गत देश में चुने हुए जिलों में ग्रामीण उद्योगों के गहन विकास के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. सरकारी उद्यमों को गैर आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण:

11.01 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग : (i) सरकार के निर्णय के अनुसार खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को दिए गए पिछले ऋणों का नवीकरण करने (ii) इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए व्यवस्था है।

11.02 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम को ऋण, इसके कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण के लिए अग्रिम देने के लिए दिए जाते हैं।

12. सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश : इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उनकी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी व ऋण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है। इन उद्यमों और आ.ब.बा.स. के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I में दिया गया है।

12.01 राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम : राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम की स्थापना और इसका पंजीकरण कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किया गया था। इसके अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ लघु उद्योग की ईकाइयों को किराया खरीद आधार पर आयातित और स्वदेशी मशीनों की सप्लाई करना, कच्ची सामग्री और फालतु पुर्जों आदि की पूर्ति और वितरण, प्रौद्योगिकियों का उन्नयन और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण तथा सामान्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। पिछड़े और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में इसके क्रियाकलापों और सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए वैकल्पिक वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए इक्विटी के माध्यम से बजटीय समर्थन प्राप्त है।

12.02 और 12.03 खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की स्थापना खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की योजना तैयार करने, उनके कार्यान्वियन के लिए था। इसका उद्देश्य सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े व समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के कारीगरों के लिए खादी और कुटीर तथा ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्धन के माध्यम से ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए और अधिक रोजगार उत्पन्न करना था। इस प्रयोजन के लिए इसमें राज्य खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, खादी और ग्रामोद्योग संस्थानों आदि के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

13. अन्य योजनाएं : इनके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः राष्ट्रीय सहकारी प्रशिक्षण परिषद, भारतीय सहकारी संघ, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी संघ के लिए अनुदान और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों के संघ में निवेश के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है।

and implement programmes for development of khadi and village industries with a view to generating greater employment for rural population. Grants are given to K.V.I.C. for rebate on retail sales of khadi which helps in partly meeting competition from Mill Sector by reducing the price differential between the mill cloth and khadi cloth and consequently boosting up sales of khadi.

7. **Coir Industries**: Provisions made to meet expenses on account of grants and loans to Coir Board, Cochin, which has been set up under Coir Industry Act, 1953, to promote the development of Coir Industry in the country including promotion of export of coir products. The provision also includes funds for the centrally sponsored schemes for cooperativisation of coir industries, rebate and model coir villages.

8. **District Industries Centres:** For the promotion of village and small industries particularly in rural areas these centres provide all facilities and services to small entrepreneurs under a single roof. The main thrust of the programme has been on the development of small, tiny and artisan oriented industrial units in rural and semi-urban areas which could create large employment opportunities in such areas. This being a centrally sponsored plan scheme implemented by State/Union Territory Governments, the expenditure is shared by Central and State/Union Territory Governments.

9. **Interest subsidies**: Subsidy in lieu of interest mainly to Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also to National Small Industries Corporation.

10. **Intensive Rural Industrialisation Programme:** Provides funds for intensive development of rural Industries in selected districts, in the country.

11. **Non-Plan Loans to Public Enterprises:**

11.01. **Khadi and Village Industries Commission:** Provision is for (i) renewal of past loans given to K.V.I.C. as per Government decision and (ii) granting house building advance to its employees.

11.02. **National Small Industries Corporation :** Loan to N.S.I.C. is for giving house building advance to its employees.

12. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provides for equity and loans to the public sector enterprises to meet their requirement of finances for implementing the programmes under the schemes. The equity and loan-wise break up of the budget support to these enterprises and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

12.01. **National Small Industries Corporation:** N.S.I.C. was formed and registered under the Companies Act in 1955. Its functions, inter-alia, include supply of imported and indigenous machines to Small Scale Units on hire purchase basis, supply and distribution of raw materials, spares etc, internal marketing and external marketing, upgradation of technologies and provision of technical training and common facilities. The budgetary support through equity is for securing alternate finances for carrying out its activities and services in backward and hilly areas.

12.02 and 12.03 - **Khadi & Village Industries Commission :** K.V.I.C. has been set up under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 to plan, organise and implement programmes for development of Khadi and Village Industries. The aim is to generate greater employment for the rural population through the promotion of khadi and cottage and village industries. The provision is for giving loans for this purpose to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards, Khadi and Village Industries Institutions etc.

13. **Other Schemes**: Provides mainly for grants to National Council for Cooperative Training, National Cooperative Union of India, National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives and Investments in National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.55

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		13.83	83.68	97.51	9.92	85.73	95.65	13.28	85.46	98.74
पूंजी	*Capital*		*5.60*	...	*5.60*	*5.58*	...	*5.58*	*26.72*	...	*26.72*
जोड़	**Total**		**19.43**	**83.68**	**103.11**	**15.50**	**85.73**	**101.23**	**40.00**	**85.46**	**125.46**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.10	3.93	4.03	0.01	4.03	4.04	0.05	4.28	4.33
सूचना और प्रचार	***Information and Publicity***										
2. फिल्में	2. Films	2220	6.78	18.09	24.87	5.98	19.07	25.05	7.13	19.18	26.31
3. चलचित्रण फिल्मों का प्रमाणन	3. Certification of Cinematographic Films	2205	0.20	0.56	0.76	0.15	0.57	0.72	0.20	0.59	0.79
4. जन संचार में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण	4. Research & Training in Mass Communication	2220	0.70	1.25	1.95	0.50	1.28	1.78	0.50	1.33	1.83
5. विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार	5. Advertising and Visual Publicity	2220	0.71	23.66	24.37	0.20	23.29	23.49	0.68	23.94	24.62
6. प्रेस सूचना सेवा	6. Press Information Services.	2220	3.30	7.25	10.55	1.94	7.25	9.19	0.20	7.54	7.74
7. क्षेत्रीय प्रचार	7. Field Publicity	2220	0.95	8.18	9.13	0.42	8.10	8.52	0.75	8.39	9.14
8. संगीत और नाटक प्रभाग	8. Song & Drama Division	2220	0.50	5.04	5.54	0.37	5.04	5.41	1.65	5.28	6.93
9. प्रकाशन	9. Publications	2220	0.10	10.91	11.01	...	13.42	13.42	0.64	12.98	13.62
10. पी.टी.आई को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	10 Interest Subsidy to P.T.I.	2220	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
11. अन्य आर्थिक सहायता	11. Other Subsidies										
क) अखबारी कागज के आयात से हुई हानि	a) Loss on Import of Newsprint	2220	...	3.18	3.18	...	1.90	1.90	...	0.01	0.01
ख) देशी अखबारी कागज के लिए छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के अखबारों को आर्थिक सहायता	b) Subsidy to Small & Medium Newspapers on indigenous newsprint	2220	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.07	0.07	...	...	...
जोड़ आर्थिक सहायता	**Total Subsidies**		**...**	**3.19**	**3.19**	**...**	**1.97**	**1.97**	**...**	**0.01**	**0.01**
12. इमारतें और मशीनें	12. Buildings&Machinery	4220	2.80	...	2.80	3.08	...	3.08	22.72	...	22.72
13. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4220	1.40	...	1.40	1.25	...	1.25	2.00	...	2.00
		6220	1.40	...	1.40	1.25	...	1.25	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other Expenditure	2220	0.49	1.59	2.08	0.35	1.68	2.03	1.48	1.91	3.39
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***19.43***	***83.68***	***103.11***	***15.50***	***85.73***	***101.23***	***40.00***	***85.46***	***125.46***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises:**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
12.01 राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम	12.01 National Film Development Corporation	22220	2.80	3.57	6.37	2.50	3.57	6.07	4.00	2.84	6.84
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay ***										
1. सूचना और प्रचार	1. Information & Publicity	22220	19.43	3.57	23.00	15.50	3.57	19.07	40.00	2.84	42.84

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

1. **सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाः** इसमें मंत्रालय के मुख्य सचिवालय तथा इसके मुख्य लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

सूचना तथा प्रचार :

2. **फिल्में :** इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित गतिविधियों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, अर्थात (क) फिल्म प्रभाग, जो भारतीय तथा विदेशी दर्शकों को देश के जीवन के सभी महत्वपूर्ण पहलूओं के बारे में समाचार दर्शनों, लघुवृत्तचित्रों और वृत्तचित्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी देता है, (ख) फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय का स्थापना व्यय, (ग) फिल्मों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार, (घ) फिल्म महोत्सवों में पनोरमा आफ इंडियन फिल्म पर व्यय, (ड.) फिल्मोत्सव कम्पलेक्स, सिरिफोर्ट, नई दिल्ली, का अनुरक्षण (च) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार जो राष्ट्रीय और विदेशी सिनेमा की उत्कृष्ट फिल्मों को सुरक्षित रखता है, (छ) भारतीय बाल फिल्म सोसाइटी (एक स्वायत्त निकाय) को बच्चों के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण तथा वितरण करने के लिए अनुदान और (ज) भारतीय फिल्म और दूरदर्शन संस्थान को अनुदान जो भारत सरकार द्वारा निधिबद्ध एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो फिल्म निर्माण की कला और तकनीक में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

1. **Secretariat-Social Service :** This covers expenditure of the main Secretariat of the Ministry as well as its Principal Accounts Office.

Information and Publicity

2. **Films :** The provision under this head covers the following activities of the Ministry, viz. (a) Films Division, which disseminates information on all important aspects of the country's life to Indian and foreign audiences through news-reels, short films and documentaries; (b) Establishment expenses of Directorate of Film Festivals; (c) National Awards for Films; (d) Expenditure on Panorama of Indian Films in the Film Festivals; (e) Maintenance of Film Festival Complex at Siri Fort, New Delhi; (f) National Film Archives of India which preserves the best of national and foreign flim classics; (g) Grant to Children's Film Society, India (an autonomous body) which produces and distributes Films for children; and (h) Grants to Film & Television Institute of India, an autonomous body, funded by the Government which imparts training in the art and technique of film making.

3. **चलचित्रकला फिल्मों का प्रमाणन:** इसके अंतर्गत (i) फिल्म प्रमाणन केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और (ii) फिल्म प्रमाणन अपील न्यायाधिकरण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. **जन संचार में अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) भारतीय जन संचार संस्थान, जो एक स्वायत्त निकाय है और जो जन माध्यम में प्रशिक्षण तथा पत्रकारिता में पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित करता है (ख) अनुसंधान एवं संदर्भ प्रभाग, जो मंत्रालय और उसके माध्यम एककों, विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और समाचार पत्रों तथा माध्यम एजेंसियों के लिए माध्यम रूचि के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बुनियादी सूचना इकट्ठा करता है और उसका समन्वय करता है ।

5. **विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार :** इसके अंतर्गत विज्ञापन तथा दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विज्ञापन तथा अन्य प्रकाशित सामग्री के जरिए और साथ ही रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, प्रदर्शनियों तथा अन्य बाह्य प्रचार माध्यमों के जरिए जन अभियानों का कार्यक्रम बनाता है तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करता है ।

6. **प्रेस सूचना सेवा :** इसके अंतर्गत इनके लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है: (क) प्रैस सूचना ब्यूरो जो सरकार तथा प्रैस के बीच एक कड़ी के रूप में काम करता है तथा सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की प्रचार तथा जन सम्पर्क संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को देखता है, (ख) भारतीय प्रैस परिषद, जो एक वैधानिक संगठन है, और जो प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रयत्न करता है, को अनुदान, और (ग) प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया के माध्यम से गुटनिरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पूल के भारतीय समाचार पूल डेस्क का संचालन करने के लिए व्यवस्था ।

7. **क्षेत्रीय प्रचार :** इसमें क्षेत्र प्रचार निदेशालय तथा उसके जिला स्तरीय क्षेत्रीय एककों के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, सजीव मीडिया प्रोग्रामों, फोटो प्रदर्शनियों तथा संगोष्ठियों के माध्यम से व्यक्तियों के बीच विकास संबंधी संचार के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है ।

8. **संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग :** इसके अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के लिए है जो देश भर में फैले हुए अपने एककों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय विकास के विभिन्न कार्यों के बारे में, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जनसाधारण को अवगत कराने के लिए सजीव मनोरंजन के माध्यम का प्रयोग करता है ।

9. **प्रकाशन :** इसके अंतर्गत मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन के खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो कि विभिन्न किस्म के विषयों पर अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में समूल्य पुस्तकें, पत्रिकाएं और अन्य मुद्रित सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है । प्रकाशन प्रभाग हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और उर्दू में, 'इम्पलाएमेंट न्यूज' / 'रोजगार समाचार' साप्ताहिक भी निकालता है ।

10. **पी.टी.आई. को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अंतर्गत प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया को इसके समाचार और अनुलिपि परियोजना के लिए ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता देने पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

11. **अन्य आर्थिक सहायता :** यह व्यवस्था (क) छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के समाचार पत्रों को आयातित अखबारी कागज पर सीमा शुल्क में राहत देने के लिए की गई है । समाचार-पत्रों को पहले भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा राहत दी जाती है जो कि समाचार -पत्रों के लिए अखबारी कागज का आयात करता है और सरकार द्वारा इस राशि की राज्य व्यापार निगम को प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है । (ख) वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान देशी अखबारी कागज की आपूर्ति पर छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के अखबारों को दी गई आर्थिक सहायता के कारण पहले से चले आ रहे व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **भवन और मशीनरी :** इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है:- (क) सूचना भवन, दिल्ली (ख) फिल्म डिवीजन, बम्बई के लिए बहु-मंजिली इमारत, (ग) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय प्रचार निदेशालय के एककों के लिए कार्यालय और रिहायशी क्वार्टर, (घ) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे के लिए कार्यालय की इमारत, (ङ.) सिरिफोर्ट कम्प्लेक्स, दिल्ली में फिल्म महोत्सव निदेशालय द्वारा एक नए छोटे-थियेटर (च) प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय के प्रेस केन्द्र को सुदृढ बनाने और फिल्मस डिवीजन, बम्बई और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म अभिलेखागार, पुणे द्वारा उनके आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपस्कर प्राप्त करना ।

13. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** यह शीर्ष राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम को इक्विटी एवं ऋण द्वारा बजटीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए है ।

14. **अन्य खर्च :** इसके अन्तर्गत फोटो डिवीजन, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार और संचार के विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के लिए अंशदान की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

3. **Certification of Cinematographic Films:** The provision covers expenditure on (i) Central Board of Film Certification and (ii) Film Certification Appellate Tribunal.

4. **Research and Training in Mass Communication:** The provision under this head is for (a) *Indian Institute of Mass Communication*, an autonomous body which imparts training in mass media and conducts courses in journalism, and (b) *Research and Reference Division* which collects and collates basic information on subjects of media interest for providing assistance to the Ministry and to its Media Units, Indian Missions abroad and newspapers and media agencies.

5. **Advertising & Visual Publicity** : This covers expenditure of the DAVP which plans and executes publicity campaigns through advertising and other printed materials, as well as through Radio, T. V., Exhibitions and other out-door publicity media.

6. **Press Information Services:** This provides for expenditure (a) on the Press Information Bureau, which serves as a link between the Government and the Press and attends to the Publicity and Public relations requirements of various Ministrties/Departments of the Govt. (b) Grants to Press Council of India, a statutory organisation seeking to preserve freedom of the Press, and (c) for running India's News Pool Desk of Non-aligned News Agencies Pool through Press Trust of India.

7. **Field Publicity :** This covers expenditure of the Directorate of Field Publicity and its district level field units, engaged in inter-personal developmental communication through film shows, live media programmes, photo displays and seminars.

8. **Song and Drama Division :** Provision under this head is for Song & Drama Division which utilises live entertainment media for creating awareness amongst the masses particularly in rural areas about various activities of national development through its units spread all over the country.

9. **Publications :** This provides for expenditure of the Publications Division of the Ministry which publishes priced books, journals and other printed material in English, Hindi and Regional languages on a wide variety of subjects. Publications Division also brings out the weekly 'Employment News'/ 'Rozgar Samachar' in English , Hindi and Urdu.

10. **Interest Subsidy to P. T. I.:** This covers the expenditure involved in the grant of interest subsidy to Press Trust of India, for its News and Facsimile project.

11. **Other Subsidies :** The provision is for (a) graded relief to small and medium categories of newspapers from payment of customs duty on imported newsprint. This relief is first given by State Trading Corporation of India which imports the newsprint for the newspapers and the amount is reimbursed to the S.T.C. by the Government, and (b) meeting the spill over expenditure on account of subsidy given to small and medium newspapers on supply of indigenous newprint during the year 1989-90.

12. **Buildings & Machinery** : The provision is for capital expenditure on construction of (a) Soochna Bhawan, Delhi, (b) Multi-storeyed building of Films Division, Bombay, (c) Office and residential quarters for units of the Directorate of Field Publicity in the North-east, (d) Office building for National Film Archive of India, Pune, (e) a new mini-threatre by the Directorate of Film Festivals at Siri-Fort Complex, Delhi, (f) strengthening the Press Centre of Press Information Bureau and for acquisition of equipment by Films Division, Bombay and National Film Archive of India, Pune under their modernisation programmes.

13. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** This budget head is for providing budgetary assistance to N.F.D.C by way of equity and loan.

14. **Other Expenditure :** The provision is for expenditure of the Photo Division, Registrar of Newspapers for India and contribution to International Programme for Development of Communication.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.56

प्रसारण सेवाएं Broadcasting Services

क. वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		122.38	268.72	391.10	61.56	248.62	310.18	14.00	276.24	290.24
पूंजी	*Capital*		*163.05*	*5.09*	*168.14*	*38.63*	*4.17*	*42.80*	*60.00*	*3.53*	*63.53*
जोड़	**Total**		**285.43**	**273.81**	**559.24**	**100.19**	**252.79**	**352.98**	**74.00**	**279.77**	**353.77**
प्रसारण	***Broadcasting***										
आकाशवाणी	**Akashvani**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1. Direction & Administration	2221	3.76	8.29	12.05	1.43	7.72	9.15	4.13	7.79	11.92
2. अनुसंधान और विकास	2. Research and Development	2221	2.90	6.08	8.98	2.29	6.07	8.36	3.53	6.42	9.95
3. परिचालन व्यय :	*3. Operational Expenses:*										
3.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	3.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	13.21	29.08	42.29	7.39	27.70	35.09	14.19	29.79	43.98
3.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	3.02 Programme Services	2221	38.29	89.85	128.14	15.49	91.07	106.56	45.92	94.20	140.12
3.03 समाचार सेवाएं	3.03 News Services	2221	1.32	9.42	10.74	0.05	9.38	9.43	1.13	9.47	10.60
3.04 विदेश सेवाएं	3.04 External Services	2221	0.43	2.18	2.61	0.02	2.29	2.31	0.41	2.32	2.73
3.05 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	3.05Commercial Services	2221	0.15	10.93	11.08	0.01	10.69	10.70	0.20	11.09	11.29
3.06 अन्य व्यय	3.06 Other Expenditure	2221	0.32	5.92	6.24	0.11	3.58	3.69	0.49	3.75	4.24
जोड़-प्रचालन व्यय	**Total-Operational expenses**		**53.72**	**147.38**	**201.10**	**23.07**	**144.71**	**167.78**	**62.34**	**150.62**	**212.96**
4. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	*4. Less - Receipts*	*0221*	...	*-36.00*	*-36.00*	...	*-40.00*	*-40.00*	...	*-42.80*	*-42.80*
5. निवल	*5. Net*		*53.72*	*111.38*	*165.10*	*23.07*	*104.71*	*127.78*	*62.34*	*107.82*	*170.16*
6. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6. Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	2221	...	1.96	1.96	...	6.91	6.91	-60.00	8.42	-51.58
7. पूंजीगत व्यय:	*7. Capital Expenditure:*										
7.01 स्टूडियो	7.01 Studios	4221	42.67	0.08	42.75	31.11	0.17	31.28	45.42	0.10	45.52
7.02 ट्रांसमीटर	7.02 Transmitters	4221	76.02	...	76.02	51.04	...	51.04	79.55	...	79.55
7.03 इमारती उपस्कर आदि	7.03 Buildings & Equipments etc	4221	34.67	...	34.67	24.26	0.78	25.04	29.40	0.03	29.43
7.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	7.04 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-83.00	-0.08	-83.08	-83.00	-0.17	-83.17	-126.00	...	-126.00
7.05 नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन निधि	7.05 Renewal and Replacement Fund	4221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.06 अन्य व्यय	7.06 Other Expenditure	4221	1.26	1.44	2.70	1.24	1.36	2.60	0.63	1.59	2.22
जोड़-पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***71.62***	***1.44***	***73.06***	***24.65***	***2.14***	***26.79***	***29.00***	***1.72***	***30.72***
जोड़- आकाशवाणी	**Total Akashvani**		**132.00**	**129.15**	**261.15**	**51.44**	**127.55**	**178.99**	**39.00**	**132.17**	**171.17**
दूरदर्शन	**Doordarshan:**										
1. निदेशन और प्रशासन	1.Direction & Administration	2221	0.15	5.82	5.97	0.54	5.60	6.14	1.10	5.84	6.94
2. परिचालन व्यय	*2. Operational Expenses:*										
2.01 परिचालन और रख-रखाव	2.01 Operation & Maintenance	2221	15.89	43.54	59.43	10.87	43.60	54.47	18.75	46.44	65.19
2.02 कार्यक्रम सेवाएं	2.02 Programme Services	2221	45.90	111.92	157.82	23.35	107.68	131.03	54.14	115.00	169.14
2.03 वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं	2.03 Commercial Services	2221	...	34.84	34.84	...	45.15	45.15	...	49.67	49.67
2.04 अन्य व्यय	2.04 Other Expenditure	2221	0.06	36.37	36.43	0.01	17.10	17.11	0.01	30.88	30.89
जोड़ - परिचालन व्यय	**Total-Operational expenses**		**61.85**	**226.67**	**288.52**	**34.23**	**213.53**	**247.76**	**72.90**	**241.99**	**314.89**
3. घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	*3. Less - Receipts*	*0221*	...	*-228.00*	*-228.00*	...	*-300.00*	*-300.00*	...	*-330.00*	*-330.00*
4. निवल	*4. Net*		*61.85*	*-1.33*	*60.52*	*34.23*	*-86.47*	*-52.24*	*72.90*	*-88.01*	*-15.11*
5. वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	5 Net Transfers to/from Commercial Revenues	2221	...	136.52	136.52	...	204.08	204.08	-70.00	227.96	157.96
6. पूंजीगत व्यय:	*6 Capital Expenditure:*										
6.01 स्टूडियो	6.01 Studios	4221	84.81	0.02	84.83	47.87	0.37	48.24	74.83	0.01	74.84
6.02 ट्रांसमीटर	6.02 Transmitters	4221	70.69	0.01	70.70	48.21	0.11	48.32	62.91	0.02	62.93
6.03 इमारतें और उपस्कर	6.03 Buildings & Equipments	4221	32.26	1.05	33.31	14.98	0.39	15.37	53.13	0.02	53.15
6.04 वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण	6.04 Net Transfer to /from Commercial Revenues Fund	4221	-97.37	-0.03	-97.40	-97.37	-0.74	-98.11	-160.16	-0.04	-160.20
6.05 अन्य व्यय	6.05. Other Expenditure	4221	1.04	2.60	3.64	0.29	1.90	2.19	0.29	1.80	2.09
		6250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.04*	*2.60*	*3.64*	*0.29*	*1.90*	*2.19*	*0.29*	*1.80*	*2.09*
जोड़- पूंजीगत व्यय	***Total Capital Expenditure***		***91.43***	***3.65***	***95.08***	***13.98***	***2.03***	***16.01***	***31.00***	***1.81***	***32.81***
जोड़- दूरदर्शन	**Total- Doordarshan**		**153.43**	**144.66**	**298.09**	**48.75**	**125.24**	**173.99**	**35.00**	**147.60**	**182.60**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***285.43***	***273.81***	***559.24***	***100.19***	***252.79***	***352.98***	***74.00***	***279.77***	***353.77***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
प्रसारण	Broadcasting	22221	285.43	180.37	465.80	100.19	180.37	280.56	74.00	416.16	490.16

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Developement

ध्वनि प्रसारण (आकाशवाणी)

राजस्व भाग

1. **निदेशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी महानिदेशालय तथा आकाशवाणी के वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **अनुसंधान और विकास :** इस कार्य के दो भाग है:- आयोजना और विकास तथा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण । पहले भाग के अंतर्गत, आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य अभियंताओं, जो आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं की आयोजना तैयार करने और विकास तथा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन संस्थापनाओं के अनुरक्षण के लिये उत्तरदायी है, द्वारा किये जाने वाले व्यय, तथा दूसरे भाग के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है । दूसरा कार्य रेडियो और दूरदर्शन दोनों से संबंधित है ।

3.01. **परिचालन और रख-रखाव:** इसके अन्तर्गत उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों के प्रचालन तथा रख-रखाव और आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रीय भंडार कार्यालय हेतु सामान और फालतू पुर्जों की इकट्ठी खरीद के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम तैयार करने से संबंधित व्यय और आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों के रोजमर्रा के कामकाज व रखरखाव के लिए आवश्यक खर्चों तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध ट्रांसमीटरों के खर्चों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.03. **समाचार सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समाचार सेवा प्रभाग और मानीटरिंग सेवा के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.04. **विदेश सेवाएं:** इसके अन्तर्गत समुद्र पार श्रोताओं के लिए अनेक भारतीय तथा विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण पर विदेश सेवा प्रभाग द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3.06. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं:** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी के सभी वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्र मुख्यतः वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने और उनके प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3.07. **अन्य व्यय:** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) "श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्यकलाप अर्थात आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियाओं को जानने से संबंधित अध्ययनों हेतु व्यय तथा (ii) उचन्त, जिसके अंतर्गत आकाशवाणी के संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण के लिये आवश्यक कल-पुर्जों/भंडारों संबंधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

4. **प्राप्तियां:** प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण से संबंधित है ।

6. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अंतरण :** इसके अंतर्गत अव्यपगत निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7. **पूंजी भाग**

7.01. **स्टूडियो:** इसके अन्तर्गत, स्टूडियो, भवनों का निर्माण करने, स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

7.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना के लिए भवनों के निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटर उपस्कर खरीदने और उसकी स्थापना करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसके अन्तर्गत (i) आकाशवाणी की विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं, और (ii) आकाशवाणी की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं के निर्माण और संस्थापन कार्यों में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों, यात्रा-भत्तों तथा अन्य खर्चों और आकाशवाणी की अन्य योजनाओं के लिये किये जाने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से अंतरण:** इसके अंतर्गत, एन.एल.एफ. निधि को अंतरित की जाने वाली राशि तथा इस निधि में से खर्च किये जाने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था है ।

7.06. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है: (i) जोनल मुख्य इंजीनियरों और सिविल निर्माण विंग के कार्यालयों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने वाले कलपुर्जों और संयंत्रों की खरीद और उनके क्षेत्रों से संबंधित अन्य तकनीकी क्रियाकलापों पर होने वाला व्यय, और (ii) उन उपस्करों की खरीद करना जिनकी अदायगी की व्यवस्था इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती है ।

SOUND BROADCASTING (AKASHVANI)

Revenue Section

1. **Direction and Administration :** Provides for the expenditure of the Directorate General, All India Radio and Pay and Accounts Offices, All India Radio.

2. **Research and Development :** The activity has two components viz., Planning and Development and Research and Training. The first component provides for the expenditure incurred by the Offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of All India Radio, who are responsible for Planning and Development of Plan projects and maintenance of AIR and TV installations and the Second component provides for the expenditure involved on research and training. The latter activity is, for both Radio and TV.

3.01. **Operation and Maintenance :** The provision is for meeting expenditure on the operation and maintenance of High power Transmitters and centralised procurement and deployment of stores and spares for Radio stations through Central Stores office.

3.02 **Programme Services :** Provides for expenditure on production of programmes and on running expenditure required for day-to-day operation and maintenance of all stations of AIR, including transmitters attached to the stations.

3.03 **News Services :** Covers the expenditure of News Services Division and on the Monitoring Service.

3.04 **External Services :** Provision under this activity covers the expenditure incurred by External Services Division on broadcast in several Indian and foreign languages for overseas listeners.

3.06. **Commercial Services :** The expenditure in respect of all commercial broadcasting service centres of AIR has been provided for under this activity. The Commercial Broadcasting Services centres, are mainly responsible for preparation and broadcasting of commercial programmes.

3.07. **Other Expenditure :** Provides for (i) the activity 'Listeners Research' which covers the expenditure on studies undertaken to ascertain reaction of audience to the various programmes broadcast by All India Radio and (ii) Suspense, which covers expenditure on purchase of spares/stores required for maintenance of All India Radio installations.

4. **Receipts :** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercial broadcasting.

6. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenues Fund :** Provides for the amount transferable to the Non-lapsable fund and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7. **Capital Section**

7.01 **Studios:** Provision covers expenditure on construction of studios, buildings, purchase of studio equipment and its installation.

7.02 **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of buildings to house transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installation.

7.03 **Buildings and Equipments:** Provision is for (i) expenditure to be incurred on Miscellaneous Works Schemes of All India Radio and (ii) for salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenses of installation staff employed in construction and installation of capital projects and on other schemes of All India Radio.

7.04 **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

7.06 **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and plants by offices of Zonal Chief Engineers and Civil Construction Wing for installation and other technical activities pertaining to their zones and (ii) purchase of equipments for which payments are made under this head .

दूरदर्शन :

राजस्व भाग :

1. **निर्देशन और प्रशासन :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्य निदेशालय और वेतन तथा लेखा कार्यालय, दूरदर्शन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। यह निदेशालय पूरे संगठन का नियंत्रण करता है, भारत में दूरदर्शन सेवाओं से संबंधित नीतियां तैयार करता है तथा आयोजनागत परियोजनाओं और रूपरेखाओं को तैयार करने के लिये उत्तरदायी है।

2.01. **प्रचालन और रखरखाव :** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय खरीद और भंडार कार्यालय के माध्यम से दूरदर्शन, उपग्रह दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों, पारेषण केन्द्रों के लिए रखरखाव सामान, फालतू पुर्जों और टेपों की केन्द्रीयकृत रूप से खरीद और उनके उपयोग से संबंधित व्यय और (ii) कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों से जुड़े दूरदर्शन पारेषण के प्रचालन और रख-रखाव के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.02. **कार्यक्रम सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम तैयार करने संबंधी कार्यों हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रम तैयार करने वाले केन्द्रों द्वारा व्यय तथा इन केन्द्रों से संबद्ध स्टुडियो और ट्रांसमीटरों आदि के परिचालन और रख-रखाव संबंधी व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.03. **वाणिज्यिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन वाणिज्यिक सेवाओं और विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को कमीशन का भुगतान करने से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2.04. **अन्य व्यय :** इसके अन्तर्गत, (i) "श्रोता अनुसंधान" कार्य-कलाप के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के बारे में दर्शकों/श्रोताओं की प्रतिक्रियाओं को जानने से संबंधित स्टुडियो आदि पर व्यय, (ii) अतिरिक्त कल-पुर्जों/भंडार के रख-रखाव अथवा खरीद के लिए आवश्यक उचन्त व्यवस्था।

3. **प्राप्तियां :** इन प्राप्तियों के अनुमान मुख्य रूप से दूरदर्शन पर वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित हैं। 1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 63.94 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दूरदर्शन के वाणिज्यिक अर्जन के कारण हुई है।

5. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण:** इसमें एन.एल.एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

6. **पूंजी भाग**

6.01. **स्टूडियो :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो, भवनों के निर्माण, दूरदर्शन स्टूडियो उपस्कर की खरीद तथा उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.02. **ट्रांसमीटर :** इसके अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों को रखने के लिए भवन निर्माण, ट्रांसमीटिंग उपस्कर की खरीद और उनकी स्थापना से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.03. **भवन और उपस्कर :** इसमें (i) दूरदर्शन के विविध निर्माण कार्य योजनाओं के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय और (ii) स्थापना व्यय जैसे कि स्टाफ का वेतन, भत्ते, यात्रा व्यय और "अन्य व्यय" जो पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के निर्माण/संस्थापन कार्य पर मात्र नियोजित स्टाफ के लिए है, व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.04. **वाणिज्यिक राजस्व निधि को/से निवल अन्तरण :** इसमें एन. एल. एफ. को अन्तरित की जाने वाली राशि और इस निधि में से होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

6.05. **अन्य व्यय :** इसमें निम्नलिखित पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :- (i) आकाशवाणी के क्षेत्रीय मुख्य इंजीनियरों के कार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कल पुर्जों और यन्त्रों की खरीद व अन्य तकनीकी कार्यकलापों से संबंधित व्यय, ये कार्यालय दूरदर्शन परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन और दूरदर्शन प्रतिस्थापनों के रख-रखाव का काम करते हैं; (ii) भण्डार सामग्री और उपस्कर की खरीद करना, जिसके लिए अदायगियां इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत की जाती हैं; (iii) तथा दूरदर्शन द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को दिये गये ऋण।

DOORDARSHAN :

***Revenue Section* :**

1. **Direction & Administration:** Covers expenditure on main Directorate and Pay and Acounts Office, Doordarshan. The Directorate controls the organisation as a whole, formulates policies in relation to television services in India and is responsible for formation of Plan Projects, designs etc.

2.01. **Operation and Maintenance:** Covers expenditure on (i) centralised procurement and deployment of maintenance stores spares and tapes for Doordarshan Kendras and Upgrah Doordarshan Kendras, Transmitting Centres through Central Purchase and Store Office and (ii) operation and maintenance of relay TV transmitter, other than that attached with Programme Production Centres.

2.02. **Programme Services:** Provides for expenditure incurred by various Programme Producing Kendras/Centres in connection with programme production activities of Doordarshan and includes expenditure on operation and maintenance of studios and transmitters attached to those Kendras/Centres.

2.03. **Commercial Services:** Expenditure on TV commercial services and payment of commission to advertising agencies is incurred under this activity.

2.04. **Other Expenditure:** Provision for (i) expenditure on studios to ascertain reaction of audience to various programmes provided under the activity 'Listeners Research' (ii) Suspense provision required for purchase of maintenance spares/stores.

3. **Receipts:** Estimates of receipts are mainly on account of commercials over Television. Increase in RE 1991-92 and BE 1992-93 over BE 1991-92 is due to increase in Doordarshan's commercial earnings.

5. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to N.L.F. and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

6. ***Capital Section* :**

6.01. **Studios:** Covers expenditure on construction of TV studios buildings, purchase of TV studios equipment and its installation.

6.02. **Transmitters:** Covers expenditure on construction of building to house the TV Transmitters, purchase of transmitting equipment and its installations.

6.03. **Building and Equipments:** Provides for (i) expenditure required for Miscellaneous Works Schemes of Doordarshan and (ii) establishment expenditure like salaries, allowances, travel expenses and other expenditure on the staff exclusively deployed on construction/installation of Capital projects.

6.04. **Net transfer to/from Commercial Revenue Fund:** Provides for the amount transferable to NLF and the expenditure incurred from out of this fund.

6.05. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure required to be incurred on (i) purchase of tools and instruments for installation and other technical activities of offices of Zonal Chief Engineers of AIR which look after bringing up of TV projects and maintenance of TV installations, (ii) Purchase of stores materials and equipment for which payments are made under this head and (iii) Loans given by Doordarshan to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

श्रम मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LABOUR

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.57

श्रम मंत्रालय Ministry Of Labour

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		83.97	299.57	383.54	67.46	296.87	364.33	89.66	301.53	391.19
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**83.97**	**299.57**	**383.54**	**67.46**	**296.87**	**364.33**	**89.66**	**301.53**	**391.19**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.75	3.75	...	3.95	3.95
श्रम और रोजगार	***Labour And Employment***										
श्रम	**Labour**										
2. औद्योगिक संबंध	2. Industrial Relations	2230	3.41	5.91	9.32	2.12	5.91	8.03	2.51	5.88	8.39
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.41*	*5.91*	*9.32*	*2.12*	*5.91*	*8.03*	*2.51*	*5.88*	*8.39*
3. कार्य परिस्थितियां तथा सुरक्षा	3. Working Conditions and Safety	2230	1.34	8.86	10.20	1.26	8.72	9.98	1.20	8.92	10.12
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*1.34*	*8.86*	*10.20*	*1.26*	*8.72*	*9.98*	*1.20*	*8.92*	*10.12*
4. श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं	4. Labour Welfare Schemes	2230	...	22.09	22.09	...	20.81	20.81	...	22.55	22.55
		3601	...	4.93	4.93	...	4.68	4.68	...	4.90	4.90
		4250	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.18	0.18
		6250	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.54	0.54	...	0.55	0.55
जोड़		*Total*	...	*27.75*	*27.75*	...	*26.20*	*26.20*	...	*28.18*	*28.18*
5. खान श्रम निधियों में / से निवल अन्तरण	5. Net Transfer to / from Mines Labour Funds	2230	...	-0.34	-0.34	...	0.94	0.94	...	0.10	0.10
		3601	...	-4.93	-4.93	...	-4.68	-4.68	...	-4.90	-4.90
		4250	...	-0.18	-0.18	...	-0.17	-0.17	...	-0.18	-0.18
		6250	...	-0.55	-0.55	...	-0.54	-0.54	...	-0.55	-0.55
जोड़		*Total*	...	*-6.00*	*-6.00*	...	*-4.45*	*-4.45*	...	*-5.53*	*-5.53*
श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Social Security for Labour**										
6. कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971	6. Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971	2230	...	204.53	204.53	...	202.42	202.42	...	204.59	204.59
7. औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा सबद्ध योजना	7. Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers	2230	...	24.30	24.30	...	24.30	24.30	...	24.30	24.30
9. आसाम में बागान कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवार पेंशन एव-जीवन बीमा योजना	8. Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam	2230	...	4.31	4.31	...	4.31	4.31	...	4.25	4.25
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*4.31*	*4.31*	...	*4.31*	*4.31*	...	*4.25*	*4.25*
जोड़-श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा	**Total- Social Security for Labour**		...	**233.14**	**233.14**	...	**231.03**	**231.03**	...	**233.14**	**233.14**
9. श्रमिक शिक्षा	9. Labour Education	2230	2.43	5.99	8.42	2.23	5.76	7.99	3.00	6.56	9.56
10. बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास	10. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2230	0.11	...	0.11	0.11	...	0.11	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	3.46	...	3.46	3.00	...	3.00	1.90	...	1.90
जोड़		*Total*	*3.57*	...	*3.57*	*3.11*	...	*3.11*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
11. अन्य योजनाएं	11. Other items	2230	8.06	5.02	13.08	7.00	5.61	12.61	5.63	5.33	10.96
		3601	0.40	...	0.40	0.22	...	0.22	0.24	...	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*8.46*	*5.02*	*13.48*	*7.22*	*5.61*	*12.83*	*5.87*	*5.33*	*11.20*
जोड़ - श्रम	**Total - Labour**		**19.21**	**280.67**	**299.88**	**15.94**	**278.78**	**294.72**	**14.58**	**282.48**	**297.06**
रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Employment and Training**										
12. शिल्पकारों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण	12. Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors	2230	17.44	9.74	27.18	16.35	9.25	25.60	16.97	9.50	26.47
13. अन्य योजनाएं	13. Other Schemes	2230	1.01	4.76	5.77	1.01	4.52	5.53	1.01	5.00	6.01
		3601	46.19	...	46.19	33.83	...	33.83	56.65	...	56.65
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*47.21*	*4.76*	*51.97*	*34.89*	*4.52*	*39.41*	*57.91*	*5.00*	*62.91*
जोड़-रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण	**Total-Employment and Training**		**64.65**	**14.50**	**79.15**	**51.24**	**13.77**	**65.01**	**74.88**	**14.50**	**89.38**
जोड़-श्रम और रोजगार	**Total-Labour and Employment**		**83.86**	**295.17**	**379.03**	**67.18**	**292.55**	**359.73**	**89.46**	**296.98**	**386.44**
14. अनु.जा.,अनु. जन जाति व अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	14. Welfare of SC , STand other Backward Classes	2225	0.11	0.60	0.71	0.28	0.57	0.85	0.20	0.60	0.80
15. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	15. Aid Material & Equipments - Gross	3606	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.82	0.82
घटाइये - कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्षों को अंतरण	*Deduct - Transfer to Functional Major Heads*	*3606*	...	*-0.82*	*-0.82*	...	*-0.77*	*-0.77*	...	*-0.82*	*-0.82*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Aid Material & Equipments - Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***83.97***	***299.57***	***383.54***	***67.46***	***296.87***	***364.33***	***89.66***	***301.53***	***391.19***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*										
1. श्रम और रोजगार	1. Labour and Employment	22230	94.89	...	94.89	71.10	...	71.10	101.80	...	101.80
2. अनु. जाति, अनु. जनजाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of SC, ST& other Backward Classes	22225	0.11	...	0.11	0.28	...	0.28	0.20	...	0.20
			95.00	...	95.00	71.38	...	71.38	102.00	...	102.00

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No. 78	2.20	...	2.20	0.34	...	0.34	2.96	...	2.96
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No. 79	8.83	...	8.83	3.58	...	3.58	9.38	...	9.38
जोड़	**Total**	**11.03**	**...**	**11.03**	**3.92**	**...**	**3.92**	**12.34**	**...**	**12.34**

1. **सचिवालय - सामाजिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat - Social Services** - Provides for secretariat expenditure.

2. **औद्योगिक संबंध** - इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक संबंधों को सुधारने, श्रम कानूनों, औद्योगिक संबंधों, कार्मिक नीतियों और प्रथाओं आदि के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन संबंधी अध्ययन करने के लिये काम की अन्य शर्तों व मजदूरी को नियमित करने के संबंध में निर्धारित आचार संहिता वाले समझौते, पंचाटों, श्रम कानूनों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन और सामंजस्यपूर्ण औद्योगिक संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने से संबंधित खर्च ।

2. **Industrial Relations** - Provides for expenditure incurred in connection with promotion of harmonious industrial relations and speedy implementation of labour laws, awards and agreements, laying down code of discipline etc. for improving industrial relations to regulate wages and other conditions of work and for conducting evaluatory studies of implementation of labour laws, industrial relations, personnel policies and practices etc. in public sector undertakings.

3. **कार्य करने की परिस्थितियां और सुरक्षा** - इसके अंतर्गत महानिदेशक, फैक्टरी सलाह सेवा और श्रमिक संस्थाओं के लिए व्यवस्था है जो गोदी कामगारों और फैक्टरी कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण के मामले में संयुक्त रूप से जिम्मेदार है। खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि कोयला तथा कोयला-भिन्न खानों और तेल क्षेत्रों के कामगारों की सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य करने की परिस्थितियों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

3. **Working Conditions and Safety** - Provides for Directorate General, Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes which together are responsible for the safety, health and welfare of the dock workers and factory workers. Provision is also included for Directorate General of Mines Safety, who is responsible for the safety, health and working conditions of workers in coal and non-coal mines and oil fields.

4. **श्रमिक कल्याण योजनाएं** - इसके अंतर्गत ग्रामीण कामगारों के कल्याण, बीड़ी कामगारों, अभ्रक खानें, लोहा, क्रोम, मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों (कोयला खान के कामगारों को छोड़कर) चूने और डोलोमाइट खानों में काम कर रहे श्रमिकों और सिनेमा कामगार कल्याण आदि के लिए श्रमिक कल्याण निधियों की व्यवस्था है ।

4. **Labour Welfare Schemes** - Include Labour Welfare Funds for Beedi Workers, labour working in Mica Mines, Iron, Chrome, Manganese Ore Mines (excluding coal mines workers) Limestone and Dolomite Mines workers and Cine Workers Welfare Fund .

5. **खान श्रमिक निधि को / से निवल अंतरण** - यह विभिन्न कल्याण निधियों को उन करों की अंतरित राशि और इन निधियों में से किये गये कल्याण व्यय के अंतर को दर्शाता है । यह राशि सरकारी खाते में अंतरित की जाती है । इसलिए कोई नकद खर्च नहीं होगा ।

5. **Net Transfer to/from Mines Labour Fund** - Represents the difference between the transfer proceeds of cesses to various Labour Welfare Funds and the welfare expenditure met from these Funds. The amount is transferable to Public Account. As such there is no cash outgo.

6. **कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन योजना, 1971** - इस योजना में परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा लाभों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह उन सभी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है जो पहली मार्च, 1971 को तथा उसके पश्चात भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं और यह उन सब लोगों के लिए वैकल्पिक होगा जो उस तारीख से पहले भविष्य निधि के सदस्य बने हैं । इस योजना का वित्तपोषण कर्मचारियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि में किए गए अंशदान में से उनके वेतन के 1-1/6 प्रतिशत भाग को लेकर किया जाता है और इतना ही भविष्य निधि अंशदानों में नियोजक के भाग से लिया जाता है। यह देनदारी एक कानूनी दायित्व है ।

6. **Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971** - The scheme provides for family pension and life assurance benefits. It is compulsorily applicable to all employees who have become members of the Provident Fund on or after Ist March 1971 but is optional for those who had become members of the Provident Fund prior to that date. The scheme is financed by diverting 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the employees from out of their share of contribution towards the Provident Fund, with an equal amount from the employer's share of Provident Fund contributions at 1-1/6 per cent of the pay of the members of the Fund. The liability is a statutory obligation.

7. **औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए जमा से जुड़ी हुई बीमा योजना** - यह योजना उन सभी फैक्ट्रियों/स्थापनाओं पर लागू होती है जहां पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और विविध प्रावधान अधिनियम, 1952 लागू होते है और उन सभी कर्मचारियों पर यह योजना लागू होती है जो छूट वाली और छूट रहित दोनों प्रकार के स्थापनाओं के भविष्य निधि के सदस्य हैं। नियोजकों को कर्मचारियों की कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है और केन्द्र सरकार को भी कुल परिलब्धियों के 0.25 प्रतिशत की दर से अंशदान करना पड़ता है । कर्मचारियों को कोई अंशदान नहीं देना पड़ता ।

7. **Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme for Industrial Workers** - It is applicable to all factories/establishments to which the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 applies and covers all employees who are members of the Provident Fund in both the exempted and non-exempted establishments. The employers are required to contribute at the rate of 0.5 per cent of the total emoluments of workers, and the Central Government contributes at the rate of 0.25 per cent of the total emoluments. The workers are not required to pay any contribution.

8. **आसाम में बागान कामगारों के लिए कर्मचारी परिवार पेंशन एवं जीवन बीमा योजना** - यह योजना औद्योगिक कामगारों के संबंध में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के माध्यम से और आसाम में बागान कामगारों के

8. **Employees Family Pension-cum-Life Insurance Scheme for Plantation Workers in Assam** - This scheme is administered through the State Government of Assam in respect of plantation workers in Assam, who

संबंध में आसाम राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से प्रशासित कीजाती है, जिन पर आसाम सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित आसाम चाय बागान भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम लागू होते है ।

are governed by the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act administered by the Government of Assam.

9. **श्रमिक शिक्षा** - इसका उद्देश्य सभी कामगारों में उत्तरदायित्व की भावना जगाना और उन्हें सामाजिक -आर्थिक वातावरण के प्रति जागरूक बनाना और उन्हें नेतृत्व के गुणों से सुसज्जित करके उनका विकास करना है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय कामगार शिक्षा बोर्ड तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रमिक संस्थान को अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

9. **Labour Education** - Aims at equipping and developing among all workers, a sense of responsibility and understanding of the socio-economic environment and promoting leadership qualities. Grants for the purpose are given to Central Board for Workers' Education and National Labour Institute.

10. **बंधुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास** - यह योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीम (योजना) है जो कि राज्यों /स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाने और उनके पुनर्वास से संबंधित उनके कार्यक्रमों में सहायता देने के लिए है।

10. **Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour** - This is a centrally sponsored plan scheme drawn up to assist the States/Voluntary Agencies in their programmes for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

11. **अन्य मदें** - इनमें निम्नलिखित की व्यस्था की गई है- (i) अनुसंधान एवं सांख्यिकी - आंकड़े इकट्ठा करना और उन्हें प्रकाशित करना, श्रम के विभिन्न विषयों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल करना, सर्वेक्षण करना और अनुसंधान विषयक अध्ययन करना, (ii) बाल/महिला श्रमिकों की कार्य-परिस्थिति में सुधार लाना, इसके अन्तर्गत बाल/महिला श्रमिकों के कल्याण से संबंधित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, उनका समन्वय करने और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, (iii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग, प्रवर्तन को सुदृढ बनाना और युद्ध में घायल कर्मचारियों तथा नागरिकों को पेंशन मुआवजे की अदायगी करना, (iv) अप्रवासी श्रमिकों का कल्याण- विदेशों में रोजगार में भर्ती को विनियमित करने, कार्य और रहन सहन संबंधी उचित परिस्थितियां सुनिश्चित करने तथा भर्ती करने वाले एजेंटों के अनाचारों पर रोक लगाने के लिये क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना किया जाना।

11. **Other Items** - provide for - (i) Research and Statistics - to collect and publish statistics, to conduct enquiries, surveys and research studies on various labour subjects, (ii) Improvement in working conditions of child/women labour, provides for the formulation, coordination and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the welfare of child/women labour, (iii) International co-operation, strengthening of enforcement machinery and payment of pension compensation to workers and civilians for injuries sustained during war, (iv) Welfare of emigrant labour- setting up of regional offices for regulation of recruitment for employment abroad, to ensure reasonable working and living conditions and to curb the malpractices of the recruiting agents.

12. **शिल्पियों और पर्यवेक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण-** महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जो रोजगार सेवा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिये भारत में जिम्मेदार शीर्ष संगठन है । रोजगार निदेशालय विकलांगों के लिए बहुत से व्यावसायिक पुनर्वास केन्द्रों और अनुशिक्षण-एवं-मार्गदर्शक केन्द्रों का संचालन करता है। प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय देश के विभिन्न भागों में विभिन्न व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का संचालन करता है । महानिदेशक रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण ने लगभग 400 औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण की समग्र गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिये उनके अप्रचलित उपस्करों का आधुनिक मशीनों से प्रतिस्थापन, उनके प्रशिक्षकों और अन्य स्टाफ सदस्यों के प्रशिक्षण, मशीन रखरखाव प्रणाली की स्थापना और प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने हेतु दृश्य-श्रव्य उपस्कर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता से एक व्यापक व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परियोजना शुरू की है । इस परियोजना में कामगारों के लिए उच्च प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विस्तार, विभिन्न स्तरों पर विभिन्न संस्थानों में उच्च प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की स्थापना तथा केवल महिलाओं हेतु नए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान शुरू करके और विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्यमान आई. टी. आई. / स्कंधों में नए व्यावसाय शुरू करके महिलाओं के लिए अधिक प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं के प्रावधान से सम्बन्धित बहुत-सी योजनाएं शामिल होंगी । इस परियोजना का कार्य-क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय है और इसमें 28 राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल है । परियोजना की कुल बुनियादी लागत 441.58 करोड़ रुपए है और इसे 6-7 वर्ष की अवधि में क्रियान्वित किया जाना है । यह परियोजना अगस्त, 1989 से प्रभावी हो गई है और केन्द्र तथा राज्य क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1990-91 से बहुत-सी योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ।

12. **Training of Craftsmen and Supervisors:** Provides for the Director General of Employment & Training, which is the apex organisation in India responsible for the development of programmes relating to the employment service and vocational training. The Employment Directorate operates several Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for the handicapped and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. The Training Directorate operates various Vocational Training Institutes in different parts of the country. A comprehensive World Bank assisted Vocational Training Project (VTP) has been taken up by the Directorate General of Employment and Training for improving the all round quality of training in about 400 ITIs by replacing their obsolete equipment with modern machines, training their instructors and other staff members, establishing a machine maintaining system and making provision for audio visual equipment for improving the quality of training. The Project also covers a number of Schemes related to expansion of advanced training programme for workers, establishment of high training facility in different institutions at different levels, and provision of more training facilities for women by starting new ITIs exclusively for women and by adding new trades in the existing ITIs/Wings in various States. The Project is national in scope and covers 28 States/UTs. The total base cost of Project is Rs.441.58 crores and it is to be implemented in a span of 6-7 years period. The Project became effective from August, 1989 and a number of Schemes are being implemented from the year 1990-91, both under Central and State Sectors.

14. **अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण** : इस योजना में इस श्रेणी के प्रत्याशियों में विश्वास जगाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों और व्यावसायिक निर्देशन की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्र शामिल हैं। ये अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्र विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और अभिकरणों के लिए भर्ती पूर्व प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के आयोजन में लगे हुए हैं। जिन अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रत्याशियों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत है उनको पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कुछ अनुशिक्षण और निर्देशन केन्द्रों में दूसरी योजना भी शुरू की गई है। केन्द्र सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व देने की दृष्टि से अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के आवेदकों को प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए विशेष अनुशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है।

14. **Welfare of SC/ST** - The scheme includes coaching cum guidance centres for SC/ST to provide confidence building training programmes and vocational guidance for candidates belonging to that category. These coaching cum guidance centres have been involved in pre-recruitment training courses for various nationalised banks and agencies. Another scheme to impart refresher training to SC/ST candidates registered with the employment exchanges has also been introduced in some CGC's. With a view to secure adequate representation in various central Government departments, special coaching is being imparted to SC/ST applicants for competitive examinations.

15. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर** इसके अंतर्गत निम्न के लिए जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य से सहायता की व्यवस्था है (i) केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संबंधी मीडिया संस्थान, मद्रास, और (ii) फोरमैन प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बंगलौर जिनकी स्थापना क्रमशः 1986 और 1971 में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सहायता से की गई थी ।

15. **Aid Material and Equipment** - Provides for aid from FRG for (i) Central Instructional Media Institute (CIMI), Madras and (ii) Foreman Training Institute, Bangalore which were set up with the assistance of FRG in 1986 and 1971, respectively.

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 58

विधि और न्याय Law and Justice

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	221.63	221.63	...	214.52	214.52	...	150.96	150.96
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**221.63**	**221.63**	...	**214.52**	**214.52**	...	**150.96**	**150.96**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	*1. Secretariat-General Services*										
1.01 विधि कार्य विभाग	1.01 Department of Legal Affairs	2052	...	4.01	4.01	...	3.72	3.72	...	4.08	4.08
1.02 विधायी विभाग	1.02 Legislative Department	2052	...	1.53	1.53	...	1.34	1.34	...	1.52	1.52
1.03 न्याय विभाग	1.03 Department of Justice	2052	...	0.22	0.22	...	0.31	0.31	...	0.28	0.28
1.04 अन्य	1.04 Others	2052	...	1.76	1.76	...	1.69	1.69	...	1.76	1.76
जोड़ - सचिवालय	**Total-Secretariat**		...	**7.52**	**7.52**	...	**7.06**	**7.06**	...	**7.64**	**7.64**
2. निर्वाचन	2. Elections	2015	...	200.00	200.00	...	190.00	190.00	...	127.00	127.00
3. आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण	3. Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2020	...	4.07	4.07	...	3.86	3.86	...	4.05	4.05
न्याय प्रशासन	**Administration of Justice**										
4. उच्चतम न्यायालय	4. Supreme Court	2014	...	6.73	6.73	...	8.50	8.50	...	7.97	7.97
5. अन्य व्यय	5. Other Expenditure	2014	...	2.10	2.10	...	3.95	3.95	...	3.09	3.09
6. उच्च न्यायालय	6. High Courts	2014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़ - न्याय प्रशासन	**Total-Administration of Justice**		...	**8.83**	**8.83**	...	**12.45**	**12.45**	...	**11.06**	**11.06**
7. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	7. Other Administrative Services	2070	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.21	1.21
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***221.63***	***221.63***	...	***214.52***	***214.52***	...	***150.96***	***150.96***

1. **सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्यों (1.04) के अन्तर्गत राजभाषा खंड जो केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों को हिन्दी और अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद और छपाई के लिए जिम्मेदार है और केन्द्रीय अभिकरण अनुभाग के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से तथा केन्द्रीय अभिकरण स्कीम में सम्मिलित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में मुकदमों के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

2. **निर्वाचन** - इसमें निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो कि संसद, राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडलों और राष्ट्रपति तथा उप-राष्ट्रपति के पदों के लिए निर्वाचन का संचालन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है और इसके अन्तर्गत निर्वाचक नामावलियां तैयार करने और उनकी छपाई कराने का व्यय भी शामिल है ।

3. **आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण** - आयकर अपीलीय अधिकरण की स्थापना आयुक्त (अपील), आयकर आयुक्त, अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त तथा निरीक्षक आयकर सहायक आयुक्त के निर्णयों और आदेशों के विरूद्ध अपीलों की सुनवाई करने के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के उपबंधों के अधीन की गई है ।

4. **उच्चतम न्यायालय** - इसमें उच्चतम न्यायालय के व्यय (भारित) के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. **अन्य व्यय** - निर्धनों को विधि अधिकारियों, विधि सलाहकारों तथा कौंसेलों की सहायता उपलब्ध करने और कानूनी सहायता मुहैया करवाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. **अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं** - इसके अन्तर्गत विधि आयोग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विधि संघ और कानूनी पुस्तकों तथा पत्रिकाओं को विधि साहित्य प्रकाशन द्वारा हिन्दी भाषा में प्रकाशित करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **Secretariat - General Services** - Provides for Secretariat expenditure. Others (1.04) include provision for Official Languages wing which is responsible for translation and printing of Central Acts into Hindi and other Regional Languages and Central Agency Section which is responsible for conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and on behalf of the State Governments participating in the Scheme of the Central Agency.

2. **Elections** - Provision is for the Election Commission of India which is responsible for the conduct of elections to Parliament, State/Union Territory legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President and includes cost of preparation and printing of the electoral rolls.

3. **Income Tax Appellate Tribunal** - The Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been set up under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to hear appeals against the decisions and orders of the Commissioner (Appeals), Commissioner of Income Tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax.

4. **Supreme Court** - Provides for expenditure (charged) on Supreme Court.

5. **Other Expenditure** - Provision is for Law Officers, Legal Advisers and Counsels and legal aid to poor.

7. **Other Administrative Services** - Provision is for Law Commission, International Law Association and for publication of law books and journals in Hindi by Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan.

विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.59

कम्पनी कार्य विभाग Department of Company Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	9.99	9.99	...	9.99	9.99	...	10.95	10.95
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*
जोड़	**Total**		...	**10.00**	**10.00**	...	**10.00**	**10.00**	...	**10.96**	**10.96**
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	2.75	2.75	...	2.56	2.56	...	2.69	2.69
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Other General Economic Services**										
2. रजिस्ट्रार ज्वाइंट स्टाक कम्पनीज	2. Registrars of Joint Stock Companies	3475	...	3.60	3.60	...	3.63	3.63	...	3.85	3.85
3. कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी परिसमापक व क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	3. Official Liquidators under Companies Act and Regional Directors	3475	...	2.75	2.75	...	2.90	2.90	...	2.97	2.97
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	3475	...	0.89	0.89	...	0.90	0.90	...	1.44	1.44
		5475	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
जोड़		**Total**	...	**0.90**	**0.90**	...	**0.91**	**0.91**	...	**1.45**	**1.45**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.96*	*10.96*

1. **सचिवालय:** कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs.

2. **कम्पनी पंजीयक:** मुख्य रूप से प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कम्पनी पंजीयक का कार्यालय है । कम्पनी पंजीयक के कुल 19 कार्यालय हैं । इन का मुख्य कार्य कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत अपने सम्बन्धित राज्यों में स्थापित सरकारी तथा निजी कम्पनियों की वार्षिक विवरणियों, तुलन-पत्रों तथा अन्य कागजातों की संवीक्षा करना तथा ऐसी संवीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप पायी गई अनियमितताओं पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना है।

2. **Registrars of Companies:** The Offices of the Registrars of Companies are located broadly one in each State. There are in all 19 offices of the Registrars of Companies. Their main functions are to scrutinise the annual returns, balance sheets and other documents of the public and private companies located in their respective States under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and to take necessary action on the irregularities noticed as a result of such scrutiny.

3. **कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिकृत परिसमापक :** कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुसार, अधिकृत परिसमापक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और उन्हें उच्च न्यायालयों से सम्बद्ध किया जाता है और ये अनिवार्य परिसमापन के अर्न्तगत सभी कम्पनियों के प्रभारी हैं । समाप्त होने वाली कम्पनियों की परिसम्पत्तियों को भी यही परिसमापक वसूल करते हैं और कम्पनी के ऋणदाताओं को भी अदायगी करते हैं।

3. **Official Liquidators under the Companies Act:** As per the Companies Act, 1956, the Official Liquidators are appointed by the Central Government and are attached to the High Courts and are incharge of all the Companies under compulsory liquidation. Liquidators realise the assets of the Companies under liquidation and pay off to the creditors of the Company.

क्षेत्रीय निदेशक: बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा कानपुर स्थित चार क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों के कार्यालय है जो कि अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों की कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रारों तथा सरकारी परिसमापकों के कार्यालयों का परिवेक्षण करते हैं।

Regional Directors: There are four Regional Directors' offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur to supervise the offices of the Registrars of Companies and Official Liquidators in their respective regions.

4. **अन्य व्यय:** एकाधिकार एवं अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार आयोग, महानिदेशक अन्वेषण एवं पंजीकरण तथा कंपनी विधि बोर्ड पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **Other Expenditure:** Provides for expenditure on Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, Director General of Investigation and Registration and Company Law Board.

खान मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF MINES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.60

खान मंत्रालय Ministry of Mines

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		43.97	81.73	125.70	52.97	96.71	149.68	54.00	74.43	128.43
पूंजी	*Capital*		*19.80*	...	*19.80*	*13.55*	...	*13.55*	*30.50*	*12.30*	*42.80*
जोड़	**Total**		**63.77**	**81.73**	**145.50**	**66.52**	**96.71**	**163.23**	**84.50**	**86.73**	**171.23**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.71	1.71	...	1.71	1.71	...	1.81	1.81
अलोह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	**Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**										
2. भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण	2.Geological Survey of India	2853	15.00	61.63	76.63	28.60	61.63	90.23	32.00	65.13	97.13
3. खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान	3.Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	2853	20.00	...	20.00	15.00	...	15.00	13.00	...	13.00
4. भारतीय खान ब्यूरो	4. Indian Bureau of Mines	2853	4.97	4.89	9.86	5.97	4.89	10.86	7.00	5.45	12.45
		4853	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*4.97*	*4.89*	*9.86*	*5.97*	*4.89*	*10.86*	*8.50*	*5.45*	*13.95*
5. सरकारी उद्यमों को आर्थिक सहायता	5. Subsidy to Public Sector Undertakings										
5.01 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लिमिटेड	5.01 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	2853	...	10.00	10.00	...	24.98	24.98	...	...	...
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other Programmes	2853	4.00	3.50	7.50	3.40	3.50	6.90	2.00	2.04	4.04
जोड़-अलोह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	**Total-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries**		**43.97**	**80.02**	**123.99**	**52.97**	**95.00**	**147.97**	**55.50**	**72.62**	**128.12**
7. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उप-क्रमों में आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	7. Non-Plan Loan to Public Sector Enterprises										
7.01 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि०	7.01 Bharat Gold Mines Limited	6853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.30	12.30
8.सरकारी उपक्रमों में निवेश	8. Investment in Public Enterprises	4853	18.45	...	18.45	12.20	...	12.20	20.00	...	20.00
		6853	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	9.00	...	9.00
जोड़		*Total*	*19.80*	...	*19.80*	*13.55*	...	*13.55*	*29.00*	...	*29.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***63.77***	***81.73***	***145.50***	***66.52***	***96.71***	***163.23***	***84.50***	***86.73***	***171.23***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
8.01 भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी	8.01 Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	...	60.00	60.00	...	38.90	38.90	...	42.00	42.00
8.02 हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड	8.02 Hindustan Copper Ltd.	12853	...	66.00	66.00	...	66.00	66.00	1.00	87.71	88.71
8.03 नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड	8.03 National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12853	...	96.00	96.00	...	96.00	96.00	...	168.00	168.00
8.04 हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड	8.04 Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	12853	0.80	161.20	162.00	0.80	161.20	162.00	18.00	102.00	120.00
8.05 खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड	8.05 Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	12853	9.00	5.00	14.00	3.00	...	3.00	1.00	...	1.00
8.06 भारत गोल्ड माइंस लि०	8.06 Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	12853	9.30	...	9.30	9.30	...	9.30	8.50	...	8.50
9.07 सिक्किम खनन निगम	8.07 Sikkim Mining Corporation	12853	0.70	...	0.70	0.45	...	0.45	0.50	0.03	0.53
9.08 अन्य निकाय/संस्थाएं	8.08 Other bodies/Institutions	12853	...	11.03	11.03	...	10.66	10.66	...	12.26	12.26
जोड़	**Total**		**19.80**	**399.23**	**419.03**	**13.55**	**372.76**	**386.31**	**29.00**	**412.00**	**441.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *	**C. Plan Outlay** *										
1. अलोह खनन और धातु-कर्म उद्योग	1. Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	12853	70.77	399.23	470.00	75.33	372.76	448.09	90.00	412.00	502.00

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों में दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों के परिव्यय शामिल हैं ।*
* *Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No 78	12853	1.75	...	1.75	4.81	...	4.81	2.40	...	2.40
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 79	12853	5.25	...	5.25	4.00	...	4.00	3.10	...	3.10
जोड़	**Total**		**7.00**	...	**7.00**	**8.81**	...	**8.81**	**5.50**	...	**5.50**

1. **सचिवालय** : इसके अन्तर्गत खान मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण** : इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था भूगर्भीय मानचित्रण और अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित देश के क्षेत्रीय खनिज के मूल्यांकन के लिए है और इसमें उपग्रह प्रतिबिम्ब और वायुवाहित सर्वेक्षण के जरिए सुदूर संवेदन की आवश्यकता भी शामिल है ।

3. **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लिमिटेड को अनुदान** : संवर्धनात्मक आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निगम को सौंपी गई अन्वेषण परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण अनुदानों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

4. **भारतीय खान ब्यूरो** : इसके अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था में निरीक्षण और

1. **Secretariat** : The provision is for Secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Mines.

2. **Geological Survey of India** : The provision is for geological mapping and regional mineral assessment of the country including off-shore areas and covers the requirements of remote-sensing through satellite imaging and airborne surveys.

3. **Grants to Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.** : Exploration projects assigned by the Central Government to the Corporation on a promotional basis are funded by grants.

4. **Indian Bureau of Mines** : The provision covers the

अध्ययन के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरों की आवश्यकता और (i) निम्न श्रेणी के अयस्कों और खनिजों के उपकारक और (ii) खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के संवर्धन और वैज्ञानिक विकास को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विशेष खनन समस्याओं के अनुसंधान और नई प्रयोगशाला के भवन के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को आर्थिक सहायता:**

5.01 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स, लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायता:** इस कम्पनी को आर्थिक सहायता जरूरी हो गई है क्योंकि इस कम्पनी को बहुत ही पुरानी खानों के घाटे वाले प्रचालन के कारण लगातार नकद हानियां हो रही है । लगातार नकद हानि के कारण, के. जी.एफ. की खानें धीरे-धीरे बन्द की जा रही हैं और कम्पनी खान-निर्माण तथा इंजीनियरी में अपनी गतिविधियों का विस्तार कर रही है । लेकिन 1992-93 के लिए नकद राशियों को पूरा करने के लिए आयोजना भिन्न ऋण की व्यवस्था है।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इनमें निर्दिष्ट अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न स्वायत्त और वैज्ञानिक निकायों को अनुदान सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था, कौलार गोल्ड फील्ड खानो में अधिक गहराई में परीक्षणों के लिए भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड को विशेष अध्ययनों और पट्टे पर दी जाने वाली खानों के नियंत्रक आदि के लिए भुगतान शामिल है ।

7. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण:** इसमें नकद हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इसके अन्तर्गत सरकारी उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं पर पूंजी व्यय, प्रतिस्थापन तथा नवीकरण और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी प्रयासों के लिए इक्विटी और ऋणों की व्यवस्था की गई है। इन उद्यमों और आं0ब0बा0सं0 के लिए बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्योरा, व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दर्शाया गया है ।

8.01 **भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी लिमिटेड:** 1992-93 में इसके परिव्यय के लिए 42.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था है जिसमें 20.00 करोड़ रुपए अनवरत योजनाओं के लिए, 12.00 करोड़ रुपए नई योजनाओं के लिए, और 10.00 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिस्थापन/नवीनीकरण के लिए ही इसमें शामिल नई योजनाओं स्मेल्टर/एलुमिना संयत्र का आधुनिकीकरण और नई शीत रोलिंग मिल की स्थापना करना है।

8.02 **हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड :** 1992-93 में88.71 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय नई योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने (45.04 करोड़ रुपए) पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (30.00 करोड़ रुपए) और अनुसंधान और विकास (13.67 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.03 **राष्ट्रीय एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी :** 1992-93 में 168.00 करोड़ रुपए के समस्त परिव्यय को आं0ब0 बा0 सं0 द्वारा समर्थित है जो मुख्यतः केप्टिव पावर प्लांट VI, यूनिट एवं बिलेट्स कास्टिंग सुविधाओं की अनवरत योजनाओं (98.00 करोड़ रुपए) पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (26.00 करोड़ रुपए) और नई योजनाओं (44.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.04 **हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड :** 1992-93 के लिए 120.00 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय अनवरत योजनाओं (70.50 करोड़ रुपए), पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (20.00 करोड़ रुपए) और नई योजनाओं (29.50 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.05 **खनिज अन्वेषण निगम लि0:** 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए है।

8.06 **भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड लि0:** खर्चीली स्वर्ण खान होने के कारण 1992-93 के दौरान 8.50 करोड़ रुपए का समस्त परिव्यय बजटीय समर्थन (ऋण) के माध्यम से पूरा किया जाना है । 8.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था, अनवरत योजनाओं (6.5 करोड़ रुपए), पुनर्स्थापन और नवीनीकरण (1.00 करोड़ रुपए) और नई योजनाओं (1.00 करोड़ रुपए) के लिए है ।

8.07 **सिक्किम माइनिंग कारपोरेशन :** 1991-92 के लिए 0.53 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें 0.50 करोड़ रुपए बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में और 0.03 करोड़ रुपए आं0ब0बा0सं0 के रूप में है ।

8.08 **अन्य निकाय:** वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 12.26 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे वैज्ञानिक संस्थानों के लिए 10.70 करोड़ रुपए और नागपुर में आधुनिक अयस्क प्रसंस्करण प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए 1.56 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है, जिन्हें आं0ब0बा0सं0 द्वारा पूरा किया जाएगा ।

requirements of the Indian Bureau of Mines for inspection and study of mines and research on (i) the benefication of low grade ores and minerals and (ii) special mining problems with a view to promotion of conservation and scientific development of mineral resources and for construction of new laboratory building.

5. **Subsidy to Public Sector Undertakings**:

5.01. **Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. :** The payment of subsidy to the Company has been necessitated as the Company has been continuously incurring cash losses due to un-economic operation of very old mines. In view of the continuing cash losses, the old mines of KGF are being phased out gradually and the Company are diversifying their activities in mine construction and engineering. However, for 1992-93, provision for non-plan loan has been made to meet cash losses.

6. **Other Programmes :** These include provisions for Grants-in aid to various autonomous and scientific bodies for specific research projects, payment for special studies to Bharat Gold Mines Limited for ultra depth experiments in Kolar Gold Fields and Controller of Minning Leases, etc.

7. **Non-Plan Loan to Public Sector Enterprises**: Provision has been made to meet cash losses.

8. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** Provides for equity and loans to the public sector undertakings to meet their capital expenditure on new & continuing schemes, replacement & renewals & R&D. The equity and loan-wise breakup of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

8.01. **Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) :** The outlay for BALCO for 1992-93 is Rs.42.00 crores consisting of Rs.20 crores for continuing schemes, Rs.12.00 crores for new schemes and Rs.10.00 crores for Replacement/Renewals. The important new schemes include modernisation of smelter/Alumina Plants and installation of new Cold Rolling Mill.

8.02. **Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL):** The outlay of Rs.88.71 crores for 1992-93 is towards implementation of new schemes (Rs.45.04 crores), Replacement and Renewals (Rs.30.00 crores) and for Research and Development (Rs.13.67 crores).

8.03. **National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO):** The entire outlay of Rs.168.00 crores for 1992-93 which is supported by IEBR is mainly for continuing schmes of Captive Power Plant VI, Unit and Billets Casting Facilities (Rs.98.00 crores), Replacement and Renewals (Rs.26.00 crores) and New Schemes (Rs.44.00 crores).

8.04. **Hindustan Zinc. Ltd. (HZL):** The outlay of Rs.120.00 crores for 1992-93 consists of continuing schemes (Rs.70.50 crores), Replacement and Renewals (Rs.20.00 crores) and New Schemes (Rs.29.50 crores)

8.05. **Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL):** The BE 1992-93 provides for Rs. 1.00 crore for capital expenditure.

8.06. **Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML) :** Because of uneconomic gold mines, the entire outlay of Rs.8.50 crores during 1992-93 has to be met through Budget Support (Loan). The provision of Rs.8.50 crores is for continuing schemes (Rs.6.50 crores), Replacement and Renewals (Rs.1.00 crore) and New Schemes (Rs.1.00 crore).

8.07. **Sikkim Mining Corporation (SMC):** A provision of Rs.0.53 crore has been made for 1992-93 which includes Rs.0.50 crore as Budget Support and Rs.0.03 crore as IEBR.

8.08 **Other Bodies:** An outlay of Rs.12.26 crores has been provided during 1992-93 consisting of Rs.10.70 crores for Scientific Institutions and Rs.1.56 crores for Indian Bureau of Mines for establishment of a Modern Ore Dressing Laboratory at Nagpur met from IEBR.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.61

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	1.30	1.30	...	1.15	1.15	...	1.24	1.24
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		...	**1.30**	**1.30**	...	**1.15**	**1.15**	...	**1.24**	**1.24**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	1.12	1.12	...	0.98	0.98	...	1.07	1.07
2. लोक सभा/राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता	2. Leaders of Opposition in Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	2011	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.17	0.17	...	0.17	0.17
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*1.30*	*1.30*	...	*1.15*	*1.15*	...	*1.24*	*1.24*

इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए तथा संसद के दोनों सदनों में विपक्ष के नेताओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Provides for Secretariat expenditure and for the Leaders of the Opposition in the two Houses of Parliament.

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.62

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आबंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		6.85	45.35	52.20	3.52	47.18	50.70	5.75	47.41	53.16
पूंजी	*Capital*		*1.15*	*4.65*	*5.80*	*3.30*	*4.65*	*7.95*	*2.25*	*4.65*	*6.90*
जोड़	**Total**		**8.00**	**50.00**	**58.00**	**6.82**	**51.83**	**58.65**	**8.00**	**52.06**	**60.06**
1. सचिवालय—सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat -General Services	2052	1.09	6.29	7.38	0.05	7.04	7.09	1.00	6.70	7.70
2. प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण	2. Administrative Tribunals	2014	...	6.87	6.87	...	6.35	6.35	...	7.19	7.19
3. कर्मचारी चयन आयोग	3. Staff Selection Commission	2051	...	6.56	6.56	...	7.54	7.54	...	6.98	6.98
पुलिस	**Police**										
4. केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो	4. Central Bureau of Investigation	2055	...	19.00	19.00	...	19.26	19.26	0.20	19.61	19.81
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	**Other Administrative Services**										
5. प्रशिक्षण	5. Training	2070	5.76	5.34	11.10	3.47	5.78	9.25	4.55	5.58	10.13
		4059	1.15	...	1.15	3.30	...	3.30	2.25	...	2.25
जोड़		*Total*	*6.91*	*5.34*	*12.25*	*6.77*	*5.78*	*12.55*	*6.80*	*5.58*	*12.38*
6. अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिकारियों को आवास निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण	6. Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers	7601	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65
7. अन्य मदें	7. Other Items	2070	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.35	1.35
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***8.00***	***50.00***	***58.00***	***6.82***	***51.83***	***58.65***	***8.00***	***52.06***	***60.06***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat General Services	32052	1.09	...	1.09	0.05	...	0.05	1.00	...	1.00
2. अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	2. Other Administrative Services	32070	6.91	...	6.91	6.97	...	6.97	7.00	...	7.00
जोड़		**Total**	**8.00**	...	**8.00**	**7.02**	...	**7.02**	**8.00**	...	**8.00**
*मांग संख्या 79 में शामिल निर्माण कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay included in Demand No. 79		...	...	...	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	...	...	...

1. **सचिवालय:-** इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं (क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण विभाग: यह विभाग वरिष्ठ तथा मध्य प्रबन्ध स्तर के लिए भर्ती, पदोन्नति तथा आरक्षण नीति बनाने, अधिष्ठान प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम का आयोजन करने, सेवा शर्तों, सतर्कता, अनुशासन, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, वृत्तिका तथा जनशक्ति आयोजना आदि के कार्यों को देखता है (ख) प्रशासनिक सुधार तथा लोक शिकायत विभाग: यह विभाग प्रशासनिक सुधार, संगठन और पद्धति नीति तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिकरणों से संबंधित शिकायतों समेत लोक शिकायतों के निवारण के समन्वय का कार्य करता है और (ग) पेंशन विभाग पेंशन तथा पेंशनभोगियों को दिए जाने वाले उपदान, पेंशन, आनुषंगिक लाभों आदि समेत सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों से संबंधित सभी प्रकार की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन का कार्य करता है ।

2. **प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण :-** इन अधिकरणों की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच करना है ताकि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने में देरी न हो। देश में केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरणों की 33 शाखाएं है । इस व्यवस्था में इन अधिकरणों द्वारा किराए पर ली गई इमारतों के किराए की राशि भी शामिल है।

3. **कर्मचारी चयन आयोग:-** मंत्रालयों आदि में निचले वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करता है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में वृद्धि आयोग द्वारा अधिक परीक्षाओं के आयोजन तथा प्रत्याशियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है ।

4. **केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो :-** यह विभाग सरकारी— कर्मचारियों गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों, फर्मों के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में तथा अन्य प्रकार के गंभीर अपराधों के मामलों में जांच कार्य करता है तथा मुकदमे चलाता है । इसमें केन्द्रीय अभिलेख स्कन्ध पर होने वाले खर्च के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण -** इसमें (क) सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध संस्थान (ख) लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (ग) भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान को अनुदान तथा (घ) अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल है।

6. **अखिल भारतीय सेवा के अधिकारियों को मकान निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए राज्यों को ऋण-** इस मंत्रालय के बजट में केन्द्रीय रूप में इस प्रयोजन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है ।

7. **अन्य मदें -** इसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग के खर्च और लोकपाल तथा लोक आयुक्त के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था शामिल है।

1. **Secretariat** – Includes (a) Department of Personnel and Training which looks after recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refresher courses for senior and middle management level, service conditions, vigilance, discipline, UPSC, career and manpower planning etc. (b) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances which looks after administrative reforms, O&M and policy and coordination of redressal of grievances including those pertaining to Central Government agencies and (c) Department of Pensions and Pensioners' Welfare which administers all schemes relating to retirement benefits including gratuity, pension, fringe benefits to pensioners etc.

2. **Administrative Tribunals** – Have been set up to look into the grievances of public servants exclusively to avoid delay in redressal of their grievances. There are 33 Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal in the country. Provision also includes rent for buildings hired for them.

3. **Staff Selection Commission** – Conducts examinations for recruitment to lower grades in Ministries etc. The increase in R.E. 1991-92 is on account of more examinations being conducted by the Commission and also increase in the number of candidates.

4. **Central Bureau of Investigation** – Deals with investigation and prosecution in corruption cases against public servants, private persons, firms and other cases of serious crimes. The provision includes expenditure on Central Records Wing.

5. **Training** – Includes (a) Institute of Secretariat Training and Management (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (c) grants to Indian Institute of Public Administration and (d) other training programmes.

6. **Loans to States for House Building Advances to All India Service Officers** – Provision for this purpose is made centrally in the budget of this Ministry.

7. **Other Items** – Includes expenditure on Central Vigilance Commission and token provision for Lok Pal and Lok Ayukta.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.63

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	101.96	101.96	...	97.28	97.28	...	52.18	52.18
पूंजी	*Capital*		*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**180.00**	**101.96**	**281.96**	**180.00**	**97.28**	**277.28**	**300.00**	**52.18**	**352.18**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.96	1.96	...	2.28	2.28	...	2.18	2.18
2. बम्बई अपतट के लिए विशेष उपस्कर/नौपत्तन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Special Equipment for Bombay Off Shore/Subsidy to Shipyards	2802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. ओ.आई.डी.बी. को उपकरों की अदायगी	3. Payment of Cess to OIDB	2802	...	100.00	100.00	...	95.00	95.00	...	50.00	50.00
4. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि.	4. Non-plan investments in Public Enterprises: I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	4802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश	5. Investment in Public Enterprises	4802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6802	180.00	...	180.00	180.00	...	180.00	300.00	...	300.00
जोड़		*Total*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*180.00*	...	*180.00*	*300.00*	...	*300.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***180.00***	***101.96***	***281.96***	***180.00***	***97.28***	***277.28***	***300.00***	***52.18***	***352.18***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1991-92 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1991-92 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1992-93 बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सार्वजनिक उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
I. पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	**I. Petroleum Sector:**										
5.01 तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग	5.01 Oil & Natural Gas Commission	12802	125.00	2970.74	3095.74	125.00	2675.00	2800.00	260.00	4160.00	4420.00
5.02 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	5.02 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12802	...	249.61	249.61	...	177.53	177.53	...	152.00	152.00
5.03 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.03 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	177.63	177.63	...	86.85	86.85	...	147.00	147.00
5.04 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लि.	5.04 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12802	...	151.17	151.17	...	71.42	71.42	...	69.00	69.00
5.05 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.05 Madras Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	73.09	73.09	...	88.02	88.02	...	118.00	118.00
5.06 कोचीन रिफाइनरी लि.	5.06 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12802	...	35.44	35.44	...	37.52	37.52	...	45.00	45.00
5.07 बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी एंड पैट्रो-कैमिकल्स लि.	5.07 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12802	...	44.74	44.74	...	44.80	44.80	...	56.00	56.00
5.08 भारतीय तेल निगम लि.	5.08 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12802	...	768.88	768.88	...	446.56	446.56	...	799.00	799.00
5.09 आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.09 Oil India Limited	12802	55.00	189.00	244.00	55.00	234.00	289.00	40.00	182.00	222.00
5.10 लूब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.10 Lubrizol India Limited	12802	...	8.71	8.71	...	9.79	9.79	...	6.00	6.00
5.11 इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड	5.11 Engnieers India Limited	12802	...	3.25	3.25	...	3.91	3.91	...	5.00	5.00
5.12 अन्य (मंत्रालय)	5.12 Others (Ministry)	12802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.13 आई.बी.पी. कम्प. लि.	5.13 I.B.P. Co. Ltd	12802	...	65.00	65.00	...	1.98	1.98	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़ - पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र	**Total - Petroleum Sector**		**180.00**	**4737.26**	**4917.26**	**180.00**	**3877.38**	**4057.38**	**300.00**	**5754.00**	**6054.00**
II. पैट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**II. Petro-Chemicals Sector:**										
5.14 भारतीय तेल निगम लि.	5.14 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	12856	...	30.00	30.00	...	5.50	5.50	...	13.10	13.10
5.15 हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.15 Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	13.92	13.92	...	12.00	12.00	...	9.79	9.79
5.16 भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड	5.16 Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd	12856	...	15.00	15.00	...	1.90	1.90	...	13.75	13.75
5.17 मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.17 Madras Refineries Ltd.	12856	...	33.00	33.00	...	6.37	6.37	...	69.79	69.79
5.18 कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.	5.18 Cochin Refineries Ltd.	12856	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.05	3.05	...	2.10	2.10
5.19 बोंगाईगांव रिफाइनरी एंड पैट्रो-केमिकल्स लि.	5.19 Bon gaigaon Refinery and Petro Chemicals Ltd.	12856	...	5.14	5.14	...	5.86	5.86	...	13.27	13.27
5.20 भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि.	5.20 Gas Authority of India Ltd.	12856	...	20.00	20.00	...	19.76	19.76	...	0.20	0.20
कुल-पैट्रो-रसायन क्षेत्र	**Total - Petro-Chemicals Sector**		...	**120.71**	**120.71**	...	**54.44**	**54.44**	...	**122.00**	**122.00**
III. इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**III. Engineering Sector:**										
5.21 आई.बी.पी. कंपनी लि.	5.21 I.B.P. Co. Ltd.	12858	...	12.00	12.00	...	16.27	16.27	...	13.00	13.00
5.22 बामेर लारी लि.	5.22 Balmer Lawrie Ltd.	12858	...	7.00	7.00	...	12.99	12.99	...	18.00	18.00
5.23 बीको लारी लि.	5.23 Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	12858	...	0.10	0.10	...	3.82	3.82	...	1.00	1.00
जोड़-इंजीनियरी क्षेत्र	**Total - Engineering Sector**		...	**19.10**	**19.10**	...	**33.08**	**33.08**	...	**32.00**	**32.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**180.00**	**4877.07**	**5057.07**	**180.00**	**3964.90**	**4144.90**	**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	C. Plan Outlay										
1. पैट्रोलियम	1. Pertroleum	12802	180.00	4737.26	4917.26	180.00	3877.38	4057.38	300.00	5754.00	6054.00
2. पैट्रो-रसायन	2. Petro-Chemicals	12856	...	120.71	120.71	...	54.44	54.44	...	122.00	122.00
3. इंजीनियरी	3. Enginerring	12858	...	19.10	19.10	...	33.08	33.08	...	32.00	32.00
जोड़	**Total**		**180.00**	**4877.07**	**5057.07**	**180.00**	**3964.90**	**4144.90**	**300.00**	**5908.00**	**6208.00**

1. **सचिवालय:** इसके अन्तर्गत पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

3. **ओ.आई.डी. बी. को उपकर की अदायगी:** बजट अनुमान 1991-92 में 100 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था तेल उद्योग के विकास के लिए उपकर की प्राप्तियों में से तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है । वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में व्यवस्था कम करके 95.00 करोड़ रुपए कर दी गई है । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में उपकर प्राप्तियों में से तेल उद्योग विकास बोर्ड को अदायगी करने के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था फिर से की गई है ।

5. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:** तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड को विश्व बैंक के ऋणों को दुबारा उधार देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.01 **तैल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग:** तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की स्थापना देश में तटवर्ती (आन-शोर) तथा अपतटवर्ती (आफ शोर) दोनों ही स्थानों पर पैट्रोलियम स्रोतों की खोज और उनसे तेल निकालने के कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा क्रियान्वयन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । इस कम्पनी को विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को फिर से उधार दिए जाने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.02 **भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** भारतीय गैस प्राधिकरण लि. की स्थापना प्राकृतिक गैस के संसाधन, परिवहन तथा विपणन जैसे कार्यों की देखरेख करने के लिए की गई थी । कंपनी ने हजीरा-बीजापुर-जगदीशपुर गैस पाइपलाइन परियोजना का कार्य निष्पादित कर लिया है ।

5.03 **हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम निगम लि. :** इस कम्पनी का मुख्य उद्देश्य कच्चे तेल को साफ करना तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादनों का विपणन करना है । इस कम्पनी की 1992-93 की वार्षिक आयोजना में ल्यूब बेस स्टाक मंगलौर रिफाइनरी मंगलौर में एल.पी.जी. आयात सुविधा, एल.पी.जी. सिलेंडर/रैगुलेटर्स आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5.04 **भारत पैट्रोलियम निगम लिमिटेड:** निगम का उद्देश्य मुख्यतः विनिर्माण तथा पैट्रोयिम उत्पादों का भण्डारण, वितरण और विपणन करना है । एल.पी.जी. कोचीन में नवीन तेल टर्मिनल आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.05 **मद्रास रिफाइनरीज लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना, एक रिफाइनरी के निर्माण और संचालन के प्रयोजन से की गई थी । ल्यूबे विस्तार परियोजना तथा एरोमेटिक्स परियोजना, कावेरी बेसिन में आसवन सुविधाएं इस कम्पनी द्वारा शुरू की गई मुख्य परियोजनाएं है ।

5.06 **कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि.:** इसकी स्थापना कच्चे तेल की सफाई तथा विभिन्न पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । रिफाइनरी डिबोतलनेकिंग एम. टी. बी. ई. आदि जैसी इसकी कुछ परियोजनाएं है ।

5.07 **बोंगाईगाव रिफाइनरी और पेट्रो केमिकल्स लि.:** इस कम्पनी की स्थापना कच्चे तेल का शोधन करने और सीलीन, डी.एम.टी. और पी.एस.एफ. का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक पैट्रो रसायन परिसर की स्थापना करने के लिए की गई थी ।1992-93 के लिए अनेक पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रो-रसायन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन हेतु आयोजना में व्यवस्था की गई है । रिफाइनरी की क्षमता को 1.35 मी. टन से बढ़ाकर 2.35 मी. टन करने की परियोजना हाल ही में मंजूर की गयी है।

5.08 **भारतीय तेल निगम:** भारतीय तेल निगम पाइप लाइनों का संचालन करता है, आयातित तथा स्वदेशी कच्चे तेल का परिशोधन करता है तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों का विपणन करता है । यह गुवाहाटी, बरौनी, कोइली, हल्दिया, मथुरा तथा डिगबोई स्थित तेलशोधन कारखाने चलाता है । वर्ष 1992-93 में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह गुजरात रिफाइनरी में अतिरिक्त माध्यमिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, डिगबोई रिफाइनरी कांडला-भटिंडा उत्पाद पाइपलाइन आदि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए है ।

5.09 **आयल इण्डिया लि.:** देश में तेल की खोज और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड सरकारी क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है । विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण को इस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी को पुनः उधार देने के संबंध में व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.10 **लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लिमिटेड:** लुब्रीजोल इंडिया लि. की स्थापना रासायनिक संयोजनों के, जिनका उपयोग पैट्रोलियम पर आधारित लुब्रीकेन्ट्स तथा ईंधन की कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने के लिए किया जाता है, देश में उत्पादन करने के लिए अमरीकी लुब्रीजोल कारपोरेशन के सहयोग से 1966 में की गई थी ।

5.11 **इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड:** यह कम्पनी सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के एककों और अभिकरणों को पैट्रोलियम, पेट्रो-रसायन और उर्वरकों के

3. **Payment of cess to OIDB:** A sum of Rs. 100 crores was provided in BE 1991-92 for payment to Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) from out of the cess receipts, for development of oil industry. The provision was reduced to Rs.95.00 crores in RE 1991-92. A provision of Rs. 50 crores has again been made in BE 1992-93 from cess receipts for payment to OIDB.

5. **Investment in Public Enterprises:** Provisions have been made for relending of World Bank Loans to ONGC and OIL.

5. 01 **Oil & Natural Gas Commission:** Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) was set up with the object of planning and implementing programmes of exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources of the country, both On-Shore and Off-Shore. Provision has been made for relending of World Bank Loan to ONGC.

5.02 **Gas Authority of India Limited:** Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was set up to cater to processing, transportation and marketing of natural gas. The Company has executed the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline Project.

5.03 **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The main objective of the Company is to refine crude oil and market petroleum products. The Annual Plan 1992-93 for this Company includes provision for projects for Lube Base Stock Augmentation Facilities, LPG Import facility at Mangalore, Mangalore Refinery, LPG Cylinders/Regulators etc.

5.04 **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.:** The objectives of the Corporation are mainly to manufacture, to store and distribute and market petroleum products. Provision has been made for projects like marketing of LPG, New Oil Terminal at Cochin, etc.

5.05 **Madras Refineries Ltd.:** The Company was set up with the objective of installing and running a refinery . The major projects undertaken by the Company are Lube Expansion Project, Aromatics Project, Distillation Facilities in Cauvery Basin.

5.06 **Cochin Refineries Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude oil and to produce various petroleum products. Some of its projects are Debottlenecking of Refinery , MTBE etc.

5.07 **Bongaigaon Refinery & Petro-Chemicals Ltd.:** This Company was set up to refine crude and set up a Petro-Chemicals Complex producing Xylene, DMT and PSF. For 1992-93, plan provision has been made for production of various petroleum and petro-chemical items. A project to expand the capacity of the refinery from 1.35 MT to 2.35 MT has been sanctioned recently.

5.08 **Indian Oil Corporation:** The Indian Oil Corporation operates pipelines and refines imported and indigenous crude oil and markets petroleum products. It has refineries at Gauhati, Barauni, Koyali, Haldia, Mathura and Digboi. Provisions have been made in 1992-93 for Additional Secondary Processing Facilities Project at Gujarat Refinery, Modernisation of Digboi Refinery Kandla-Bhatinda Product Pipeline, etc.

5.09 **Oil India Limited:** Oil India Limited is also engaged in oil exploration and production in the country. A provision has been made on account of relending of World Bank Loan to this Public Sector Company too.

5.10 **Lubrizol India Ltd.:** This was set up in 1966 in collaboration with Lubrizol Corporation of USA for indigenous manufacture of chemical additives, which are used to improve the performance of petroleum-based lubricants and fuels.

5.11 **Engineers India Ltd.:** The Company provides engineering consultancy to units in the public and private sectors, covering broad

उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में अनेक औद्योगिक उत्पादों के संबंध में इंजीनियरी में परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करती है ।

5.13 **आई.बी.पी. कम्पनी लि.:** यह कम्पनी पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादों की बिक्री तथा हाई वैक्यूम उपस्करों और विस्फोटक पदार्थों का निर्माण करती है । यह असम में एक रिफाइनरी की स्थापना कर रही है ।

5.22 **बामेर लारी लि.:** यह कम्पनी लुब्रीकेटिंग ग्रीजिज और ल्यूब बैरल का निर्माण करती है और चाय का निर्यात, उत्पादों का विपणन तथा यात्रा और नौवहन से संबंधित कारोबार करती है ।

5.23 **बीको लारी:** यह कंपनी मुख्यतः स्विचगीयरों का निर्माण करती है ।

covering broad range of industrial products and specially petroleum, petro-chemicals and fertilizers.

5.13 **I.B.P. Company Ltd.:** This Company is engaged in marketing petroleum products and manufacturing high vacuum equipment and explosives. It is establishing a refinery in Assam.

5.22 **Balmer Lawrie Ltd.:** This company is engaged in manufacture of lubricating greases and lube barrels, tea exports, marketing of products and in travel and shipping business.

5.23 **Biecco Lawrie:** The company's main activity is manufacture of switchgears.

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश के इक्विटी और ऋण संघटकों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing equity and loan components of Investments in Public Enterprises.

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. in crores)

क्रम संख्या Sl. No.	सरकारी उद्यम का नाम Name of the Public Enterprises	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimate 1991-92			बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimate 1992-93		
		इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loan	जोड़ Total
1.	तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	-	125.00	125.00	-	260.00	260.00
2.	आयल इण्डिया लि. Oil India Ltd.	-	55.00	55.00	-	40.00	40.00
	जोड़ Total	-	**180.00**	**180.00**	-	**300.00**	**300.00**

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.64

आयोजना Planning

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		38.30	13.30	51.60	34.66	13.30	47.96	65.00	13.30	78.30
पूंजी	*Capital*		*16.90*	...	*16.90*	*14.67*	...	*14.67*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**55.20**	**13.30**	**68.50**	**49.33**	**13.30**	**62.63**	**75.00**	**13.30**	**88.30**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.30	0.30
2. योजना आयोग	2. Planning Commission	3451	0.40	11.92	12.32	0.40	11.92	12.32	0.30	12.00	12.30
3. एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम	3. Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme	2501	0.24	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.24	0.60	...	0.60
		3601	3.68	...	3.68	3.68	...	3.68	6.34	...	6.34
		3602	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*7.00*	...	*7.00*
4. अन्य	4. Others	3475	5.00	1.00	6.00	2.56	1.00	3.56	7.70	1.00	8.70
		3601	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	14.00	...	14.00
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	*1.00*	*7.00*	*3.56*	*1.00*	*4.56*	*21.70*	*1.00*	*22.70*
5. राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र	5. National Informatics Centre	3451	27.70	...	27.70	26.50	...	26.50	36.00	...	36.00
		5475	16.90	...	16.90	14.67	...	14.67	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*44.60*	...	*44.60*	*41.17*	...	*41.17*	*46.00*	...	*46.00*
6. राज्य आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	*6. Central Assistance for State Plans:*										
6.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	6.01 Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
7. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर- सकल	7. Aid Materials and Equipment - Gross	3606	...	2.68	2.68	...	2.04	2.04	...	9.14	9.14
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct-Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-2.68*	*-2.68*	...	*-2.04*	*-2.04*	...	*-9.14*	*-9.14*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	Aid Materials and Equipment - Net	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*55.20*	*13.30*	*68.50*	*49.33*	*13.30*	*62.63*	*75.00*	*13.30*	*88.30*

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	12501	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	7.00	...	7.00
2. सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat Economic Service	13451	28.10	...	28.10	26.90	...	26.90	36.30	...	36.30
3. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	3. Other General Economic Services	13475	22.90	...	22.90	18.23	...	18.23	31.70	...	31.70
जोड़		*Total*	*55.00*	...	*55.00*	*49.13*	...	*49.13*	*75.00*	...	*75.00*
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता-सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र	Special Central Assistance-Border Areas	43601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़	Total		55.20	...	55.20	49.33	...	49.33	75.00	...	75.00

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में योजना मंत्री और योजना राज्य मंत्री के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **योजना आयोग** : इस मद में कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन सहित योजना आयोग के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3. **एकीकृत ग्रामीण ऊर्जा आयोजना कार्यक्रम** :- इसका उद्देश्य सूक्ष्म स्तर पर आयोजना क्षमताओं को सृजित करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले लोगों को उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियों तथा जीवन निर्वहन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के लिए ग्रामीण विकास हेतु ऊर्जा के आयोजना-आदानों की व्यवस्था करना है । यह केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना चंडीगढ़ को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में पहले से ही चल रही है ।

4. **अन्य** :- (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा, भारत में मानव संसाधनों की प्रकृति, विशेषताओं तथा उपयोग से संबंधित विज्ञता के संवर्धन के लिए स्थापित एक स्वायत्त निकाय अनुप्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्थान को दिए जाने वाले सहायता अनुदानों और योजना आयोग द्वारा पोषित सरकारी विभागों के लिए सम्पन्न सुलभ की जाने वाली जनशक्ति अनुसंधान सेवाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदानों; (ख) विश्वविद्यालयों और अनुसंधान संस्थानों, को सहायता अनुदान; (ग) कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रीय आयोजना परियोजना सहित "व्यावसायिक तथा विशेष सेवाओं के लिए भुगतान की योजना के अन्तर्गत आदायगियां और (घ) "राज्यों में आयोजना तंत्र का सुदृढ़ीकरण " स्कीम के अधीन राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान (ङ) कार्यालय

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services :** Provides for the secretariat expenditure of the Personal staff of Minister of Planning and Minister of State for Planning.

2. **Planning Commission:** Provides for the expenditure of the Planning Commission including Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO).

3. **Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme (IREP):** To create Planning capabilities at micro level and provide Planning inputs of energy for rural development for the productive activities and subsistence needs of the people living in rural areas. The centrally sponsored scheme is already in operation in all states and Union territories except Chandigarh.

4. **Others :-** (a) Grants-in-aid to the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) an autonomous body set up by the Government of India for advancement of knowledge about the nature, characteristic and utilisation of human resources in India and to provide manpower research services to Government Departments funded by Planning Commission; (b) Grants-in-aid to Universities and Research Institutions; (c) Payments under the scheme "Payments for Professional and Special Services", including the Agro-climatic Regional Planning Project (ARPU); (d) Grants-in-aid to States under the scheme "Strengthening of Planning Machinery in the States and

पद्धति के आधुनिकीकरण द्वीप विकास प्राधिकरण संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम तथा प्रबन्ध परामर्श आदि के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र** :- राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र निर्णय, समर्थन और आयोजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के समस्त विभागों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिला प्रशासनों को संगणक संचार पर आधारित सूचना विज्ञान सेवा प्रदान करता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र ने दिल्ली, पुणे, भुवनेश्वर और हैदराबाद में 4 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित किए है । इनमें से प्रत्येक केन्द्र में एक सुपर कम्प्यूटर (ए. ई सी एस-1000 माडल) है । राज्यों की राजधानियों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्यालयों में उनकी कम्प्यूटरीकरण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सुपर मिनी-कम्प्यूटर (एन डी-550 या इसके बराबर) संस्थापित कर दिए गए हैं । जिलों में चार टर्मिनल वाले सुपर पी.सी.ए.टी. संस्थापित है । उपर्युक्त चारों में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर उपग्रह आधारित निसनेट नामक कम्प्युटर संचार नेटवर्क के माध्यम से उपर्युक्त चारों में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर वहां पर संस्थापित सभी कम्प्यूटरों को जोड़ने के लिए एक माइक्रो अर्थ स्टेशन संस्थापित किया गया है । मुख्य अर्थ स्टेशन राष्ट्रीय सूचना विज्ञान केन्द्र दिल्ली पर संस्थापित किया गया है ।

व्यय की मुख्य मदें राज्यों, और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और जिलों को कम्प्यूटर आधारित सेवाओं के समेकन तथा उन्हें बनाए रखने, ग्राफिक्स और डिजाइन कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने, कम्प्यूटर सामग्री के अनुरक्षण, केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासनों के अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण, राज्य सरकार सचिवालयों में स्थानीय क्षेत्र नेटवर्क, अधिक संख्या में प्रयोक्ताओं, सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना मानीटरी कार्यक्रम, समेकित फाईल में एम. आइ. एस. कार्यक्रम, दूर-सूचना विज्ञान विकास और संवर्धन कार्य आदि की सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए जिलों में अधिक कम्प्यूटर टर्मिनलों की व्यवस्था से संबंधित हैं । मुख्य शीर्ष '3451' के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें मुख्य रूप से जनशक्ति, यात्राओं, कम्प्यूटर और संचार सामग्री के अनुरक्षण, उपग्रह-अन्तर-आकलन संबंधी प्रभारों पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं, आदि के प्रभारों की अदायगी पर होने वाला व्यय शामिल है । मुख्य शीर्ष '5475' के अन्तर्गत जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह मुख्यतः कम्प्यूटर और संचार सामग्री की प्राप्ति के लिए है ।

7. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर** :- इसमें कनाडा, नार्वे और अमेरिका से विदेशी सहायता के लिए अनुदान शोधवृत्ति, कम्प्यूटर एकीकृत विनिर्माण परियोजना, टेलीडाटा सेवाओं और उसके प्रयोगों के लिए अधिक प्रभार, आंकड़ा-आधारित एम. ई. डी. और ए. आर. एस. सेवाओं के टैरिफ आदि के रूप में होंगे ।

(e) Modernisation of office system, Island Development Authority (IDA/UNDP) and Management Consultancy etc.

5. **National Informatics Centre (NIC) :-** National Informatics Centre is providing Computer communication based informatics services and related facilities to all the Central and State Government Departments, Union Territories and District Administrations for decision support and planning. For this purpose, NIC has set up 4 Regional Centres at Delhi, Pune, Bhubaneshwar and Hyderabad. Each of these centres has a Super Computer (NEC S-1000 Model). In the State capitals and Head Quarters of Union Territories Super Mini-Computers (ND-550 or equivalent) have been installed to meet their computerisation requirements. In the Districts Super PC/ATs. with four terminals are installed . In each of the above locations, a micro earth station has been installed to connect all the computers installed there via a satellite based computer communication network called NICNET. The mother earth station has been installed at NIC, Delhi.

The major items of expenditure relate to consolidation and sustaining of computer based services to the States, UTs. and Districts, modelling graphics and design programme, maintenance of computer hardware, training of officers and staff of Central Government and State Governments and district administrations, local area network in the State Government Secretariats, provision of more computer terminals in the districts to service large number of users, public sector project monitoring programme, integrated file pendency MIS Programme, Tele-Informatics Development and Promotion Programme etc. The provision made under Major Head '3451' includes expenditure mainly on manpower, travel, maintenance of computer and communication hardware, payment of charges for satellite transponder, books and periodicals, etc. The provision under Major Head '5475' is mainly for procuring computer and communication hardware.

7. **Aid Material and Equipment :** The Foreign Aids/Grants from Canada, Norway and USA will be in shape of fellowships, Grant for Computer Integrated Manufacture Project, Access charges for Teledata Services and uses Tariff of MED and ARS Databases, Services etc.

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.65

सांख्यिकी विभाग Department of Statistics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		14.31	42.14	56.45	5.81	45.37	51.18	15.10	44.90	60.00
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	*2.45*	...	*2.45*	*0.90*	...	*0.90*
	जोड़ Total		**14.31**	**42.14**	**56.45**	**8.26**	**45.37**	**53.63**	**16.00**	**44.90**	**60.90**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.45	1.45	...	1.45	1.45
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Census Survey and Statistics**										
2. राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण	2. National Sample Survey	3454	3.34	26.80	30.14	0.35	28.58	28.93	5.81	28.14	33.95
3. केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन	3. Central Statistical Organisation	3454	1.61	3.40	5.01	0.45	3.35	3.80	2.47	3.32	5.79
4. भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान	4. Indian Statistical Institute	3454	3.47	9.50	12.97	1.70	10.59	12.29	3.84	10.59	14.43
5. आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी	5. Economic Advice and Statistics	3454	2.59	1.15	3.74	0.06	1.40	1.46	0.18	1.40	1.58
		3601	3.23	...	3.23	3.22	...	3.22	2.78	...	2.78
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.03	...	0.03	0.02	...	0.02
		5475	...	...	...	2.45	...	2.45	0.90	...	0.90
जोड़		*Total*	*5.89*	*1.15*	*7.04*	*5.76*	*1.40*	*7.16*	*3.88*	*1.40*	*5.28*
जोड़- जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	**Total-Census Survey & Statistics**		**14.31**	**40.85**	**55.16**	**8.26**	**43.92**	**52.18**	**16.00**	**43.45**	**59.45**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***14.31***	***42.14***	***56.45***	***8.26***	***45.37***	***53.63***	***16.00***	***44.90***	***60.90***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
जनगणना सर्वेक्षण और सांख्यिकी	Census Survey and Statistics	13454	14.31	...	14.31	9.12	...	9.12	16.00	...	16.00
सांख्यिकी मांग संख्या 79	Statistics Demand 79	13454	...	...	...	0.86	...	0.86	...	...	...

* *इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में प्रदान किए गए निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है ।*
* *Inclusive of works Outlay provided in the Ministry of Urban Development.*

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**: इसके अन्तर्गत सचिवालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण**: यह संगठन अंक संकलन का ऐसा स्थाई और सुव्यवस्थित कार्यक्रम बनाता है, जिससे नीति निमार्ण के लिए अंक संकलन की कमियाँ दूर की जा सकें और पूरक आंकड़े एकत्रित करके अन्य मंत्रालयों और अभिकरणों की ओर से आंकड़े इकट्ठे करता है और इन्हें सारणीबद्ध करता है ।

3. **केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन** मानकीकरण सहित रीति विधान संबंधी काम करने, राष्ट्रीय लेखा तैयार करने, उद्योगों के वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण के संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने और उनके प्रकाशन, आर्थिक परिकलन तथा सर्वेक्षण करने आदि के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

4. **भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान**: यह संस्थान सांख्यिकी अनुसंधान, प्रशिक्षण और उसके व्यवहारिक प्रयोग के लिए एकीकृत कार्यक्रम चलाता है। इस संस्थान का वित्तपोषण लगभग पूर्णतः सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से किया गया है ।

5. **आर्थिक परामर्श और सांख्यिकी**: इसमें संगणक केन्द्र के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जो मुख्य रूप से सांख्यिकी विभाग के आंकड़ों को साधित करने की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है । यह केन्द्र परामर्शदात्री सेवा और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है तथा संगणक प्रयोग तथा प्रणाली विश्लेषण आदि में अध्ययन कार्य करता है । इसमें राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण और तृतीय आर्थिक गणना संचालित करने के कार्य के संबंध में राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को सहायता अनुदान दिए जाने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department.

2. **National Sample Survey:** The Organisation develops a stable and organically connected programme of data collection designed to fill up gaps in statistics for policy formulation, collects and tabulates data on behalf of other Ministries and agencies by supplementary collection of data.

3. **Central Statistical Organisation** is responsible for methodological work including standardisation, preparation of national accounts, compilation and publication of reports on annual survey of industries, economic census and surveys etc.

4. **Indian Statistical Institute:** The Institute carries out integrated programmes of research, training and practical application of statistics. The Institute is financed almost wholly by grants-in-aid from Government.

5. **Economic Advice and Statistics:** Provision is for Computer Centre, which mainly takes care of the data processing requirements of the Department of Statistics. The Centre also provides advisory service and training facilities and undertakes studies in computer application and system analysis. This also includes provision for grants-in-aid to States and Union Territory Governments for National Sample Survey work and conduct of Third Economic Census.

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.66

कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग Department of Programme Implementation

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.83	0.83
	पूंजी *Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	जोड़ Total		**...**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.85**	**0.85**	**...**	**0.83**	**0.83**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-General Services	2052	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.83	0.83
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***0.85***	***0.85***	...	***0.85***	***0.85***	...	***0.83***	***0.83***

सचिवालय - सामान्य सेवाएं - इसके अन्तर्गत समस्त व्यवस्था सचिवालय व्यय के लिए है ।

Secretariat - General Services : Provides entirely for Secretariat Expenditure.

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.67

विद्युत विभाग Department of Power

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		52.30	118.04	170.34	55.90	119.00	174.90	70.56	118.92	189.48
पूंजी	*Capital*		*2081.92*	...	*2081.92*	*2093.35*	...	*2093.35*	*2014.44*	...	*2014.44*
जोड़	**Total**		**2134.22**	**118.04**	**2252.26**	**2149.25**	**119.00**	**2268.25**	**2085.00**	**118.92**	**2203.92**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.36	2.36	...	2.38	2.38	...	2.47	2.47
विद्युत	*Power*										
सामान्य	**General**										
2. केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण	2. Central Electricity Authrority	2801	10.39	10.24	20.63	11.64	10.94	22.58	13.73	11.01	24.74
		4801	0.70	...	0.70	0.50	...	0.50	2.15	...	2.15
जोड़		*Total*	*11.09*	*10.24*	*21.33*	*12.14*	*10.94*	*23.08*	*15.88*	*11.01*	*26.89*
3. अनुसंधान और विकास	*3. Research and Development*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	3.01. National Thermal Power Corporation	2801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.02 केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	3.02. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	2801	19.00	...	19.00	28.50	...	28.50	30.80	...	30.80
3.03 विद्युत इंजीनियर प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी	3.03. Power Engineers Training Society	2801	6.00	1.95	7.95	2.55	2.19	4.74	10.00	1.95	11.95
3.04 अन्य	3.04. Others	2801	...	0.08	0.08	1.00	0.08	1.08	2.00	0.08	2.08
जोड़		Total	25.00	2.03	27.03	32.05	2.27	34.32	42.80	2.03	44.83
4. सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण	4. Survey and Investigation	2801	12.52	...	12.52	8.29	...	8.29	9.03	...	9.03
		3601	4.04	...	4.04	3.57	...	3.57	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*16.56*	...	*16.56*	*11.86*	...	*11.86*	*14.03*	...	*14.03*
जोड़ - सामान्य	**Total - General**		**52.65**	**12.27**	**64.92**	**56.05**	**13.21**	**69.26**	**72.71**	**13.04**	**85.75**
तापीय विद्युत उत्पादन	**Thermal Power Generation**										
5. बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	*5. Badarpur thermal Power Station*										
5.01 राजस्व व्यय	5.01 Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	385.00	385.00	...	385.00	385.00	...	389.25	389.25
5.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-285.00	-285.00	...	-285.00	-285.00	...	-289.25	-289.25
5.03 निवल	5.03 Net		...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00
5.04 बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र का विस्तार	5.04 Expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station	4801	10.22	...	10.22	8.00	...	8.00	9.00	...	9.00
जोड़		*Total*	*10.22*	*100.00*	*110.22*	*8.00*	*100.00*	*108.00*	*9.00*	*100.00*	*109.00*
6. अनपारा - बी के लिए उत्तर-प्रदेश सरकार को विशेष ऋण सहायता	6. Special Loan Assitance to UP Govt for Anpara-B	7601	...	...	...	127.00	...	127.00	...	...	...
पन बिजली उत्पादन	**Hydel Generation**										
7. पन बिजली परियोजनाएं	*7. Hydel Projects*										
7.01 सलाल पन बिजली परियोजना	7.01 Salal Hydro Electric Project	4801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.02 सरदार सरोवर परियोजना	7.02 Sardar Sarover Project	4801	59.75	...	59.75	50.00	...	50.00	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*59.75*	...	*59.75*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*10.00*	...	*10.00*
पारेषण और वितरण	**Transmission and Distribution**										
8. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	8. Rural Electrification Corporation	2801	...	3.41	3.41	...	3.41	3.41	...	3.41	3.41
9. भार प्रेषण केन्द्र	9. Load Despatching Stations	4801	1.25	...	1.25	0.35	...	0.35	1.79	...	1.79
जोड़		*Total*	*1.25*	*3.41*	*4.66*	*0.35*	*3.41*	*3.76*	*1.79*	*3.41*	*5.20*
10. अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें	*10. Inter State Transmission Lines*										
10.01 राज्य सरकारों को उधार	10.01 Loans to State Governments	7601	20.00	...	20.00	18.50	...	18.50	12.50	...	12.50
11. राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम	11. Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plans	4801	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00	40.00	...	40.00
		6801	220.00	...	220.00	220.00	...	220.00	220.00	...	220.00
जोड़		*Total*	*260.00*	...	*260.00*	*260.00*	...	*260.00*	*260.00*	...	*260.00*
जोड़ - विद्युत	**Total - Power**		**403.87**	**115.68**	**519.55**	**519.90**	**116.62**	**636.52**	**366.00**	**116.45**	**482.45**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical & Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
12. नेपाल हितकारी योजना	12. Nepal Benefit Scheme	3605	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...
13. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	13. Investments in Public Enterprises	4801	1674.18	...	1674.18	1266.90	...	1266.90	1236.30	...	1236.30

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
		6801	55.82	...	55.82	362.10	...	362.10	482.70	...	482.70
जोड़		*Total*	*1730.00*	...	*1730.00*	*1629.00*	...	*1629.00*	*1719.00*	...	*1719.00*
14. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	14. Aid Materials and Equipments	3606	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	...	...
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	Deduct Transfers to functional Major Head	3606	...	-0.48	-0.48	...	-0.48	-0.48	...	...	...
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*2134.22*	*118.04*	*2252.26*	*2149.25*	*119.00*	*2268.25*	*2085.00*	*118.92*	*2203.92*
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
13.01 राष्ट्रीय तापीय विद्युत निगम	13.01 National Thermal Power Corporation	12801	800.00	1915.29	2715.29	1003.00	1752.77	2755.77	1015.00	1283.00	2298.00
13.02 राष्ट्रीय जल विद्युत निगम	13.02 National Hydro Electric Power Corporation	12801	284.00	765.00	1049.00	303.00	765.00	1068.00	329.00	909.00	1238.00
13.03 विद्युत वित्त निगम	13.03 Power Finance Corporation	12801	125.00	...	125.00	125.00	...	125.00	125.00	...	125.00
13.04 दामोदर घाटी निगम	13.04 Damodar Valley Corporation	12801	25.00	315.00	340.00	...	280.51	280.51	...	339.00	339.00
13.05 उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत शक्ति निगम	13.05 North Eastern Electric Power Corporation	12801	200.00	...	200.00	60.00	...	60.00	70.00	30.00	100.00
13.06 नथपा झाकरी विद्युत निगम	13.06 Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation	12801	120.00	...	120.00	43.00	...	43.00	120.00	50.00	170.00
13.07 टिहरी जल विकास निगम	13.07 Tehri Hydro Development Corporation	12801	170.00	...	170.00	39.00	...	39.00	50.00	250.00	300.00
13.08 राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम	13.08 National Power Transission Corporation	12801	6.00	...	6.00	56.00	200.00	256.00	10.00	431.00	441.00
	13.09 DOP (Others)	12801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	50.00
जोड़	**Total**		1730.00	2995.29	4725.29	1629.00	2998.28	4627.28	1719.00	3342.00	5061.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. PLAN OUTLAY**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
विद्युत	Power	12801	1873.87	2995.29	4869.16	1888.90	2998.28	4887.18	1825.00	3342.00	5167.00
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	Technical & Economic Cooperation with Other Countries	13605	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	...	...	...
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आयोजना	**Total - Central Sector Plan**		1874.22	2995.29	4869.51	1889.25	2998.28	4887.53	1825.00	3342.00	5167.00
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण	Rural Electrification	43601	260.00	...	260.00	260.00	...	260.00	260.00	...	260.00
जोड़	**Total**		2134.22	2995.29	5129.51	2149.25	2998.28	5147.53	2085.00	3342.00	5427.00

1. **सचिवालय** : इसमें विद्युत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण** : केन्द्रीय बिजली प्राधिकरण, राष्ट्रीय विद्युत संसाधनों के नियंत्रण तथा उपयोग के संबंध में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के क्रियाकलापों के बीच समन्वय करता है । यह विद्युत साधनों का सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने, विद्युत के उत्पादन, वितरण और उपयोग से संबंधित आंकड़ों को एकत्र करने और उनका रिकार्ड रखने तथा विद्युत साधनों के विकास के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है । इसमें तकनीकी नियंत्रण,आयोजन और मानिटरिंग प्रशिक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण, डिजाइन और सलाहकारी सेवा, क्षेत्रीय समन्वय आदि पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

3. **अनुसंधान और विकास** : केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर, केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और बिजली बोर्ड, विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसाइटी जैसे अनेक संस्थान/निकाय विद्युत संबंधी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करने तथा विद्युत केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण देने में लगे हुए हैं । इसमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा विद्युत इंजीनियर्स प्रशिक्षण सोसायटी की अनुसंधान स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

4. **सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण**: इसमें ऊर्जा संरक्षण बिजली परियोजनाओं के अन्वेषण पर होने वाले व्यय, राज्य सरकारों को पहाड़ी और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य के लिए सहायता-अनुदान देने और राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के बेहतर कार्य के लिए प्रोत्साहन संबंधी अदायगी करने तथा पारेषण और वितरण संबंधी हानियों को कम करने तथा अन्य मदों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for expenditure on the Secretariat of the Department of Power.

2. **Central Electricity Authority :** The Central Electricity Authority coordinates the activities of the various agencies in relation to control and utilisation of national power resources. It is also responsible for carrying out survey and studies, collection and recording of data concerning generation, distribution, utilisation and development of power resources. Includes provision for expenditure on technical control, Planning and Monitoring, training, survey and investigation, designs & consultancy, regional coordination etc.

3. **Research and Development :** A number of institutions/bodies such as Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, Central Board of Irrigation & Power, Power Engineers Training Society are engaged in research on power problems and in imparting training in various aspects of power station operation and maintenance. Includes provision for expenditure on research schemes by Central Power Research Institute and Power Engineers Training Society.

4. **Survey and Investigation:** Provides for expenditure on Energy Conservation, investigation of new hydro-electric projects, grants-in-aid to State Governments for carrying out survey and investigation of hydro-electric projects in hilly and tribal areas, incentive payments to SEB's for better performance of Thermal Power Stations, as well as for reducing T&D losses and other items.

5. **बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र :**

5.01 से 5.03 - इस केन्द्र का प्रबंध एजेंसी के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम को सौंपा गया था । इसके चरण I, II और III चालू किए जा चुके हैं और इनका वाणिज्यिक कार्यचालन जारी है ।वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 4100 एम.यू. का उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। 289.25 करोड़ रुपए की राजस्व प्राप्तियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में केन्द्रों के प्रचालन और अनुरक्षण के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपए (आयोजना-भिन्न) की निवल व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.04 बदरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के विस्तार कार्य में चरण - II के लिए (1.68 करोड़ रुपए), चरण-III के लिए (2.42 करोड़ रुपए), नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए (2.00 करोड़ रुपए) और राख के गड्ढे की भूमि के लिए (1.65 करोड़ रुपए) तथा अग्नि सुरक्षा प्रणाली के लिए (1.25 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7.02 **सरदार सरोवर परियोजनाः** भारत सरकार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के संसाधनों में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपए के अन्तर को पूरा करने में सहयोग देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ताकि यह इस परियोजना की लागत में 57 प्रतिशत का हिस्सा रख सकें और बिजली में यथानुपात हिस्सा प्राप्त कर सके। इस परियोजना के बिजली संघटक का चालू अनुमान 1703.75 करोड़ रुपए का है। इसकी क्षमता 1450 मेगावाट है। मार्च, 1990 तक 69.06 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जारी की गई थी । 1991-92 में 50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी और वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

8. **ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम** : इसमें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को 1985-86 के दौरान जारी किए गए बांडों के लिए ब्याज संबंधी विभेदक के संबंध में आर्थिक सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

9. **भार प्रेषण केन्द्र** : एक मूल 3-टीयर नेटवर्क भार प्रेषण केन्द्र, एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, पांच क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर तथा उनमें से अनेक राज्य/ प्रणाली स्तर पर स्थापित किए जा रहे है। क्षेत्र में उत्पादन तथा पारेषण सुविधाओं का अधिकतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र राज्य भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय करेंगे । एक राष्ट्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्र द्वारा पांच क्षेत्रीय भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों का समन्वय किया जायेगा। आर.एल.डी.सी. तथा एन.एल.डी.सी. की स्थापना केन्द्रीय आयोजना योजना का एक हिस्सा है। उत्तरी, दक्षिण, पश्चिमी तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के भार प्रेषण केन्द्रों के उन्नयन तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए एकीकृत योजना की भी योजना बनाई गई है।

10. **अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें :** ये स्कीमें क्षेत्रीय ग्रिडों के निर्माण को सुविधाजनक बनाने के उद्देश्य से सशक्त विद्युत प्रणाली को जोड़ने तथा उसे एक अन्तर-संबद्ध/समेकित ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए अन्तर्राज्यीय/अन्तर-क्षेत्रीय कड़ी का निर्माण करने से संबंधित है ताकि अन्ततः एक अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन सके । ये स्कीमें राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को ऋण देकर क्रियान्वित की जाती हैं । यह स्कीम, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीम के रुप में केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है, जिसके लिए राज्यों को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है।

11. **राज्य आयोजना के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम :** देश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण और सहकारी विद्युत संस्थाओं को बढ़ावा देने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से एक सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की जुलाई, 1969 में स्थापना की गई थी । इसके क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें लाइन-हानियों को कम करने के लिए प्रणाली-सुधार के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है, निगम को इक्विटी तथा ऋणों के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

13. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :-***

13.01 **राष्ट्रीय ताप-विद्युत निगम (एन.टी.पी.सी.)** : इस निगम की स्थापना देश में ताप-विद्युत के आयोजन, संवर्धन और एकीकृत विकास के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में नवम्बर, 1975 में की गई थी । राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की लागत पर क्रियान्वित की जा रही कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनका जानकारी अनुबन्ध - I

5. ***Badarpur Thermal Power Station:***

5.01 – 5.03 The Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station was entrusted to NTPC on an agency basis. Stages I,II and III have been commissioned and are under commercial operation. The generation target for 1992-93 has been fixed at 4100 M.U. Taking into account, the revenue receipts of Rs. 289.25 crores, a net provision of Rs.100 crores (Non-Plan) has been made in BE 1992-93 for operation & maintenance of the station.

5.04 Provision has been made for expansion of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in Stage-II (Rs.1.68 crores), Stage III (Rs. 2.42 crores), renovation and modernisation (Rs. 2.00 crores) and land for ash pond (Rs.1.65 crores) and fire protections system (Rs. 1.25 crores).

7.02 **Sardar Sarover Project :** The Government of India have agreed to contribute approximately Rs.300 crores towards the gap in resources of Madhya Pradesh Government to enable it to share 57% of the cost of this project and correspondingly derive pro-rata share in Power. The current estimates of the power component of the project are Rs.1703.75 crores. Its capacity is 1450MW. An amount of Rs. 69.06 crores has been released upto March 1991 and a provision of Rs.50 crores has been made in RE 1991-92 and an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for 1992-93.

8. **Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) :** Includes provision for subsidy to Rural Electrification Corporation towards interest differential for the bonds floated during 1985-86.

9. **Load Despatching Stations :** A basic 3-tier hierarchical network of load despatch centres, with one at the national level, five at the regional level and a number of them at different State/System level, is in the process of being set up. The Regional Load Despatch Centres(RLDCs) will coordinate the activities of State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) in the region so as to ensure optimum utilisation of generation and transmission facilities in the region. A National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) will eventually coordinate the activities of the five RLDCs. The establishment of RLDCs and NLDC forms part of Central Plan schemes. Unified schemes have also been planned for upgradation/modernisation of the load despatch centres in Northern, Southern,Western and Eastern Regions.

10. **Inter State Transmission Lines :** The Schemes relate to construction of Inter-State/Inter-Regional links to connect the contiguous power systems and operate them in an inter connected/integrated manner with a view to facilitate the formation of regional grids, leading ultimately to an All India Grid. The schemes are executed through loans to States and Union Territories. The scheme is being financed by the Centre as a Centrally sponsored scheme by way of 100% loan assistance to the states.

11. **Rural Electrification Corporation for State Plan :** R.E.C. was set up in July, 1969 as a Government owned company with the principal objective of financing rural electrification schemes and promoting rural electric cooperatives. Provision has been made for providing Budgetary support to the Corporation by way of equity and loans for its activities which include implementation of World Bank assisted schemes of systems improvement to reduce line losses.

13. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :-***

13.01 **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) :** NTPC was set up in November 1975 in the Central sector with the objective of planning, promoting and organising integrated development of thermal power in the country. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each, being executed by NTPC for which provision has been made in BE 1992-93 are given in the following

में दी गई है :-

annexure - I :-

अनुबन्ध Annexure - I

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं.	योजना का नाम	Sl No.	Name of the Scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan Outlay 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान RE 1991-92	आयोजना परिव्यय Plan outlay 1992-93	संचालित/ पूर्वानुमानित संचालन अवधि Commissioned/ Anticipated Commissioning schedule
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I	उत्पादन	I.	**Generation**					
1.	सिंगरौली (I और II)	1.	Singrauli(I&II)	1118.88	27.51	31.89	27.03	87/88
2.	कोरबा-I और II	2.	Korba - I & II	1625.25	24.40	40.80	39.28	88/89
3.	रामागुंडम - I और II	3.	Ramagundam - I & II	1674.62	28.02	0.58	41.23	89/90
4.	फरक्का - I	4.	Farakka - I	689.75	17.96	(-) 11.90	12.73	87/88
5.	फरक्का - II	5.	Farakka -II	868.48	230.00	253.37	176.81	92/93
6.	फरक्का - III	6.	Farakka-III	603.65	5.00	...	50.00	96/97
7.	विंध्याचल - I	7.	Vindhyachal - I	1460.37	40.00	38.14	23.07	90/91
8.	रिहन्द - I	8.	Rihand - I	1688.17	53.27	92.05	99.16	89/90
9.	कहलगांव - I	9.	Kahalgaon -I	884.16	280.00	256.78	160.00	93/94
10.	एन.सी.टी.पी.पी. (दादरी)	10.	NCTPP (Dadri)	1063.60	250.00	264.49	200.00	93/94
11.	कवास गैस - I	11.	Kawas Gas-I	373.98	375.00	349.67	295.00	93/94
12.	अन्ता गैस- I	12.	Anta Gas-I	265.03	8.99	12.77	5.45	90/91
13.	औरैया गैस– I	13.	Auraiya Gas-I	371.67	23.32	64.62	26.67	90/91
14.	तलचर गैस–I	14.	Talcher-I	1404.04	350.00	335.07	440.00	94/95
15.	दादरी गैस - I	15.	Dadri Gas-I	783.44	220.00	285.14	152.42	92/93
II.	पारेषण और वितरण लाइनें और उपकेन्द्र	II.	**Transmission and Distribution lines & substations.**					
1.	सिंगरौली - I और II	1.	Singrauli - I & II	256.05	2.02	0.19	...	86/87
2.	कोरबा - I	2.	Korba - I & II	248.54	3.58	12.91	...	89/90
3.	रामागुंडम - I	3.	Ramagundam - I	310.50	0.80	0.05	...	88/89
4.	फरक्का - II	4.	Farakka -II	134.91	40.00	43.11	9.13	92/93
5.	विंध्याचल-	5.	Vindhyachal-I	312.92	3.00	1.32	...	90/91
6.	रिहन्द - I	6.	Rihand - I	1063.00	55.54	116.80	47.16	91/92
7.	केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण परियोजना	7.	Central Tr. Project	388.05	55.00	82.17	16.34	91/92
8.	कहलगांव	8.	Kahalgaon	174.48	37.00	21.30	2.55	91/92
9.	औरैया	9.	Auraiya	100.61	0.68	0.50	...	91/92
10.	विंध्याचल अतिरिक्त पारेषण लाइन	10.	Vindhyachal Addl. Transmission Line	339.69	10.30	...	...	94/95

13.02 **राष्ट्रीय जल-विद्युत निगम :** केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र, कुशलतापूर्वक और किफायती रूप से पूरा करने और उनका प्रचालन करने के लिए इस निगम की स्थापना 1975 में की गई थी । 100-100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक लागत वाली कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है, जिनकी जानकारी अनुबन्ध - II दी गई है ;-

13.02 **National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC) :** NHPC was set up in 1975 to secure speedy, efficient and economical completion and operation of hydro-electric projects in the Central sector. Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100 crores each for which provision has been made are given in annexure-II.

अनुबन्ध Annexure - II

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

क्रम सं. Sl.No.	परियोजना का नाम		Name of the project	स्वीकृत लागत Approved Cost	स्वीकृत आयोजना परिव्यय Approved Plan Outlay 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1991-92	आयोजना परिव्यय Plan Outlay for 1992-93	संचालित/पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख Commissioned/ Target date of completion
1.	चमेरा - I	1.	Chamera-I	719.40	240.00	280.00	246.00	12/92
2.	टनकपुर	2.	Tanakpur	178.85	50.00	68.00	15.00	3/92
3.	कोयल कारो	3.	Koel Karo	391.83	5.00	5.00	5.00	3/98
4.	दुलहस्ती	4.	Dulhasti	161.72	210.00	239.77	464.00	7/94
5.	उरई	5.	Uri	1578.30	338.91	279.00	320.00	11/95
6.	सलाल-II	6.	Salal-II	297.97	80.00	80.00	49.00	10/93
7.	चुखा पारेषण	7.	Chukha Trans.	118.65	1.00	1.00	...	12/95
8.	दुलहस्ती पारेषण	8.	Dulhasti Trans.	150.46	25.00	15.00	...	12/94
9.	नाथपा झाकरी पारेषण	9.	Nathpa Jhakri Trans.	794.36	5.00	4.00	8.00	3/98

13.03 **विद्युत वित्त निगम :** 16 जुलाई, 1986 को इस निगम की स्थापना चुनी हुई ताप-विद्युत और पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण करने तथा ताप-विद्युत और पन-बिजली उत्पादन एककों तथा टी.एण्डआर. योजनाओं के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए की गई थी ।

13.04 **दामोदर घाटी निगम :** जुलाई, 1948 में इस निगम की स्थापना ताप-विद्युत और पन-विजली विद्युत के उत्पादन, पारेषण और वितरण की स्कीमों के संवर्धन और संचालन के लिए की गई थी।

13.05 **उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम :** उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम की स्थापना उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विद्युत परियोजनाओं का कार्य करने के लिए सन् 1976 में की गई थी । इसके कार्यक्रमों का वित्तपोषण उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद और विद्युत विभाग दोनों द्वारा किया जाता है । कठालगुड़ी गैस टर्बाइन परियोजना ओर इसकी सम्बद्ध पारेषण प्रणालियों को निष्पादन उत्तर पूर्वी विद्युत निगम (नीपको) द्वारा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में किया जा रहा है।

13.06 **नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम :** हिमाचल प्रदेश में नाथपा-झाकरी पन-बिजली परियोजना और सतलुज नदी बेसिन में स्थित अन्य विभिन्न पन-बिजली स्थलों के निर्माण कार्यो, जिन्हें हिमाचल प्रदेश में निष्पादित किया जा सकेगा, के आयोजन, संवर्धन, गठन, निष्पादन और कार्यचालन के लिए कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत 24 मई, 1988 को नाथपा-झाकरी विद्युत निगम की स्थापना की गई है। यह निगम भारत सरकार और हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का संयुक्त उद्यम है और इसकी लागत का वहन दोनों साझेदारों द्वारा क्रमश 75:25 के अनुपात में किया जाएगा।

13.07 **टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम :** उत्तरप्रदेश में टिहरी पन-बिजली कम्पलेक्स का विनिर्माण और कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए टिहरी पन-बिजली विकास निगम को 12 जुलाई, 1988 को कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत एक संयुक्त उद्यम के रूप में निगमित किया गया था । यह निगम, जिससे संबंधित टिहरी कम्पलेक्स के विद्युत संघटक में भारत सरकार और उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार ने 75:25 के अनुपात से सामान्य शेयरधारिता में भागीदारी की है, उत्तरप्रदेश सरकार की सहमति से उस क्षेत्र में अन्य पन बिजली परियोजनाओं को भी क्रियान्वित करेगा । इस निगम ने टिहरी बांध परियोजना (1000 मेगावाट) के कार्यान्वयन का काम शुरु कर दिया है, जो कि टिहरी पन बिजली कम्पलेक्स (2400 मेगावाट) का ही अंग है । यह निगम टिहरी में कोटेश्वर बांध (400 मेगावाट) और एक पम्पड स्टोरेज संयंत्र(1000 मेगावाट) के निर्माण का काम भी पूरा करेगा और उसके साथ-साथ विद्युत निस्सारण के लिए आवश्यक सम्बद्ध विद्युत पारेषण प्रणाली की स्थापना भी करेगा ।

13.08 **राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम:** राष्ट्रीय विद्युत पारेषण निगम अतिरिक्त उच्च वोल्टेज/उच्च वोल्टेज वाली सीधे करेंट की पारेषण लाईनों की प्रणाली के कार्यक्रम और सम्बद्ध उप-केन्द्रों तथा भार प्रेषण और संचार सुविधाओं का निर्माण करने के कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेने के लिए 23 अक्तूबर, 1989 को निगमित किया गया था। राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, एन.एच.पी.सी. और एन.ई.ई.पी.सी.ओ. की पारेषण प्रणाली का प्रबंध-कार्य एन.पी.टी.सी. द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया है। इन उपक्रमों से वे औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के लिए कहा गया है जो एन.पी.टी.सी को उनकी परिसम्पत्ति के विधिवत अन्तरण के लिए अपेक्षित है।

13.09 **केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान :** केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान, जो 1960 में स्थापित किया था, वर्ष 1978 में विद्युत बिभाग के अन्तर्गत स्वायत्त समिति में संगठित किया गया था ताकि यह बिजली विद्युत इंजीनियरिंग में प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला के रुप में सेवा और देश में विनिर्मित बिजली के परीक्षण और प्रमाणीकरण के लिए स्वच्छन्द प्राधिकरण के रूप में कार्य कर सकें ।

13.03 **Power Finance Corporation(PFC):** Incorporated on July 16, 1986, the Corporation is to finance the selected Thermal and Hydro projects and also to implement the renovation and modernisation programmes of Thermal and Hydro Power Generating Units and T&R Schemes.

13.04 **Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC):** DVC was established in July, 1948 for the promotion and operation of schemes for the generation, transmission and distribution of thermal and hydro-electric power.

13.05 **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO):** NEEPCO was set up in 1976 for taking up power project in the North Eastern Region. Its programmes are funded both by the North Eastern Council and Deptt. of Power. Kathalguri Gas Turbine Project and its associated transmission lines are being executed by NEEPCO in the Central Sector.

13.06 **Nathpa-Jhakri Power Corporation(NJPC) :** NJPC has been set up under the Companies Act, 1956 on 24th May, 1988 to plan, promote, organise, execute and operate the Nathpa Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh and various other Hydro-Electric sites in Sutlej River Basin which could be taken for execution in Himachal Pradesh. The Corporation is a joint venture of the Govt. of India and Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, the two partners sharing the cost of the project in the ratio of 75:25 respectively.

13.07 **Tehri Hydro Development Corporation (THDC)** : Tehri Hydro Development Corporation was incorporated as a joint venture Corporation under the Companies Act, 1956 on 12th July, 1988 for execution of Tehri Hydro Power Complex in U.P. The Corporation with equity participation of Government of India and Govt. of U.P. in the ratio of 75:25 in the power component of the Tehri Complex will also execute other hydro electric projects in the region with the consent of Government of U.P. The Corporation has already taken up the execution of Tehri Dam Project (1000 MW) which forms part of Tehri Hydro Power Complex(2400 MW). The Corporation will also implement Koteshwar Dam (400 MW) and a Pumped Storage Plant (1000 MW) at Tehri alongwith associated power transmission system required for evacuation of power.

13.08 **National Power Transmission Corporation (NPTC):** NPTC has been Incorporated on 23rd October, 1989 to undertake the programme of laying the Extra High Voltage (EHV)/ High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) transmission system and associated sub-stations as well as constructing load despatch and communication facilities. The management at transmission system of the N.T.P.C., N.H.P.C., and NEEPCO have been taken over by N.P.T.C. These under takings have been asked to complete the formalities required for de jure transfer of their assets to N.P.T.C.

13.09 **Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) :** Central Power Research Institute set up in 1960 was organised into an autonomus society under Department of Power in the year 1978 to serve as a national laboratory for applied research in electrical power engineering and to function as an independent authority for testing and certification of elctrical equipments manufactured in the country.

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
मांग संख्या DEMAND No.68
गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार हैः
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		144.04	1.43	145.47	128.95	1.59	130.54	122.82	1.57	124.39
पूंजी	*Capital*		*4.99*	...	*4.99*	*4.96*	...	*4.96*	*4.56*	...	*4.56*
जोड़	**Total**		**149.03**	**1.43**	**150.46**	**133.91**	**1.59**	**135.50**	**127.38**	**1.57**	**128.95**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.34	1.43	2.77	1.04	1.59	2.63	1.48	1.57	3.05
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	**Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**										
2. सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	2. Solar Energy Programme	2810	23.77	...	23.77	20.94	...	20.94	18.92	...	18.92
		3601	0.37	...	0.37	0.33	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.33
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07
		4810	0.33	...	0.33	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*24.54*	...	*24.54*	*21.64*	...	*21.64*	*19.62*	...	*19.62*
3. जैव-गैस कार्यक्रम	3. Biogas Programme	2810	24.30	...	24.30	31.00	...	31.00	29.20	...	29.20
		3601	44.77	...	44.77	34.17	...	34.17	30.61	...	30.61
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*69.13*	...	*69.13*	*65.23*	...	*65.23*	*59.87*	...	*59.87*
4. पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	4. Wind Energy Programme	2810	9.82	...	9.82	9.82	...	9.82	9.82	...	9.82
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		3602	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*9.93*	...	*9.93*	*9.93*	...	*9.93*	*9.93*	...	*9.93*
5. जैव पिंड कार्यक्रम	5. Bio Mass Programme	2810	5.95	...	5.95	5.60	...	5.60	3.00	...	3.00
		3601	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		Total	6.05	...	6.05	5.70	...	5.70	3.10	...	3.10
6. चुम्बकीय-पन गतिकी कार्यक्रम	6. Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme	2810	0.65	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.65	0.50	...	0.50
7.01 ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत	7.01 Other Sources of Energy	2810	11.90	...	11.90	4.37	...	4.37	9.55	...	9.55
7.02 अपशिष्ट भस्मीकरण संयंत्र	7.02 Refuse Incineration Plant	4810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*11.90*	...	*11.90*	*4.37*	...	*4.37*	*9.55*	...	*9.55*
8. विकसित चूल्हे	8. Improved Chulhas	2810	8.24	...	8.24	8.81	...	8.81	8.50	...	8.50
		3601	8.62	...	8.62	8.62	...	8.62	7.36	...	7.36
		3602	0.07	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.07	0.06	...	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	*16.93*	...	*16.93*	*17.50*	...	*17.50*	*15.92*	...	*15.92*
9. जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र	9. Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab)	3601	0.50	...	0.50	1.50	...	1.50	0.10	...	0.10
10. चावल की भूसी का विद्युत संयंत्र (पंजाब)	10. Rice Husk Power Plant (Punjab)	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investement in Public Enterprises	4810	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
		6810	0.66	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.66	0.26	...	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*4.66*	...	*4.66*	*4.66*	...	*4.66*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*
12. अन्य मदें	12. Other Items	2810	3.40	...	3.40	1.69	...	1.69	3.05	...	3.05
		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.40*	...	*3.40*	*1.69*	...	*1.69*	*3.05*	...	*3.05*
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*149.03*	*1.43*	*150.46*	*133.91*	*1.59*	*135.50*	*127.38*	*1.57*	*128.95*

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	B. Investment in Public Enterprises	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
11.01 भारतीय पुनर्नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी	11.01 Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency	12810	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00
11.02 फोटोवोल्टेक्स और सम्बद्ध उद्योग	11.02 Photovoltaics and related Industries	12810	0.66	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.66	0.26	...	0.26
जोड़		*Total*	*4.66*	...	*4.66*	*4.66*	...	*4.66*	*4.26*	...	*4.26*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***										
ऊर्जा के गैर-पारम्परिक स्रोत	Non Conventional Sources of Energy	12810	150.00	...	150.00	134.22	...	134.22	126.00	...	128.00

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।
* *Inclusive of works outlay provided in the Demands of Ministry of Urban Development.*

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No 78	12810	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.30	...	0.30
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No 79	12810	0.67	...	0.67	0.30	...	0.30	0.32	...	0.32
जोड़		**Total**	**0.97**	...	**0.97**	**0.31**	...	**0.31**	**0.62**	...	**0.62**

1. **सचिवालय:** इसमें गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **सौर ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम :** इसमें सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम, सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम और सौर ऊर्जा केन्द्र के अधीन प्रोटो टाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । सौर तापीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम में सौर तापीय ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकियों के अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं तथा अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सौर तापीय उपकरणों पर आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है । उपयोगकर्त्ताओं को सौर कुकर खरीदने के लिए 150 रुपए अथवा सौर कुकर के मूल्य की एक-तिहाई राशि, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है । सौर-प्रकाश वोल्टीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न प्रकाश वोल्टीय प्रणालियों और उपकरणों के अनुसंधान तथा विकास और उत्पादन/उपयोग/प्रदर्शन के अतिरिक्त आकारहीन सिलिकोन सौर कक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास के लिए एक विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना भी आरंभ की गई है । सौर ऊर्जा केन्द्र की स्थापना, अनुसंधान और विकास, परीक्षण और मानकीकरण, प्रोटोटाइप विकास, प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्र परीक्षण और सौर ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में मानव शक्ति के विकास के उद्देश्य से की गई है।

3. **बायोगैस कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम में पारिवारिक (एन.पी.बी.डी) और बड़े आकार की अपशिष्ट रीसाइकलिंग एवं स्रोत प्रतिलाभ प्रणालियां (डब्ल्यू.आर.आर.आर.एस) दोनों किस्मों का प्रदर्शन और मानव अपशिष्ट, कृषि अपशिष्ट, जल-हयासिन्थ (पुष्प) इत्यादि पर आधारित संयंत्रों सहित बायोगैस पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य भी शामिल है । एन.पी.बी.डी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अलग-अलग उपयोगकर्ताओं को बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है । सामूहिक और संस्थागत बायोगैस संयंत्र लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा सी.बी.पी. की लागत का 90 प्रतिशत और आई.बी.पी. की लागत का 70 प्रतिशत निधिकरण किया जाता है ।

4. **पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:** इसमें, पवन प्रवाह आंकड़ा संग्रह केन्द्र के सुदृढ़ीकरण, अनुसंधान और विकास, प्रदर्शन और विभिन्न पवन ऊर्जा साज उपकरणों के क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण संबंधी कार्य शामिल हैं । सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, विशेषकर पवन फार्मों के क्षेत्र में, पवन ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई है। कुल 34 मैगावाट क्षमता कार्यशील हो गई है।

5. **बायोमास कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का संबंध ऊर्जा प्लांटेशन, बायोमास उत्पादन और बायोमास की उपलब्धता और बायोमास के रूपान्तरण और उपयोग से है ।

6. **चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय कार्यक्रम:** भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में कोयले पर आधारित एक 5 मेगावाट (तापजनित) के एक प्रायोगिक चुम्बकीय जलगतिकीय विद्युत संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस संयंत्र तथा अन्य संस्थानों में अनुसंधान तथा विकास संबंधी और कार्य शामिल है ।

7. **ऊर्जा के अन्य स्रोत:** इसमें ऊर्जा के रासायनिक स्रोत, हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा, जल-भूतल परिवहन के लिए विकल्प ईंधन, भू-तापीय ऊर्जा, माइक्रो जल विद्युत और समुद्री ऊर्जा के विकास हेतु अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

8. **उन्नत चूल्हों संबंधी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम:** इसमें अनुसंधान और विकास, धूम्ररहित अच्छे एवं उन्नत चूल्हों के प्रशिक्षण तथा उन्हें लोकप्रिय बनाने से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं के लिए वित्तीय समर्थन के लिए, जिसमें लाभभोगियों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता शामिल है, व्यवस्था की गई है। यह कार्यक्रम, जो ग्रामीण युवकों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है, स्व-रोजगार कामगारों के माध्यम से 1988-89 से क्रियान्वित किया गया है।

9. **जलखेड़ी (पंजाब) में चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र:** 10 मैगावाट के चावल भूसा कृषि तापीय विद्युत संयंत्र के लिए पंजाब सरकार को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए आयोजना की तरफ से 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में व्यवस्था की गई है।

11.01 **भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेंसी:** भारतीय नवीकरण ऊर्जा विकास एजेन्सी की स्थापना बड़े पैमाने पर विभिन्न नए और नवीकरण ऊर्जा स्रोतों की परियोजनाओं और स्कीमों को समर्थन प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। यह एजेन्सी ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होगी ।

12. **अन्य मदें:** इसमें सूचना व प्रचार, ऊर्जाग्राम सर्वेक्षण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग और देश में जलाभाव क्षेत्र के पशुओं की ऊर्जा शक्ति में वृद्धि करने से संबंधित जलाभाव क्षेत्र-पशु शक्ति कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat:** Provides for secretariat expenditure of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

2. **Solar Energy Programme:** Includes provision for Solar Thermal Energy Programme, Solar Photovoltaic Programme and prototype development and training under Solar Energy centre. The Solar Thermal Energy Programme includes research and development, demonstration and extension of solar thermal energy technologies and inter-alia envisages funding in the form of subsidy on Solar Thermal devices. A subsidy of 1/3rd of the cost of Solar Cookers or Rs.150/- whichever is less is also provided to users for purchase of Solar Cookers. Under Solar Photovoltaic programme in addition to R&D and production/ utilisation/demonstration of various photovoltaic systems and devices, a science & technology mission project for the development of amorphous silicon solar cell technology has also been taken up. The Solar Energy Centre has been established with the objective of research and development, testing and standardisation, prototype development, technology transfer, demonstration and field testing and development of man power in the area of solar energy.

3. **Biogas Programme :** This programme includes demonstration of both the family type (NPBD) and bigger sized Waste Recycling and Resource Recovery Systems (WRRRS) and also research and development in biogas including plants based on human wastes, agricultural waste, water hyacinth, etc. The NPBD programme, *inter-alia,* provides for subsidy to individual users for setting up biogas plants. For community and institutional biogas plants linked with WRRRS the funding by Government is 90% of the cost for CBPs and 70% for IBPs.

4. **Wind Energy Programme** : This includes the strengthening of wind data base, research and development, demonstration and field testing of various wind energy harnessing devices. During the Seventh Five Year Plan significant strides have been made under the Wind Energy Programme, notably in the area of wind farms. A total of 34MW capacity has become operative.

5. **Biomass Programme :** Provision for this programme relates to the energy plantation, biomass production and availability, conversion and utilisation of biomass.

6. **Magneto Hydro Dynamics Programme:** An experimental 5MW (thermal input) coal based magneto hydro dynamics pilot power plant by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been established. The programme includes further research and development activities in this plant and at other institutions.

7. **Other Sources of Energy:** Includes provision for R&D activities for development of Chemical Sources of Energy, Hydrogen Energy, Alternate fuels for Surface Transportation, Geo-Thermal Energy, Micro Hydel Power and Ocean Energy.

8. **The National Programme on Improved Chulhas:** This includes the provision for implementation of programme involving R&D, training and popularisation of improved and efficient smokeless Chulhas. It provides financial support for various aspects of the programme including subsidy to beneficiaries. The programme is implemented from 1988-89 through self-employed workers, which provides employment opportunity to rural youth.

9. **Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant at Jalkheri (Punjab) :** Provision for grants-in-aid to the Government of Punjab for 1OMW Rice /Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant has been made in BE 1992-93 on the Plan side.

11.01. **Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency:** IREDA has been set up to support various new and renewable sources of energy projects and the schemes on a large scale. The agency would be responsible for financing such projects.

12. **Other Items:** Includes provision for Informatiion & Publicity, Oorjagram Surveys and International Co-operation and Draught Animal Power Programme which relates to increasing the energy output of Draught Animals in the country .

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.69

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय Ministry of Rural Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		3507.50	13.24	3520.74	3007.50	13.24	3020.74	3094.50	13.24	3107.74
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*
जोड़	**Total**		**3508.00**	**13.24**	**3521.24**	**3008.00**	**13.24**	**3021.24**	**3100.00**	**13.24**	**3113.24**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	2.45	2.45	...	2.44	2.44	...	2.50	2.50
जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Rural Water Supply & Sanitation**										
2. त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम	2. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	3601	682.90	...	682.90	593.90	...	593.90	422.55	...	422.55
		3602	1.20	...	1.20	1.20	...	1.20	0.55	...	0.55
		2215	73.90	0.67	74.57	42.90	0.58	43.48	36.90	0.58	37.48
जोड़		*Total*	*758.00*	*0.67*	*758.67*	*638.00*	*0.58*	*638.58*	*460.00*	*0.58*	*460.58*
3. ग्रामीण सफाई	3. Rural Sanitation:	3601	29.85	...	29.85	0.44	...	0.44	14.64	...	14.64
		3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		2215	7.59	0.02	7.61	3.50	0.01	3.51	5.31	0.01	5.32
जोड़		*Total*	*37.59*	*0.02*	*37.61*	*3.99*	*0.01*	*4.00*	*20.00*	*0.01*	*20.01*
जोड़-जल पूर्ति और सफाई	**Total-Water Supply & Sanitation**		**795.59**	**0.69**	**796.28**	**641.99**	**0.59**	**642.58**	**480.00**	**0.59**	**480.59**
ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	**Special Programmes for Rural Development**										
एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	*Integrated Rural Development Programmes*										
4. जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेंसियों को आर्थिक सहायता	4. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies	2501	352.66	...	352.66	332.66	...	332.66	353.20	...	353.20
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास	5. Other programmes-IRD	2501	2.15	0.23	2.38	2.15	0.24	2.39	2.00	0.24	2.24
		3601	20.57	...	20.57	20.57	...	20.57	20.00	...	20.00
		3602	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*22.98*	*0.23*	*23.21*	*22.98*	*0.24*	*23.22*	*22.20*	*0.24*	*22.44*
जोड़-एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Integrated Rural Development Programmes**		**375.64**	**0.23**	**375.87**	**355.64**	**0.24**	**355.88**	**375.40**	**0.24**	**375.64**
6. स्व-नियोजन के लिए ग्रामीण युवकों का प्रशिक्षण	6. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	3601	7.96	...	7.96	3.96	...	3.96	7.96	...	7.96
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		2501	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*
7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन का सुदृढ़ीकरण	7. Strengthening of block level administration:	3601	14.74	...	14.74	14.74	...	14.74	14.78	...	14.78
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		2501	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*14.76*	...	*14.76*	*14.76*	...	*14.76*	*14.80*	...	*14.80*
8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	8. Drought Prone Areas Programme	3601	55.90	...	55.90	50.90	...	50.90	51.16	...	51.16
		2501	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.13	0.23	0.10	0.14	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*56.00*	*0.15*	*56.15*	*51.00*	*0.13*	*51.13*	*51.26*	*0.14*	*51.40*
9. मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों का विकास	9. Development of Desert Areas	3601	55.00	...	55.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
जोड़-ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	**Total-Special Programmes for Rural Development**		**509.40**	**0.38**	**509.78**	**475.40**	**0.37**	**475.77**	**499.46**	**0.38**	**499.84**
ग्रामीण रोजगार	***Rural Employment***										
10. जवाहर रोजगार योजना	10. Jawahar Rozgar Yojna	2505	13.64	0.18	13.82	7.43	0.21	7.64	12.96	0.21	13.17
		3601	2084.64	...	2084.64	1816.57	...	1816.57	2031.54	...	2031.54
		3602	1.72	...	1.72	1.00	...	1.00	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़-ग्रामीण रोजगार	**Total-Rural Employment**		**2100.00**	**0.18**	**2100.18**	**1825.00**	**0.21**	**1825.21**	**2046.00**	**0.21**	**2046.21**
भूमि सुधार	***Land Reforms***										
11. भूमि सुधार	11. Land reforms	3601	25.64	...	25.64	11.64	...	11.64	17.75	...	17.75
		3602	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.25	...	0.25
		2506	8.71	...	8.71	2.61	...	2.61	7.02	...	7.02
जोड़		*Total*	*34.61*	...	*34.61*	*14.51*	...	*14.51*	*25.02*	...	*25.02*
अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Other Rural Development Programme**										
12. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं और बच्चों का विकास	12. Development of women and children in rural areas	2515	12.75	0.03	12.78	11.80	0.02	11.82	12.75	0.02	12.77
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*13.00*	*0.03*	*13.03*	*12.05*	*0.02*	*12.07*	*13.00*	*0.02*	*13.02*
13. प्रशिक्षण	13. Training	2515	10.09	2.42	12.51	7.55	2.42	9.97	7.25	2.42	9.67
		3601	9.50	...	9.50	4.50	...	4.50	2.49	...	2.49
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*19.60*	*2.42*	*22.02*	*12.05*	*2.42*	*14.47*	*9.75*	*2.42*	*12.17*
14. ग्रामीण विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other programmes of rural development	2515	11.30	0.57	11.87	5.85	0.71	6.56	6.75	0.60	7.35
		3601	10.00	0.25	10.25	6.65	0.25	6.90	2.50	0.25	2.75
		4515	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*21.80*	*0.82*	*22.62*	*13.00*	*0.96*	*13.96*	*9.75*	*0.85*	*10.60*
जोड़-अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Rural Development Programme**		**54.40**	**3.27**	**57.67**	**37.10**	**3.40**	**40.50**	**32.50**	**3.29**	**35.79**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
खाद्य, भंडारण और भांडागारण	*Food, Storage, Warehousing*										
15. ग्रामीण गोदामों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड	15. National grid of rural godowns	3601	4.80	...	4.80	4.80	...	4.80	0.01	...	0.01
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
		2408	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	*0.02*	*5.02*	*5.00*	*0.02*	*5.02*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Other Agricultural Programmes**										
16. कृषि विपणन	16. Agricultural marketing	2435	3.00	6.25	9.25	3.00	6.21	9.21	7.00	6.25	13.25
		3601	5.80	...	5.80	5.80	...	5.80	0.01	...	0.01
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*9.00*	*6.25*	*15.25*	*9.00*	*6.21*	*15.21*	*7.01*	*6.25*	*13.26*
जोड़-अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	**Total-Other Agricultural Programmes**		**9.00**	**6.25**	**15.25**	**9.00**	**6.21**	**15.21**	**7.01**	**6.25**	**13.26**
17. ग्रामीण आवास	17. Rural Housing	3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
18. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	18. Investment in Public Enterprises	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
19. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-सकल	19. Aid Material and Equipment-Gross	3606	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.35	0.35
घटाइये-कार्यशील मुख्य शीर्ष को अन्तरण	*Deduct- Transfer to Functional Major Head*	*3606*	...	*-0.30*	*-0.30*	...	*-0.30*	*-0.30*	...	*-0.35*	*-0.35*
सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर-निवल	**Aid Material and Equipment-Net**	**Total**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		*3508.00*	*13.24*	*3521.24*	*3008.00*	*13.24*	*3021.24*	*3100.00*	*13.24*	*3113.24*
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. आवास और शहरी विकास निगम	1. Housing and Urban Development Corporation	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय *:-	**C. Plan Outlay *:-**										
केन्द्रीय योजना :	**Central Plan:**										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply and Sanitation	22215	795.59	...	795.59	641.99	...	641.99	480.00	...	480.00
2. ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम	2. Special Programmes for Rural Development	12501	509.40	...	509.40	475.40	...	475.40	499.46	...	499.46
3. ग्रामीण रोजगार	3. Rural Employment	12505	2100.00	...	2100.00	1825.00	...	1825.00	2046.00	...	2046.00
4. भूमि सुधार	4. Land Reforms	12506	34.61	...	34.61	14.51	...	14.51	25.02	...	25.02
5. अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम	5. Other Rural Development Programmes	12515	54.40	...	54.40	37.10	...	37.10	32.50	...	32.50
6. खाद्य,भंडारण और भांडागारण	6. Food Storage & Warehousing	12408	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	0.01	...	0.01
7. अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	7. Other Agricultural Programmes	12435	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	7.01	...	7.01
8. आवास	8. Housing	22216	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़	**Total**		**3508.00**	...	**3508.00**	**3008.00**	...	**3008.00**	**3100.00**	...	**3100.00**

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

** Inclusive of Works outlay provided in Demand of Ministry of Urban Development.*

79. लोक निर्माण कार्य	79. Public Works	12515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. इसमें ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है।

2. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के साफ पानी की व्यवस्था करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है और राज्यों द्वारा गाँवों में पीने के पानी की स्कीमें, राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तैयार और कार्यान्वित की जाती है, लेकिन राज्य के संसाधनों की अनुपूर्ति करने के लिए त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समान व्यवस्था करने के तहत होती है । विभिन्न समस्याओं पर काबू पाने के उद्देश्य से और गाँवों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति के कार्यक्रम की गति तेज करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सोसाइटी मिशन के रूप में वर्ष 1986 में एक राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन आरम्भ किया गया। इस मिशन का नाम अब दुबारा राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय पेयजल मिशन रखा गया है।

3. ग्रामीण सफाई की योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के समग्र उद्देश्य से सैनेटरी शौचालयों का निर्माण करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सफाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय और राज्य क्षेत्र के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अधीन किए जा रहे प्रयासों में और वृद्धि करना है। इस योजना के अधीन लाभभोगियों के अंशदान जहां भी मांगा जाए, को छोड़कर, पूरे व्यय का वहन प्रदान की गई कम से कम एक तिहाई केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य क्षेत्र के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम से खर्च करने के अधीन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

1. The provision is for expenditure of secretariat of the Ministry of Rural Development.

2. The provision of safe drinking water supply in rural areas is the responsibility of the respective State Governments and schemes for supply of drinking water in villages are formulated and implemented by the States under the State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). However, to supplement the state resources, Central assistance is being provided as 100% grant under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme subject to a matching provision being made by the State Governments under MNP. In order to overcome the various problems and to give a fillip to the programme of supplying drinking water in villages, a National Drinking Water Mission was launched in 1986 as one of the National Societal Missions. The Mission has now been renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission.

3. The scheme of rural sanitation aims at supplementing the efforts made under different central and state sector programmes for providing sanitary facilities in the rural areas through construction of sanitary latrines with an overall objective of improving the quality of life in the rural areas. Under this scheme the entire expenditure, except for beneficiaries' contribution, wherever called for, is borne by the Central Government subject to atleast one third of Central assistance being provided and spent out of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

4. और 5. एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य दरिद्रता रेखा के नीचे के निर्धारित परिवारों को ऋण और आर्थिक सहायता (सब्सिडी) के मिश्रण से आय प्राप्त कराने वाली परिसम्पत्तियां उपलब्ध कराना है ताकि वे अपने आय के स्तर को ऊंचा उठा सकें और वे दरिद्रता की रेखा को पार कर सकें । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिला ग्रामीण विकास एजेन्सियों को ग्रामों के लक्ष्यगत समूहों के गरीब सदस्यों को सहायता देने के लिए राशियां दी जाती हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत व्यय को केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच बराबर मात्रा से पूरा किया जाएगा । इसके अलावा, एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के केन्द्रीय परिव्यय में स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन और सहायता देने के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

6. ग्रामीण युवकों को स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम का मुख्य उद्देश्य लक्ष्यगत समूहों वाले परिवारों के ग्रामीण युवकों को हुनरों का प्रशिक्षण देना है ताकि वे स्वतः रोजगार / नौकरी कर सकें। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्ति और टूल किटें मुफ्त दी जाती हैं। स्व-रोजगार के लिए प्रशिक्षण देने की स्कीम के अधीन केन्द्र, राज्य सरकारों और स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के तकनीकी संस्थानों, जो प्रशिक्षण के आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ कराने के लिए इस स्कीम के अधीन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं, को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

7. प्रखंड स्तर के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करने की स्कीम का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के प्रशासन को सुदृढ़ करना है । यह व्यय केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार के बीच समान आधार पर बांटा जाता है।

8. सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम एक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जो भूमि, जल और मानव संसाधनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के आधार पर सूखे की समस्या से निपटने के लिए एक दीर्घावधिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में तैयार किया गया है। यह एक केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना है और इसकी वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा समतुल्य आधार पर की जाती है । यह कार्यक्रम 13 राज्यों के 91 जिलों के 615 खण्डों में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

9. मरूस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम, जिसकी 100 प्रतिशत वित्त व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है, का उद्देश्य मरुस्थलीकरण को रोकना और सिंचाई, वन मृदा और जल संरक्षण शुष्क भूमि पर खेती आदि जैसे कार्यकलापों को अपने हाथ में लेकर उत्पादन, आय और रोजगार के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए अवसरों में वृद्धि करना है । मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 5 राज्यों के 21 जिलों में 131 चुने हुए खण्ड आते हैं ।

10. जवाहर रोजगार योजना (जे.आर.वाई.) का बुनियादी उद्देश्य बेरोजगार और अल्प-रोजगार प्राप्त व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त लाभकारी रोजगार सृजित करना तथा ग्रामीण आर्थिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करके और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के समग्र जीवन-स्तर में सुधार करके दीर्घ कालिक रोजगार उत्पन्न करना है । यह कार्यक्रम जिसे सभी राज्यों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, का वित्त-पोषण केन्द्र और राज्यों द्वारा 80 : 20 की भागीदारी से किया जा रहा है । केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में होने वाले व्यय को 100% आधार पर केन्द्र द्वारा वहन किया जाता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, रोजगार के लिए अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । फिर भी, जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत इन मार्ग-निदेशों में 30% रोजगार के अवसर महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित रखने का प्रावधान किया गया है । राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संसाधनों की 6 प्रतिशत राशि इन्दिरा आवास योजना (आई. ए. वाई.) के लिए निर्धारित की गई है तथा इन्हें देश में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कुल निर्धनों तथा बंधुआ मजदूरों में से किसी राज्य में इस विशेष वर्ग से सम्बन्धित गरीब लोगों के अनुपात में राज्यों को वितरित किया गया है । इसके अलावा, जवाहर रोजगारयोजना के अन्तर्गत 20 % संसाधनों को राज्य स्तर पर मिलियन वैल्स स्कीम (एम. डब्ल्यू. एस.) के लिए निर्धारित किया गया है जिन्हें जिलों में आबंटित किया जाएगा । आई. ए. वाई और एम. डब्ल्यू. एस. और प्रशासन / आकस्मिकताओं के लिए निधियां अलग रखने के बाद निधियों के जिले के हिस्से का 20% इस योजना के तहत जिला स्तर पर अन्तर-खण्ड / ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है । शेष 80% धनराशियां जवाहर रोजगार योजना में निर्धारित सिद्धान्त के अनुसार ग्राम पंचायतों / मंडलों में वितरित की गई है। जवाहर रोजगार योजना के तहत दी जाने वाली दिहाड़ी न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम दिहाड़ी होगी ।

11. भूमि सुधार के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को समतुल्य आधार पर और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को शत-प्रतिशत आधार पर राजस्व प्रशासन को मजबूत करने और भूमि संबंधी अभिलेखों को अद्यतन बनाने की योजना के अधीन सहायता दी जाती है। कृषि संबंधी अध्ययन और भूमि-अभिलेखों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण के लिए संस्थाओं को सहायता-अनुदान की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की

4 & 5. The objective of the IRD Programme is to provide income generating assets to identified families below the poverty line through a mix of credit and subsidy to enable them to improve their income levels so as to eventually cross the poverty line. Under this programme funds are given to the District Rural Developlment Agencies for providing assistance to members of the target group of rural poor. The expenditure under the programme is equally shared between the Centre and the State Governments. Besides, the IRDP Central outlay provides for research and evaluation and assistance through voluntary agencies.

6. The main objective of TRYSEM is to train the rural youth from the target group of families in skills so as to enable them to take up self/wage employment. The trainees are given stipends and free tool kits. Assistance under TRYSEM is also provided to technical institutions belonging to Central, State Governments and Voluntary organisations, which provide training under the scheme, for strengthening of training infrastructure.

7. The scheme of strengthening of Block Level Administration is aimed at strengthening administration of rural development programmes.

8. The DPAP is an area development programme designed to tackle the problem of drought with a long term perspective based on the strategy of optimum utilization of land, water and human resources. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, which is funded on a matching basis by the Centre and States. The programme is in operation in 615 blocks in 91 districts of 13 States.

9. The DDP which is funded 100% by the Central Government, aims at controlling desertification and promoting opportunities to raise level of production, income and employment by taking up activities like irrigation, afforestation, soil and water conservation, dryland farming etc. DDP covers 131 selected blocks in 21 districts in 5 States.

10. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has the basic objectives of generation of additional gainful employment for unemployed and underemployed persons and creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas. The programme which is being implemented in all the States is funded by the Centre and the States on 80 : 20 sharing basis. Expenditure in the UTs is borne by the Centre on 100% basis. Under the Yojana, preference is given to SCs/STs for employment. The guidelines further envisage 30% of the employment opportunities to be reserved for women under the JRY. 6% of the resources at the national level have been earmarked for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and distributed among the States in proportion of poor among SCs/STs and bonded labourers in a State out of the total rural poor belonging to this particular group in the country. In addition, 20% of the resources under the JRY have been earmarked for the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) at the State level to be allocated among the districts. 20% of the District Share of funds after setting apart funds for IAY and MWS and administration/contingencies, can be utilised under the Yojana at the district level for inter-block/ village works. The remaining 80% are distributed among the gram panchayats/mandals as per the criteria laid in the JRY guidelines. Wages to be paid to the workers under the JRY are the minimum wages as prescribed under the Minimum Wages Act.

11. Under Land Reforms, assistance is given to the States on a matching basis and to the UTs on 100% basis under the scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records. A Central Sector Scheme of grants-in-aid to Institutions for Agrarian Studies and Computerisation of Land Records is also under

एक योजना भी कार्यान्वियनाधीन है। वर्तमान में देश के उन्नीस जिलों का पायलट परियोजना आधार पर कम्प्यूटरीकरण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन के लिए चुनाव किया गया है।

12. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला और बाल विकास योजना का उद्देश्य गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के परिवारों की औरतों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना है ताकि स्वावलम्बन के आधार पर आय के अवसर उत्पन्न करने वाले क्रियाकलाप उत्पन्न करके उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जा सके । इस योजना में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सरकार, राज्य सरकार और यूनिसेफ द्वारा बराबर मात्रा में दिए गए एक मुश्त-अनुदान के रूप में 15,000 रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे परिवर्तनशील निधि, समूह संगठनकर्ता को मानदेय, बीज के लिए राशि और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । इसके अलावा, प्रशिक्षण, उत्पादन और बाल-देख-रेख सुविधाओं की सहूलियत देने के लिए बहु-उद्देश्यीय केन्द्रों को इस योजना का एक अनिवार्य भाग बनाया गया है । लाभभोगियों को साक्षरता, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी देखरेख आदि जैसी सुविधाओं तक उनकी पहुंच शक्ति को सुधारने के लिए समूह बनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जाता है।

13. इसमें राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान, जन कार्यक्रम और ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद्, ग्रामीण विकास के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के केन्द्रों और विस्तार प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों आदि को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए राज्यों को दी जाने वाली सहायता शामिल है ।

14. इसमें स्वैच्छिक कार्य प्रोत्साहन, पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को दी जाने वाली सहायता और विशेष समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

15. यह स्कीम राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरित की जा रही है। विस्तारित कार्यों के लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है।

16. इसमें कृषि विपणन और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण पर व्यय और कृषि विपणन केन्द्र के लिए सहायता शामिल है।

17 और 18. गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले ग्रामीण निर्धनों के आवास निर्माण / उन्नयन के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 से एक नई केन्द्र प्रायोजित स्कीम आरंभ की जा रही है। इस स्कीम के भागीदारी केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच 50 : 50 के अनुपात में की जाएगी। लाभभोगियों का चुनाव निर्धनता के आधार पर किया जाएगा और नए आवासों के लिए 10,000 रुपए और विद्यमान आवासों के उन्नयन / परिवर्द्धन के लिए 4,000 रुपए तक की सहायता दी जाएगी। लाभभोगियों को लागत के 10 प्रतिशत तक का अंशदान अपने संसाधनों से करना होगा; 40 प्रतिशत (केन्द्र और राज्य के बीच बंटी हुई) आर्थिक-सहायता 50 : 50 के अनुपात में होगी। लाभभोगियों को शेष 50 प्रतिशत के ऋण जुटाने के लिए सहायता दी जाएगी।

19. यह व्यवस्था विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता सामग्री और उपकरणों के लिए है ।

implementation. At present, nineeen districts in the country have been selected for implementation of computerisation programmes on a pilot project basis.

12. The scheme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is meant to focus attention of women members of the families below poverty line so as to improve their socio-economic status through creation of opportunities for income-generating activities on a self-sustaining basis. The scheme inter-alia provides for Rs.15,000 as one time grant contributed in equal measures by the Government, State Government and UNICEF which can be used for revolving fund, honoraium to group organiser, seed money and child-care facilities. In addition, multi purpose centres for providing facilities of training, production and child care facilities form an integral part of the scheme. The beneficiaries are motivated to form groups to improve their access to facilities like literacy, Health Care etc.

13. The provision includes assistance to National Institute of Rural Development, Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology and to States for strengthening Centres for training and Research in rural development and Extension Training Centres, etc.

14. This includes provisions for expenditure on promotion of voluntary action, assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Roads in special problems areas.

15. The scheme is being transfered to State Governments. Token provision made for spill over works.

16. This includes expenditure on agricultural marketing and quality control and assistance to Centre for Agricultural Marketing.

17 & 18. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being started from 1992-93 for consruction/upgradation of houses of the rural poor below the poverty line. The scheme will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Centre and the States. The beneficiaries will be picked up on the basis of the poverty and will be given assistance upto Rs.10,000 for new houses and up to Rs.4,000 for upgradation of / addition to the existing houses. The beneficiaries will have to contribute upto 10% of the cost from their own resources; 40% will be subsidy (shared between the Centre and the State) in the raio of 50:50. The beneficiary will be assisted to raise loan for the balance 50%.

19. The provision is for Aid Materials, and Equipments received from foreign countries.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 70

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Science and Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		109.79	138.95	248.74	84.81	140.54	225.35	112.15	139.81	251.96
पूंजी	Capital		32.91	2.05	34.96	29.48	1.75	31.23	28.85	1.65	30.50
जोड़	**Total**		**142.70**	**141.00**	**283.70**	**114.29**	**142.29**	**256.58**	**141.00**	**141.46**	**282.46**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	5.96	5.96	...	6.00	6.00	...	5.88	5.88
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	*Other Scientific Research*										
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Survey of India										
2. स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण	2. Topographical Surveys	3425	...	22.00	22.00	...	21.61	21.61	...	21.37	21.37
3. विकास परियोजना सर्वेक्षण	3. Development Project Surveys	3425	...	15.67	15.67	...	12.32	12.32	...	12.38	12.38
4. नक्शों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन	4. Publication of Maps/Charts etc.	3425	...	6.33	6.33	...	7.15	7.15	...	6.61	6.61
5. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	5. Training and Research	3425	...	2.38	2.38	...	2.22	2.22	...	2.20	2.20
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. *Other Programmes*										
6.01 अन्य योजनाएं	6.01 Other Schemes	3425	2.50	4.32	6.82	2.02	4.31	6.33	2.50	4.29	6.79
6.02 निदेशन और प्रशासन	6.02 Direction and Administration	3425	...	8.99	8.99	...	8.94	8.94	...	9.18	9.18
		5425	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.95	0.95	...	0.95	0.95
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*14.31*	*16.81*	*2.02*	*14.20*	*16.22*	*2.50*	*14.42*	*16.92*
जोड़-भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	**Total-Survey of India**		**2.50**	**60.69**	**63.19**	**2.02**	**57.50**	**59.52**	**2.50**	**56.98**	**59.48**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	*Science and Technology*										
7. राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमैटिक मानचित्रण संगठन	7. National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation	3425	0.09	2.44	2.53	0.05	2.66	2.71	0.05	2.65	2.70
		5425	0.91	...	0.91	0.78	...	0.78	0.45	...	0.45
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*2.44*	*3.44*	*0.83*	*2.66*	*3.49*	*0.50*	*2.65*	*3.15*
8. वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	8. *Assistance to Scientific Bodies*										
8.01 भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता	8.01 Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta	3425	1.90	2.21	4.11	1.70	2.10	3.80	1.90	2.19	4.09
8.02 बोस इंस्टीट्यूट, कलकत्ता	8.02 Bose Institute, Calcutta	3425	1.20	2.43	3.63	1.00	2.31	3.31	1.20	2.39	3.59
8.03 रमन अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.03 Raman Research - Institute, Bangalore	3425	3.00	1.67	4.67	2.36	1.80	4.16	3.00	1.80	4.80
8.04 प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधी नगर	8.04 Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhi Nagar	3425	3.20	1.83	5.03	3.04	1.74	4.78	3.65	1.82	5.47
8.05 भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर	8.05 Indian Institute of Astro-Physics, Bangalore	3425	2.15	2.19	4.34	2.00	2.08	4.08	2.40	2.19	4.59
8.06 भारतीय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई	8.06 Indian Institute of Geo-Magnetism, Bombay	3425	1.45	0.61	2.06	1.33	0.59	1.92	1.50	0.60	2.10
8.07 भारतीय उष्ण कटिबन्ध ऋतु विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे	8.07 Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune	3425	0.90	1.67	2.57	0.61	1.77	2.38	0.90	1.76	2.66
8.08 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्रीचित्रा तिरूनल चिकित्सा संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम	8.08 Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Institute of Science and Technology, Trivandrum	3425	3.25	4.75	8.00	3.08	4.75	7.83	4.25	4.74	8.99
8.09 बीरबल साहनी इंस्टिट्यूट आफ पैलिओ-बोटनी, लखनऊ	8.09 Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany, Lucknow	3425	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.80	0.95	1.75	1.00	0.99	1.99
8.10 एस. एन. बोस नेशनल सेंटर फार बेसिक साइंस	8.10 S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences	3425	1.75	0.20	1.95	0.85	0.13	0.98	2.00	0.20	2.20
8.11 महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, पुणे	8.11 Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune	3425	0.90	0.74	1.64	0.85	0.62	1.47	0.90	0.74	1.64
8.12 वाडिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ हिमालयन जियोलाजी	8.12 Wadia Institute of Himamlayan Geology	3425	0.80	1.12	1.92	0.70	1.06	1.76	0.80	1.10	1.90
8.13 जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेतर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर	8.13 Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore	3425	3.50	...	3.50	3.32	...	3.32	4.50	...	4.50
8.14 प्रौद्योगिकीय पूर्वानुमान सूचना आकलन परिषद	8.14 Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council	3425	2.00	0.14	2.14	1.50	0.13	1.53	8.00	0.14	8.14
8.15 अन्य संस्थाएं/ अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय	8.15 Other Institutes/ Other Professional Bodies	3425	4.50	2.19	6.69	5.00	2.18	7.18	4.00	2.17	6.17
जोड़		*Total*	*31.50*	*22.75*	*54.25*	*28.14*	*22.21*	*50.35*	*40.00*	*22.83*	*62.83*
9. अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन	9. *Research and Development Support*										
9.01 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु विषयक अनुसंधान	9.01 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC)	3425	9.00	2.50	11.50	10.00	2.50	12.50	10.00	2.00	12.00
9.02 इंजीनियरी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान	9.02 Multi-Disciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC)	3425	4.00	...	4.00	1.80	...	1.80	3.00	...	3.00
9.03 उच्च प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्यों में अधिक तेजी लाना	9.03 Intensification of Research work in high priority areas	3425	3.00	...	3.00	2.70	...	2.70	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	*2.50*	*18.50*	*14.50*	*2.50*	*17.00*	*16.00*	*2.00*	*18.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10. राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर समन्वित अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	*10. National R & D Programmes*										
10.01 अति चालकता कार्यक्रम	10.01 Super Conductivity Programme	3425	6.00	...	6.00	3.04	...	3.04	3.50	...	3.50
10.02 उपकरण विकास कार्यक्रम	10.02 Instrument Dvelopment Programme	3425	2.75	...	2.75	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
10.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू विज्ञान सहित)	10.03 Other Programmes (Incl. Earth Sciences)	3425	1.10	...	1.10	1.34	...	1.34	1.40	...	1.40
जोड़		*Total*	*9.85*	...	*9.85*	*5.38*	...	*5.38*	*6.90*	...	*6.90*
11. अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी राष्ट्रीय सुविधाएं	11. R & D National Facilities & Infrastructural Support	3425	6.35	1.39	7.74	6.50	1.33	7.83	5.50	1.33	6.83
12. अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी आधारभूत समर्थन	12. Special Technology Development Programmes and Coordination	3425	4.55	0.02	4.57	1.40	0.02	1.42	2.50	0.02	2.52
13. सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम	*13. S & T Programmes for Socio Economic Development*										
13.01 प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास	13.01 Technology Entrepreneurship Development	3425	2.00	...	2.00	2.90	...	2.90	3.00	...	3.00
13.02 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचारण और प्रसिद्धिकरण	13.02 S & T Communication and Popularisation	3425	3.00	...	3.00	2.70	...	2.70	3.00	...	3.00
13.03 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें	13.03 State Councils for S & T	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.35	...	1.35	1.50	...	1.50
13.04 अन्य कार्यक्रम	13.04 Other Programmes	3425	5.65	...	5.65	4.65	...	4.65	5.90	...	5.90
जोड़		*Total*	*12.15*	...	*12.15*	*11.60*	...	*11.60*	*13.40*	...	*13.40*
14. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति प्रणाली और संसाधन अध्ययन कार्यक्रम	14. S & T Policy Support Programmes	3425	1.80	0.13	1.93	0.79	0.05	0.84	0.70	...	0.70
15. मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु-विज्ञान संबंधी अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	15. Meteorology andClimatology-Research, Development and Operations Programmes	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.35	...	1.35	1.50	...	1.50
16. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता	*16. International Co-operation*										
16.01 भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच सहकारिता के एकीकृत दीर्घकालिक कार्यक्रम	16.01 Integrated Long Term Programme of Co-operation between India and USSR	3425	15.00	...	15.00	5.80	...	5.80	9.60	...	9.60
16.02 अग्रेतर अनुसंधान के लिए भारत-फ्रांस केन्द्र	16.02 Indo French Centre for Advanced Research	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
16.03 अन्य कार्यक्रम	16.03 Other Programmes	3425	0.80	1.19	1.99	0.65	1.44	2.09	1.70	1.50	3.20
जोड़		*Total*	*17.30*	*1.19*	*18.49*	*7.95*	*1.44*	*9.39*	*13.30*	*1.50*	*14.80*
17. अन्य योजनाएं	*17. Other Schemes*										
17.01 राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र	17.01 National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting	3425	2.70	1.62	4.32	1.97	2.13	4.10	4.80	2.10	6.90
		5425	8.30	...	8.30	10.00	...	10.00	7.20	...	7.20
जोड़		*Total*	*11.00*	*1.62*	*12.62*	*11.97*	*2.13*	*14.10*	*12.00*	*2.10*	*14.10*
17.02 अन्य कार्यक्रम	17.02 Other Programmes	3425	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.40	0.40
		5425	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*0.20*	*0.78*	*0.98*	*0.20*	*0.75*	*0.95*	*0.20*	*0.60*	*0.80*
जोड़		*Total*	*11.20*	*2.40*	*13.60*	*12.17*	*2.88*	*15.05*	*12.20*	*2.70*	*14.90*
जोड़-विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	**Total-Science and Technology**		**113.20**	**32.82**	**146.02**	**90.61**	**33.09**	**123.70**	**112.50**	**33.03**	**145.53**
जोड़-अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	***Total- Other Scientific Research***		***115.70***	***93.51***	***209.21***	***92.63***	***90.59***	***183.22***	***115.00***	***90.01***	***205.01***
मौसम विज्ञान	**Meteorology**										
18. प्रशिक्षण	18. Training	3455	0.07	0.56	0.63	0.06	0.53	0.59	0.09	0.53	0.62
19. उपग्रह सेवाएं	19. Satellite Services	3455	0.41	4.68	5.09	0.45	5.19	5.64	0.82	5.17	5.99
20. वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र	20. Observatories andWeather Stations	3455	1.56	20.56	22.12	1.29	22.46	23.75	1.69	22.39	24.08
		5455	23.50	0.75	24.25	18.50	0.50	19.00	21.00	0.50	21.50
जोड़		*Total*	*25.06*	*21.31*	*46.37*	*19.79*	*22.96*	*42.75*	*22.69*	*22.89*	*45.58*
21. अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम	21. Research and Development Programmes	3455	0.56	2.77	3.33	0.49	2.91	3.40	0.59	2.90	3.49
22. अन्य मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सेवाएं	22. Other Meteorological Services	3455	0.90	9.27	10.17	0.87	10.42	11.29	1.81	10.40	12.21
23. अन्य कार्यक्रम	23. Other Programmes	3455	...	2.94	2.94	...	3.69	3.69	...	3.68	3.68
जोड़-मौसम विज्ञान	**Total- Meteorology**		**27.00**	**41.53**	**68.53**	**21.66**	**45.70**	**67.36**	**26.00**	**45.57**	**71.57**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***142.70***	***141.00***	***283.70***	***114.29***	***142.29***	***256.58***	***141.00***	***141.46***	***282.46***

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	119.20	...	119.20	99.80	...	99.80	119.00	...	119.00
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology	13455	30.00	...	30.00	24.66	...	24.66	31.00	...	31.00
जोड़	**Total**		**149.20**	**...**	**149.20**	**124.46**	**...**	**124.46**	**150.00**	**...**	**150.00**

**इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए निर्माणकार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :*
*inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-

1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research
(i) भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	i. Survey of India

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	13425	1.50	...	1.50	4.00	...	4.00	0.50	...	0.50
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13425	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.50	...	3.50
(ii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	ii. Science and Technology										
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	13425	...	...	...	0.17	...	0.17	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*7.17*	...	*7.17*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
2. मौसम विज्ञान	2. Meteorology										
मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	13455	1.40	...	1.40	1.00	...	1.00	1.82	...	1.82
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13455	1.60	...	1.60	2.00	...	2.00	3.18	...	3.18
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**6.50**	...	**6.50**	**10.17**	...	**10.17**	**9.00**	...	**9.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवा :** इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय पर होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

भारतीय सर्वेक्षण :

2. **स्थलाकृतिक सर्वेक्षण :** भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण संगठन का काम मुख्यतः स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र तैयार करना है और देश में रक्षा सेनाओं और विभिन्न राष्ट्रीय विकास परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण में सहायता प्रदान करना है ।

3. **विकासोन्मुख परियोजना सर्वेक्षण :** सर्वेक्षण में कनाल क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण, बाढ़ नियंत्रण सर्वेक्षण और अन्य बड़े पैमाने की परियोजनाओं के सर्वेक्षण शामिल हैं ।

4. **मानचित्रों/चार्टों आदि का प्रकाशन :** विभाग विभिन्न पैमानों के विभागीय मानचित्र/चार्ट प्रकाशित करता है जिसमें इन मानचित्रों/चार्टों में स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र, भौगोलिक मानचित्र, राज्य मानचित्र और मार्गदर्शी मानचित्र आदि शामिल हैं ।

5. **प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान :** हैदराबाद में स्थित सर्वेक्षण संबंधी प्रशिक्षण और मानचित्रिकरण केन्द्र विभागीय/विभागेत्तर/विदेशी प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को सर्वेक्षण और मानचित्रण के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण देता है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** स्थलाकृतिक, सिंचाई योजनाएं, और अन्य विकासात्मक मानचित्र तैयार करने के लिए आधुनिक फोटोग्रामीट्रिक पद्धति का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

हाल ही के मुख्य कार्यकलाप निम्नलिखित रहे हैं :

i) भूगणितीय-क्षितिजीय तंत्र को डाप्लर उपग्रह तकनीक के प्रयोग से सुदृढ़ बनाना ।
ii) उच्च परिशुद्धता के स्तर का विविधिकरण ।
iii) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में भूचुम्बकीय दीर्घकालिक परिवर्तन संबंधी अनियमितता और विवर्तनिक पहलुओं का अध्ययन।
iv) पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तटों के बीच समुद्रीस्तरों के अंतरों का विश्लेषण ।
v) भारत में हाल ही की ऊर्ध्वाधर घट-बढ़ ।
vi) बृहत गुरुत्वाकर्षण में परिवर्तन और भूकम्पों के पूर्वानुमानों में इनका प्रयोग ।
vii) आंकड़ा आधार पर मानचित्र सूचना प्रणाली-रूपांकन ।
viii) आंगुलिक पर्यावरण में भारत के एटलस के स्वरूप का अनुवीक्षण।
ix) एस.ओ.आई. पी.सी. /आटो सी ए डी फोटोग्रामेट्रिक मनोप्लोटर प्रणाली का विकास ।
x) कार्टोग्राफिक परिवर्तन मानचित्र से संबंधित मानचित्र के विषय में साफ्टवेयर का विकास।

7. **राष्ट्रीय एटलस और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन :** इस संगठन की स्थापना 1956 में की गई जिसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस तैयार करना था । बाद में इसके कार्यक्षेत्र और गतिविधियों को भूगोलीय अनुसंधान और थिमेटिक मानचित्रण के नए क्षेत्रों में ले जाया गया जिसमें भूगोल और सम्बद्ध विषयों के सभी शैक्षिक और अनुप्रयुक्त पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया । इस समय संगठन को छः इकाइयों में बांटा हुआ है तथा सभी इकाइयां कलकत्ता में स्थित हैं ।

इसके कार्यकलाप इस प्रकार है :

i) भारत की राष्ट्रीय एटलस अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में तैयार करना;

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services :** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Survey of India.

2. **Topographical Surveys :** The Survey of India, the Principal National Surveying and Mapping Organisation is mainly responsible for producing topographical maps and providing survey support to the Defence Forces and various National Development Projects in the country.

3. **Developmental Project Surveys :** The Surveys conducted cover the areas like Canal Area Surveys, Flood Control Surveys, and other large scale project surveys.

4. **Publication of Maps/Charts etc. :** The Department brings out departmental maps/charts on various scales and these maps/charts include topographical maps, geographical maps, state maps and guide maps etc.

5. **Training and Research :** Centre for Survey Training and Map Production at Hyderabad imparts training to Departmental/Extra Departmental/ Foreign trainees in various fields of Surveying and Mapping.

6. **Other Programmes :** Modern photogrammetric methods are being extensively used for topographical, irrigation schemes, and other developmental mapping.

The recent main activities have been :

i) Strengthening of Geodetic Horizontal Net by Doppler Satellite Techniques.
ii) High Precision level net densification.
iii) Geomagnetic secular change anomaly and tectonic features over Indian sub continent.
iv) Analysis of difference of ocean levels between East and West coasts.
v) Recent Vertical Movements in India.
vi) Microgravity variation and their use for earthquake prediction.
vii) Map Information System-Design of Data Base
viii) Design of Motoring Atlas of India in digital environment.
ix) Development of SOI PC/Auto CAD Photogrammetic Manplotter system.
x) Development of Software Package for Map-to-Map cartographic transformation.

7. **National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation :** The Organisation set up in 1956, primarily aims at preparing National Atlas of India. Subsequently its scope and activities were extended to new fields of geographical research, thematic mapping covering all the academic and applied aspects of geography and allied subjects. The organisation is at present divided in six units, all located in Calcutta.

Its functions are :

i) Preparation of the National Atlas of India in English and Hindi.

ii) विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में राष्ट्रीय एटलस मानचित्र तैयार करना;

iii) पर्यावरणात्मक पहलुओं और आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास पर उन में प्रभाव संबंधी अनुसंधान अध्ययनों पर आधारित थिमेटिक मानचित्र तैयार करना;

iv) 1:1 मी. के पैमाने और इससे बड़े पैमाने पर भारत की भूमि प्रयोग और भूमिक्षमता संबंधी मानचित्रण तैयार करना और संकलित करना, और

v) भौगोलिक अनुसंधान और मानचित्रकला संबंधी अनुप्रयोग।

8. ***वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता :***

8.01. **भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ, कलकत्ता** : एक सबसे पुरानी अनुसंधान संस्था है जो भौतिकी और रसायन शास्त्र के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों में तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कुछ आन्तरिक क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य कर रही है । भारतीय विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ एमोरफस सिलिकोन सोलर सेल्स के विकास से संबंधित विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन परियोजना में सक्रिय रूप से भागीदार रहा है ।

8.02 **बोस संस्थान, कलकत्ता** : आचार्य जगदीश चन्द्र बोस द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित जीव-विज्ञान के विषय पर बल देते हुए आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक विज्ञान के अनुसंधान कार्य में लगा हुआ है । संस्थान ने भौतिकी और जीव विज्ञान के कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रमुख उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की है । पौध-उत्पादकता में सुधार आधुनिक जीव प्रौद्योगिकी और पौध प्रजनन का प्रयोग करते हुए नाइट्रोजन-निर्धारण और फोटो संश्लेषण, पौधों और समुद्री जीव अध्ययन न्यूक्लीय और अन्य विकिरण की अन्य द्रव्यो से अन्योज्य क्रिया से सम्बन्धित अन्वेषण और संरचना सम्बन्धी अध्ययन और जैव आणविक, जीव-जतुओं के कार्य और गतिशीलता, परिस्थिति की पर्यावरणीय प्रदुषण सम्बन्धित स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं और औद्योगिक और चिकित्सा प्रयोग के लिए रोगाणु परजीवी अध्ययन।

बोस संस्थान में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय आधुनिकतम उपस्कर केन्द्र ने, इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों को विश्लेषणात्मक इन्सट्रूमेंटेशन सेवाएं प्रदान करना जारी रखा है ।

8.03 **रमण अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर** : प्रोफेसर सी.वी. रमण द्वारा सन् 1948 में बंगलौर में स्थापित 1972 में भारत सरकार द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त हुई और यह सहायता अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाला संस्थान बन गया । संस्थान में अनुसंधान के मुख्य क्षेत्र खगोल-विज्ञान, खगोल-भौतिकी और द्रव्य क्रिस्टल है।

8.04 **प्लाज्मा अनुसंधान संस्थान, गांधीनगर,** की स्थापना वर्ष 1986-87 में प्लाजमा विज्ञान के सम्बन्ध में मूल प्रायोगिक और वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी जिस में चुबकीय सीमित प्लाजमा की भौतिकी पर बल दिया गया है । डिजाइन, संरचना, समुच्चय, टोकमार्क आदित्य चालू करने के लिए लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए है जो इस प्रकार है :- (क) प्रारंभिक रचना अवस्था अध्ययन, (ख) प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी और (ग) स्लाइड प्लाज्मा विसर्जन भौतिकी, लघु प्रयोगशाला नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृत्ति के अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित मूल प्लाज्मा प्रयोग आरंभ करना और जारी रखना, रूचिकर अरेखीय प्लाज्मा (फिनोमिना) संवृन्ति का सैद्धान्तिक अन्वेषण करना और प्रायोगिक प्रयत्नों को समर्थन और मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराना ।

8.05. **भारतीय खगोल-भौतिकी संस्थान, बंगलौर,** खगोल विज्ञान और खगोल भौतिकी विज्ञान कार्यों को समर्पित एक अनुसंधान संस्थान है।

8.06. **भारतीय भू-चुम्बकत्व संस्थान, कोलाबा बम्बई,** इस संस्था का उद्देश्य देश में भू-चुम्बकत्व और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

8.07 **भारतीय उष्ण कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे,** कटिबंधी मौसम विज्ञान में बेसिक और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करता है । मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में उसका संवर्धन, मार्ग दर्शन और अनुसंधान कार्य करना है जिसमें उष्ण कटिबन्धी को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है ।

8.08. **चिकित्सा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए श्री चित्रा तिरूनल संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम,** की स्थापना मार्च, 1981 में संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में की गई जिसका उद्देश्य जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी और प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना, चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में आधुनिक विशिष्टताओं के साथ रोगियों की देखभाल के लिए उच्च मानकों का प्रदर्शन करना और उन्हें प्रदान करना और अग्रेतर चिकित्सा विशिष्टताओं तथा जैव-चिकित्सा अभियांत्रिकी प्रौद्योगिकी में कुशलतम स्तर के स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विकास करना है ।

ii) Preparation of National Atlas maps in different regional languages.

iii) Preparation of thematic maps based on research studies on environmental aspects and their impact on social and economic development.

iv) Preparation and compilation of Land use and Land-capability maps of India on 1:1M scale and on larger scale and

v) Geographical researches and cartographic applications.

8. ***Assistance to Scientific Bodies***

8.01. **Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (IACS) Calcutta,** is one of the oldest research institutions engaged in fundamental research in frontline areas of Physics and Chemistry and some inter disciplinary areas. The IACS is participating very actively in the S & T Mission Project on the development of AMORPHOUS SILICON SOLAR CELLS.

8.02. **Bose Institute, Calcutta,** founded in 1917 by Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose is devoted to research in Fundamental and Applied Sciences with emphasis in the area of Biology. The Institute has attained major achievements in several areas of Physical and Biological Sciences. Improvements of plant productivity, nitrogen fixation and photosynthesis using modern Biotechnology and plant breeding; studies of plants and marine organisms, investigation on the interaction of nuclear and other radiations with matter and studies in structure, function and dynamics of bio-molecules; studies on ecology environmental pollution and related health problems and on microbes and parasites for industrial and medical application.

Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centre (RSIC) functioning in the Institute continued to provide Analytical Instrumentation Services to the users in the region.

8.03. **Raman Research Institute (RRI), Bangalore,** founded by Prof. C. V. Raman in 1948 in Bangalore became a grants-in-aid institution aided by the Government of India in 1972. The main fields of research done at the Institute are Astronomy, Astrophysics and Liquid Crystals.

8.04. **Institute for Plasma Research, (IPR), Gandhinagar,** was set up during 1986-87 to carry out fundamental experimental and theoretical research in plasma sciences with emphasis on physics of magnetically confined plasmas. Physical targets include design, fabrications, assembly, commissioning of Tokamak ADITYA involving (a) study of initial formation phase, (b) physics of plasma discharges and (c) physics of slideway plasma discharges; initiation and continuation of basic plasma experiments on study of nonlinear plasma phenomena in smaller laboratory devices; and to carry out theoretical investigation of interesting nonlinear plasma phenomena and to provide support and guidance to the experimental effort.

8.05. **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), Bangalore,** is a research institution devoted to the science of Astronomy and Astrophysics.

8.06. **Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Colaba, Bombay,** The Institute is devoted to give impetus to the growth of geomagnetism and allied fields in the country.

8.07. **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune,** functions as a National Centre for basic and applied research in tropical meteorology including weather modification with special reference to the tropics and sub-tropics.

8.08. **Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology (SCTIMST), Trivandrum,** was declared as an Institute of National Importance by Act of Parliament in March, 1981 with the main objectives of developing biomedical engineering and technology, providing and demonstrating high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities and developing postgraduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities and bio-medical engineering and technology.

8.09 **बीरबल साहनी पुरावनस्पति विज्ञान संस्थान, लखनऊ,** की स्थापना 1948 में विश्व प्रसिद्ध भारतीय पुरावनस्पति वैज्ञानिक प्रो0 बीरबल साहनी की स्मृति में की गई। यह पौधा जीवाश्मों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर व्यावहारिक और आधारभूत अनुसंधान कार्य करता है और उन्नत पुरावनस्पतिक जानकारी का प्रसार करता है ।

8.10 **एस.एन.बोस नेशनल सेन्टर फार बेसिक साइंसेस (कलकत्ता),** की स्थापना जून 1986 में मूल (बेसिक) विज्ञानों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं में अग्रेत्तर अध्ययनों का संवर्धन और सैद्धान्तिक गणितीय विज्ञानों में आरम्भिक अनुसंधानों के संचालन तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अन्य बेसिक विज्ञानों के संवर्धन के लिए की गई जिसमें भविष्य में होने वाले अनुसंधानों के सैद्धान्तिक अध्ययनों को स्वीकार करना भी शामिल है।

8.11. **महाराष्ट्र विज्ञान संवर्धन संघ,** की स्थापना 1946 में की गई और यह जैविक विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है ।

8.12. **वाडिया इंस्टीच्यूट आफ हिमालयन जियालाजी, देहरादून :** वर्ष 1968 में प्रो. डी. एन. वाडिया द्वारा संस्थान की स्थापना, हिमालय क्षेत्र में संरचनात्मक भूविज्ञान, कालान्तरिक शैल विज्ञान, भूरसायन, अवसाद विज्ञान, भू-आकृति विज्ञान और जीवाश्म विज्ञान में बुनियादी तौर पर अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई है ।संस्थान का कार्यक्रम पर्वत बनाने की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी और हिमालय की भूगतिकीय की जानकारी प्राप्त करना है।

8.13. **जवाहर लाल नेहरू अग्रेत्तर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, बंगलौर :** जवाहर लाल नेहरू शताब्दी वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा स्थापित यह केन्द्र सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अधिक उच्च स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए समर्पित है ।

8.14. **अन्य संस्थाएं / अन्य व्यावसायिक निकाय :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य विभाग में व्यावसायिक निकायों और विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों जिनमें विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रमों में निर्माण और कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है, को सक्रिय रूप से कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना है। इसके अन्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं:- वैज्ञानिक व्यावसायिक निकायों और अकादमियों को सामूहिक एकीकृत वैज्ञानिक समुदाय के प्रोत्साहन के लिए अभिप्रेरित करना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नए दृष्टिकोणों का निर्माण और राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग के लिए नए दृष्टिकोणों का प्रयोग ।

8.15. **प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना पूर्वानुमान निर्धारण परिषद, नई दिल्ली :** इस परिषद् की स्थापना फरवरी 1988 में की गई जिसके कार्यकलापों के अंतर्गत भारत तथा विदेशों में अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न प्रतिकूल क्षेत्रों में आगामी प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास के निदेशन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के विद्यमान ढांचे का निरीक्षण और मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर उप-समूह स्थापित करना है और प्रौद्योगिकी पूर्वानुमान रिपोर्टें तैयार करना है जिसमें 10 वर्ष या उससे अधिक अवधि शामिल होगी जिसमें विशेष रूप से उत्पादन क्षेत्र शामिल हैं :

(क) वित्तीय संसाधनों का पर्याप्त निवेश और
(ख) बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन करने में सहायक होगी।

9. अनुसंधान और विकास समर्थन :

9.01 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में बहु-विषयक अनुसंधान :**विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, इसके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के संवर्धनात्मक क्रियाकलाप के एक भाग के रूप में विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद (वि.इ.अ.प.) के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान और विकास के कार्यक्रमों को सहायता देता है। विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी अनुसंधान परिषद् के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है :—

(i) बहु विषयक क्षेत्रों सहित विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के नए उभरते हुए और अग्रिम क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान का संवर्धन;

(ii) अतिथेय संस्थान की विद्यमान अनुसंधान क्षमताओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी के सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में सामान्य अनुसंधान सक्षमताओं का चयनात्मक संवर्धन; और

(iii) युवा वैज्ञानिकों को चुनौती पूर्ण अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यकलापों को करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना ।

9.02 **इंजीनियरी में बहुविषयक अनुसंधान :** इस कार्यक्रम का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य, जहां व्यवहार्य हो, अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों को संयोजित कर के अंतर्क्षेत्रों में स्वदेशीय प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना तथा हमारे अनुसंधान में विशेषज्ञता और आत्म विश्वास का विकास करना ताकि प्रौद्योगिकी का बाद में सृजन हो सके ।

8.09. **Birbal Sahani Institute of Palaeobotany (BSIP), Lucknow,** was founded in 1948 in memory of the world renowned Indian Palaeobotanist, Prof. Birbal Sahani. It conducts applied and fundamental research on the varied aspects of plant fossils and disseminates the advanced palaeobotanical knowledge.

8.10. **S N Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Calcutta,** has been established in June, 1986 to promote advanced studies in select branches of basic sciences and for conduct of original research in theoretical mathematical sciences and other basic sciences in frontier areas, including challenging theoretical studies of future applications.

8.11. **Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science (MACS),** founded in 1946, has been engaged in the research activities in the field of biological sciences.

8.12. **Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun**, founded by Prof. D.N. Wadia in 1968, has been carrying out fundamental research in the fields of structural geology, metamorphicigneous petrology, geochemistry, sedimentology, geomorphology and palaeontology in Himalayan region. The programmes of the Institute are oriented towards understanding the mountain building process and geodynamics of the Himalaya.

8.13. **Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore :** The Centre, established by the Government of India during the Centenary Year of Jawaharlal Nehru, is devoted to scientific research at the highest level in frontier areas.

8.14 **Other Institutes/Other Professional Bodies:** The Scheme was initiated in the Department with the objective of encouraging active involvement of professional bodies and science academies extensively in the national S & T activities including formulation and implementation of S & T programmes. Motivating the scientific professional bodies and academies for promotion of cohesive integrated scientific community, fermentation of new ideas in S & T and innovative approach to application of science and technology for national development Constitute the other objectives.

8.15. **Technology Information Forecasting Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi :** The Council setup in February, 1988 pursues activities towards setting up of specialised sub-groups for examining and evaluating the existing state of art of technology and direction of future technological developments in various cross-sectoral areas as well as in other sectors of the economy, both in India and abroad and of preparing technology forecasting reports, covering 10 years or longer periods, specially in production areas involving:

a. Substantial investments of financial resources and
b. Large volume of production.

9. ***Research and Development Support :***

9.01 **Multidisciplinary Research in Science and Technology (SERC) :** The Department of Science and Technology, as a part of its S&T promotional activity has been supporting R&D programmes Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). The objectives of the SERC are as under :

(i) To promote research in newly emerging and frontline areas of Science and Engineering including multidisciplinary fields;
(ii) To selectively promote general research capability in relevant areas of Science and Engineering taking into account existing research capabilities of the host institution; and
(iii) To encourage young scientists to take up challenging research and development activities.

9.02 **Multidisciplinary Research in Engineering (SERC) :** The primary objective of the programme is to develop indigenous technology in the gap areas by linking R&D institutions and industries wherever applicable and also develop expertise and self confidence in our research to build subsequent generations of Technology.

9.03 **उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य में तेजी लाना :** 1981 में आरम्भ की गई इस योजना का उद्देश्य विद्यमान जनशक्ति के साधनों को उपयोग में लाते हुए संस्थान के आधारभूत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाकर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के समुन्नत क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश करना है। उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने की योजना के अंतर्गत तीन प्रकार के क्रियाकलापों को सहायता दी जाती है:— (क) इकाइयों/प्रमुख समूहों की स्थापना करना, (ख) राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम, और (ग) विशिष्ट राष्ट्रीय सुविधाओं की स्थापना।

10. ***राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :***

10.01 **अति चालकता कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य अति चालकता प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, उच्च तापीय क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय प्रयासों को संचालित करना और लागू करना है, तथा इस संबंध में आधारभूत अनुसंधान में तेजी लाना है।

10.02 **उपस्कर विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य देश में उपभोक्ताओं के लिए तथा उपस्करों के डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका विकास तथा उत्पादन करने वाले अनुसंधान तथा विकास संस्थानों और उद्योगों को उपस्करों के विकास के लिए आरम्भिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करना है।

10.03 **अन्य कार्यक्रम (भू विज्ञानों सहित) :**

(क) **भूकम्पनीयता कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की एकीकृत पद्धति को प्रयोग में लाते हुए भूकम्पनीय आपदाओं की आकलन पद्धतियों में सुधार लाना तथा उनका संवर्धन करना और जान-माल की हानियों को न्यूनतम करना है। गुरुत्वाकर्षण, चुम्बकत्व और भूगणितीय पहलुओं पर अध्ययन किए गए।

(ख) **भू विज्ञान कार्यक्रम :** भू विज्ञान कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को सहायता दी जाती है :

(i) गहन महाद्वीपीय अध्ययन।

(ii) बंजर द्वीपों, अंडमान निकोबार द्वीपों में ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटों पर एकीकृत कार्यक्रम।

(iii) विषैले, हानिकारक एवं नाभिकीय अपशिष्ट निपटान के भू विज्ञानीय पहलुओं के कार्यक्रम।

11. **राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाएं तथा आधारभूत सहायता :**

क. **क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र :** क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्र योजना 1974-75 के दौरान इस उद्देश्य से आरम्भ की गई थी कि वैज्ञानिक समुदाय को आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 7 क्षेत्रीय परिष्कृत उपस्कर केन्द्रों और 4 आधुनिकतम उपस्कर सुविधा केन्द्रों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

ख. **राष्ट्रीय परीक्षण और अंशशोधन सुविधा समन्वय (एनसीटीसीएफ) :** इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य औद्योगिक उत्पादों की कोटि का सुनिश्चयन करना और उसमें सुधार लाना, उपभोक्ताओं को संरक्षण देना, भारतीय मालके निर्यात का संवर्धन और आयातित माल की किस्म का परिवीक्षण करना है।

ग. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी अध्ययन गोष्ठी/विचार गोष्ठी और अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स :** इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सेमिनार और विचार गोष्ठी के आयोजन को समर्थन प्रदान करना है क्योंकि केवल यही एक ऐसी स्वीकृत प्रणाली है जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत वैज्ञानिकों और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के उभरते हुए क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिकों के बीच विचारों के आदान-प्रदान में सहायक है और ऐसे मामलों में आगे उन्नति करने के लिए उसके परिणामों का आवश्यक विवेचन करना है।

भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान कैम्पस, बंगलौर में एक प्रमुख अध्ययन गोष्ठी काम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है।

घ. **अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में भाग लेने के लिए विदेश जा रहे भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य विदेशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों/गोष्ठियों/ संगोष्ठियों में भाग लेने के लिए भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना है ताकि वे विदेश में अपने प्रतिपक्षियों के साथ विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में नवीनतम गतिविधियों पर विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकें।

12. **विशेष प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और समन्वयन के लिए कार्यक्रम :** सहायता के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों को शामिल किया गया है:

i. **परिष्कृत सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विद्यमान सुविधाओं को सुदृढ़ बनाने तथा नई अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं

9.03 **Intensification of Research Work in High Priority Areas (IRHPA) :** this scheme was initiated in 1981 with the objective of utilizing existing manpower resources and strengthening the infrastructure of institutions to leap into advanced areas of Science and Technology. Three types of activities are supported under IRHPA; (a) Setting up of Unit/Core group; (b) National R&D Programmes; and (c) Setting up of specialised National facilities.

10. ***National R&D Programmes :***

10.01 **Super conductivity programme :** The main objective of the programme is to organise national efforts in the area of High Temperature of Superconductivity technology development, application and intensification of basic research towards this end.

10.02 **Instrument Development Programme :** The objective is to undertake initial programmes on Instrument Development involving Users, R&D Institutions and Industries leading to establishment of a basis for design, development and production of instruments in the country.

10.03 ***Other Programmes (including Earth Sciences) :***

(a) **Seismicity Programme :** This Programme is aimed at promoting and improving assessment of the seismic hazards through application of S & T in an integrated manner and at minimising the loss of life and property. Study on gravity, magnetic and geodetic aspects are undertaken.

(b) **Earth Sciences Programmes:** Under Earth Sciences, the following programmes are supported:

(i) Deep Continental Studies.

(ii) Integrated Programme on Volcanic eruption in the Barren Island, Andaman Nicobar Islands.

(iii) Programme of Geological aspects of toxic, hazardous and Nuclear Waste Disposal.

11. ***R & D National Facilities and Infrastructural Support :***

a. **Regional Sophisticated Instrumentation Centres (RSIC) :** The Scheme of RSICs was initiated during 1974-75 with the main objectives of providing sophisticated instruments facilities to the scientific community. Seven RSICs and four Sophisticated Instrumentation Facilities (SIF) have been supported under this programme.

b. **National Co-ordination of Testing and Calibration Facilities :** The broad objectives of the scheme are to ensure and improve the quality of industrial products, provide consumer protection, promote export of Indian goods and monitor the quality of imported goods.

c. **S & T Seminar/Symposia and Seminar Complex :** The objective is to support organisation of S & T seminar/symposia as this is an accepted mechanism for exchange of ideas between the scientists working in frontier and emerging areas of science and technology and a critical exposure of the results is essential for further progress in such cases.

A major Seminar Complex at Indian Institute of Science Campus, Banglore has been setup.

d. **Assistance to Indian Scientists going Abroad for Participation in International Conferences :** The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Indian Scientists to participate in the International Conferences/Seminars/Symposia held abroad to exchange ideas on the latest development in Science and Technology with their counterparts abroad.

12. **Programme for Special Technology Development and Coordination :** The following programmes are envisaged for support :

i. **Advanced Material Development Programme :** The Programme is aimed at strengthening existing facilities and promoting

को संवर्धित करने के साथ साथ नए तंतु और सम्मिश्र हिमजनित और मृत्तिका जैसे विभिन्न सामग्री समूहों में व्यापक उत्पादों का विकास करना शामिल है।

ii. प्रौद्योगिकी संवर्धन और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी सलाहकार समिति/अंतर्क्षेत्रीय विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी समितियों सहित संवेदनशील प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम।

iii. **प्रौद्योगिकी मिशनों को समर्थन :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य आयोजना का पता लगाना और कुछ प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित करके उसकी कारगरता का प्रदर्शन करना है।

13. ***सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम:***

13.01 **प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास बोर्ड का मुख्य उद्देश्य, सतत आधार पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति पार्कों और प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि जैसे उद्यमवृत्ति विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के व्यक्तियों के बीच बेरोजगारी और अनुपयुक्त रोजगार की समस्याओं का समाधान करना है।

13.02 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी का संचारण और उसे लोकप्रिय बनाना :** राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संचार परिषद को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी को लोकप्रिय बनाने और लोगों के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रवृत्ति पैदा करने के दो उद्देश्यों में नीति और योजना तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी का काम सौंपा गया है।

13.03 **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राज्य परिषदें :** इसका उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए ऐसी राज्य परिषदें गठित करना और उन्हें समर्थन देना है जो आयोजना, निर्देशन, मूल्यांकन, परिवीक्षण समन्वय के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय मंचों के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और राज्य स्तरों पर विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के कार्यकलापों का सामान्य रूप से विस्तार करेंगे।

13.04 *अन्य कार्यक्रम :*

(क) **विज्ञान और सोसाइटी कार्यक्रम :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य ग्रामीण आबादी की जीवन स्थितियों को सुधारना और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों तथा महिलाओं को गुलामी से मुक्त कराना है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास के कार्यान्वियन के लिए सेवानिवृत्त वैज्ञानिकों की विशेषज्ञता का भी उपयोग किया जाएगा। नई पीढ़ी के वैज्ञानिकों को शामिल करते हुए इस योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसंधानोन्मुख कार्यकलापों को प्रोत्साहित करना है।

(ख) **अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत वैज्ञानिकों के सर्वेक्षण से संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप, अभियांत्रिकी और विज्ञान के अध्ययनों का तकनीकी प्रभाव, उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, विकीर्णन, प्रदर्शन और क्षेत्रीय प्रयोग शामिल हैं।

(ग) **जनजातीय उप-आयोजना :** जनजातीय उप-आयोजना के कार्यक्रम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित हैं जो जनजातीय आबादी के जीवन-यापन स्थितियों और अर्जन क्षमता को बौद्धिक निपुणता के माध्यम से सुधारने के लिए हैं, इसमें उन्हें सहायता दी जाएगी।

(घ) **प्राकृतिक संसाधन आंकड़ा प्रबंधन प्रणाली :** इस कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित के लिए है :—

- स्थान विषयक आंकड़ा प्रबंध में अनुसंधान और विकास संवर्धन।
- सूक्ष्म स्तरीय आयोजन की देखभाल के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिमाणों पर प्रायोगिक पैमाने की एकीकृत आंकड़ा आधार का विकास।
- विशेष समस्याओं का पता लगाने पर बल देते हुए प्रबंधन और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए आंकड़ा आधार के दृष्टिकोण की गुणवत्ता का प्रदर्शन।
- आयोजना के विभिन्न श्रेणियों में विभक्त इकाइयों पर स्थान विषयक संसाधन पार्श्वचित्रों को बनाना।
- प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से विनाश में कमी लाना।

14. ***विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थन कार्यक्रम:***

क. राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रबंध सूचना प्रणाली : इस योजना का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्मिकों के नियोजन और उत्पाद के बीच असमानता का अध्ययन करना, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की दीर्घकालिक और अल्पकालिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुमान लगाना,

new R & D projects as well as comprehensive product development in different groups of materials such as newer fibres, composites, cryogenics and ceramics;

ii. Critical Technology Programmes including Technology Promotion and S & T Advisory Committees/Intersectoral S & T Advisory Committees (STAC/IS-STAC);

iii. **Support to Technology Missions:** The objective of the scheme is to identify plan and initiate some technology development and demonstration of effectiveness of technology.

13. ***S&T Programme for Socio Economic Development :***

13.01 **Technology Entrepreneurship Development :** The main objectives of the National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) is to deal with, on a sustained basis, the problem of unemployment and inappropriate employment among S&T persons through the Enterpreneurship Development Programmes such as setting up of Science and Technology Enterpreneurship parks and training facilities, etc.

13.02 **Science and Technology Communication and Popularisation :** The National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) has been charged with policy and Plan-making responsibilities in twin objectives of popularisation of Science and Technology (S&T), and inculcation of S&T temper among people.

13.03 **State Councils for S & T :** The objective is to establish and support State Councils for S&T to act as focal points in the States and Union Territories for Planning, guiding, evaluating, monitoring co-ordinating and in general spreading Science and Technology activities at state level.

13.04 *Other Programmes :*

(a) **Science and Society Programmes :** This scheme is aimed at improving the living conditions and removal of drudgery from rural population, weaker sections of the society and women. The expertise of retired scientists is also to be used for application of S & T development. The scheme is also intended to encourage research oriented activitises involving the new generation of scientists.

(b) **Special Component Plan for the Development of Scheduled Castes :** Under this scheme activities relating to survey of scientists, technical impacts studies of engineering and scientists, appropriate technology generation, dissemination, demonstration and field trials are envisaged.

(c) **Tribal Sub-plan :** Programmes relating to S & T intervention for improving the living conditions and earning capacity of tribal population through skill development will be supported.

(d) **Natural Resources Data Management System :** The objectives of this programmes are to:—

- Promote R & D in spatial data management.
- Develop pilot scale integrated databases on natural resources and socio-economic parameters to cater to micro level planning.
- Demonstrate the efficacy of database approach for management and conservation of natural resources with emphasis on location specific problems.
- Build spatial resource profiles at different hierarchical units of planning.
- Natural Disasters Mitigation.

14. ***S&T Policy Support Programme:***

a. **National Science and Technology Management Information System (NSTMIS) :** The objectives of the scheme are to study the mismatch between employment and output of S & T personnel, estimation of short term and long term requirement of S & T

अनुसंधान एवं विकास परियोजनाओं आदि के आंकड़ा आधारों का सृजन करना शामिल है।

ख. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी नीति समर्थन अध्ययन-अन्य : इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी आयोजन के लिए कार्यक्रम संबंधी उपकरणों को गृहीत करना, उन्हें प्रयोग में लाना, विकास करना तथा उनका नियोजन करने के साथ प्रतिमानों को विकसित करना शामिल है।

15. ***मौसम विज्ञान और जलवायु विज्ञान पर अनुसंधान, परिचालन विकास कार्यक्रम***

15.01 **वायुमण्डलीय विज्ञान :** इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों/अध्ययनों को कार्यान्वित किया गया है :—

- क. सीमा स्तर प्रयोग के माध्यम से मानसून की जानकारी ;
- ख. उष्णकटिबंधीय महासागरीय विश्व-व्यापक वायुमण्डल;
- ग. हिमालयी क्षेत्रों में हिमाच्छादन;
- घ. कृषि संबंधी मौसम विज्ञान;
- ङ वायु प्रभावी अभियांत्रिकी;
- च. लेजर वायुमंडलीय अध्ययन;
- छ. प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की भविष्यवाणियों और प्रबंधन के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास के संसाधन।

16. ***अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग :***

16.01 **भारत और सोवियत समाजवादी जनतांत्रिक संघ के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सम्बन्धित दीर्घावधिक सहयोग कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के निर्धारित उच्च विकास शील क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में, मूल अनुसंधान से सम्बन्धित विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में सहयोग परियोजनाएं आरंभ करना और भावी सहयोग के लिए अन्य सम्भव क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना है।

16.02 **भारत-फ्रांस समुन्नत अनुसंधान केन्द्र नई दिल्ली :** केन्द्र के मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत और फ्रांस के बीच मूल-भूत और अनुप्रयुक्त वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के विकसित क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाना, भारत और फ्रांस की संगणित वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं और वैज्ञानिकों के मध्य तादात्म्य स्थापित करते हुए लाभप्रद तरीके से सहयोग बढ़ाना, दोनों देशों के अनुसंधानकर्त्ताओं को विकसित अनुसंधान की खोज के लिए अन्य उपयुक्त तरीकों से अनुदान और उपस्करों के रूप में सहायता प्रदान करना है।

16.03 ***अन्य कार्यक्रम :***

(क) **गुट-निरपेक्ष और विकासशील देशों के लिए विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र :** इसके उद्देश्य सामान्य नीति द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीय सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करते हुए उसके कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना, परस्पर लाभकारी सहयोगात्मक कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ावा देना, भविष्य में सहयोग संवर्धन के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमताओं सम्बन्धी सूचनाओं के लिए वितरण केन्द्र के रूप में कार्य करना और विशेषज्ञों के विशेष पैनल के माध्यम से निश्चित रिपोर्ट तैयार करना शामिल है।

(ख) **विकासशील देशों के मध्य तकनीकी सहयोग :** इसके उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण, मूल (बेसिक) और अनुप्रयुक्त अनुसंधान, परामर्श आदि कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी प्रतिभाओं का निर्माण करना, संयुक्त उपक्रम स्थापित करना और कार्यक्रमों का निर्माण व उनका विकास करना है।

(ग) **विकासशील देशों के साथ सहयोग के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीय कार्यक्रम :** इसमें ऐसे कार्यक्रमों पर बल दिया जाएगा जिनसे राष्ट्र की तत्काल आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप तकनीकी सहायता के प्रवाह को आकर्षित किया जा सके।

(घ) **संयुक्त अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रमों का तकनीकी समन्वयन और उन्हें वित्तीय समर्थन देना तथा सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान करने पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा जिसे प्रौद्योगिकीय सूचना प्रयोगिक प्रणाली जैसे अनतरर्ष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों/अन्य देशों के सहयोग से संयुक्त रूप से किया जाएगा।

(ङ) **अन्य :** अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ, वैज्ञानिक संघों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिषदों तथा इसके सम्बद्ध संघों/निकायों को वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगी करना और बोन, लंदन, मास्को तथा टोक्यो में विज्ञान सलाहकारों के चार कार्यालयों को खर्चों का भुगतान करना शामिल है ।

17. ***अन्य योजनाएं :***

17.01 **राष्ट्रीय मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्र:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अग्रिम रूप से 4 से 10 दिन तक मौसम पूर्वानुमान तैयार करके

manpower, creation of databases on R & D projects, etc.

b. S & T Policy support Studies-Others : The objectives of this programme are to acquire, adopt, develop and deploy programme tools and developmental models for S & T Planning.

15. **Meteorology and Climatology—Research, Development and Operations Programmes:**

15.01 **Atmospheric Sciences :** Under Atmospheric Sciences Programmes the following programmes/studies envisaged include:

- a. Monsoon Trough Boundary Layer Experiment (MTBLEX);
- b. Tropical Ocean Global Atmosphere (TOGA);
- c. Himalayan Glaciology;
- d. Agrometeorology;
- e. Wind Effect Engineering;
- f. Laser Atmospheric Studies;
- g. R & D of Resources for forecasting and management of Natural Calamities.

16. ***International Co-operation***

16.01 **Integrated Long term Programme of Cooperation between India and USSR:** The objective of the programme is to undertake collaborative projects in the identified thrust areas in frontiers of S & T; related areas of Science for basic research and to explore other possible areas for future cooperation.

16.02 **Indo-French Centre for the Advanced Research (IFCPAR) New Delhi :** The principal objectives of the Centre are to promote co-operation in advanced areas of fundamental and applied scientific research between India and France to develop co-operation, through identification of Scientists and Scientific institutions of India and France likely to co-operate in a profitable way, to provide assistance in the form of grants and equipment as well as other appropriate means of support for pursuit of advanced research and to researchers of both the countries.

16.03 ***Other Programmes :***

(a) **Centre for S & T for Non-aligned and Developing Countries :** The objectives are for promoting actions called for by common strategy to strengthen S & T co-operation; promoting mutually beneficial collaborative programme; serve as clearing-house for information of technology capabilities to promote future co-operation; preparation of state-of-the-art reports through special panels of experts.

(b) **Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries :** The objectives are to build S & T capability through programmes devoted to training, basic and applied research, consultancy, etc., to set up joint ventures, development and production programmes.

(c) **S & T Programme of cooperation with Developed Countries :** Thrust would be placed on such programmes as would attract the inflow of technical assistance in forms compatible with the immediate national needs.

(d) **Joint R & D Programmes :** This programme would cater to technical coordination of and financial support to R & D programmes and information exchange to be jointly undertaken with other countries/international agencies such as Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS).

(e) **Others :** International Cooperation includes payment of annual subscription to UN, International Council of Scientific Union and its affiliated Unions/bodies and expenditure in four offices of Science Counsellors in Bonn, London, Moscow and Tokyo.

17. ***Other Schemes***

17.01 **National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting :** The aim of the programme is to develop global

उनके व्यापक परिचालन माडलों का विकास करना और कृषि कार्यों को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए किसानों को कृषि मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी सलाह प्रदान करना है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र मध्यम दूरी मौसम पूर्वानुमान की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें परिष्कृत गणक सुविधाएं होंगी । विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों में कृषि मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों के साथ उपयुक्त संचार व्यवस्था के तंत्र को भी स्थापित किया गया है ।

मौसम विज्ञान :

18. **प्रशिक्षण** : पुणे, नई दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के प्रशिक्षण अनुभागों में मौसम विज्ञान और रेडियो मौसम विज्ञान और दूर-संचार संबंधी उपकरणों के संचालन, अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है । नागर विमानन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, बामरौली का मौसम विज्ञान प्रशिक्षण एकक नागर विमानन विभाग के वायु यातायात कर्मचारियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करता है ।

19. **उपग्रह सेवाएं** : अन्तरिक्ष विभाग ने अप्रैल, 1982 के प्रारम्भ में प्रथम भारतीय राष्ट्रीय-भू-कक्षीय उपग्रह-इनसैट-1ए छोड़ा । बहुमूल्य सूचना जून से मध्य अगस्त, 1982 के आरम्भ में इन्सैट-1ए के माध्यम से मेघ कल्पनाओं के संबंध में एकत्रित की गई थी, इसके बाद उपग्रह तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण समाप्त हो गया था । द्वितीय बहुप्रयोजनी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह 30 अगस्त, 1983 को छोड़ा गया । मौसम विज्ञान सूचना उपयोग केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहा है और 20 गौण सूचना उपयोग केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है ।

20. **वेधशालाएं और मौसम केन्द्र** : मौसम विज्ञान सेवाओं से संबंधित कार्यकलापों में पूरे देश तथा इसके साथ लगे समुद्री क्षेत्रों में, वेधशालाओं के अनुरक्षण तथा समुद्री जहाजों को सज्जित करके मौसम की सूचना के तीव्र आदान-प्रदान के लिए मौसम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दूर-संचार व्यवस्था करना, उपग्रह से मौसम सम्बन्धी सूचनाएं प्राप्त करना इन सूचनाओं को विमानन, नौवहन, कृषि तथा बाढ़-नियंत्रण के प्रयोग के लिए उपलब्ध कराना, जान और माल की रक्षा के लिए तूफानों इत्यादि के बारे में पूर्व-चेतावनी देना शामिल है।

21. **अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : विभाग की अनुससंधान और विकास सम्बन्धी गतिविधियों में बुनियादी और व्यावहारिक मौसम विज्ञान तथा भूकम्प विज्ञान के बारे में प्रयोग और अनुसंधान कार्य शामिल है और इसके अलावा उपकरणों का रूपांकन और विकास भी शामिल है।

22. **अन्य मौसम विज्ञान सेवाएं** : इनके अंतर्गत गतिविधियों में मौसम संबंधी उपस्करों का निर्माण, पूर्ति और अनुरक्षण तथा विभागीय कार्यशालाओं में हाइड्रोजन गैस का उत्पादन और इनकी उपरितन वायु के अवलोकन के लिए पूर्ति करना शामिल है । मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़ों को राष्ट्र निर्माण कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करने के लिए जलवायु संबंधी आंकड़ों में संसाधित किया जाता है।

23. **अन्य कार्यक्रम** : इसमें विश्व मौसम संगठन और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भूकम्प विज्ञान केन्द्र को भारत के वार्षिक अंशदान की अदायगियों के माध्यम से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग शामिल है।

circulation model for preparing weather forecasts upto 4-10 days in advance and issuing agro-meteorological advisories to farmers for facilitating agricultural operations. Towards this objective a National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting with Super Computing facilities has been established. Setting up of agrometeorological centres in different agroglimation zones with suitable communication network is also envisaged.

Meteorology

18. **Training :** The training sections at Pune, New Delhi and Calcutta impart training in meteorology and in operation, maintenance and servicing of radio meteorological instruments and telecommunications. The meteorological training unit at Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli serves the training requirements of the air traffic personnel of the Civil Aviation Department.

19. **Satellite Services :** The Department of Space launched the first Indian National Geostationary Satellite-INSAT 1A in early April 1982. Valuable data were obtained on cloud imageries through INSAT-1A from early June to mid-August, 1982 after which the satellite's life was terminated due to technical faults. The second multipurpose Indian National Satellite was launched on 30th August, 1983. The Meteorological Data utilisation Centre is functioning at New Delhi and 20 Secondary Data Utilisation Centres have been established.

20. **Observatories and Weather Stations :** The activities consist of recording of observatories and equipping ships, maintenance of inland and over areas meteorological telecommunication network for quick exchange of weather information reception of satellite weather. Information to user interests like aviation, shipping, agriculture and flood control, issue of warnings against cyclones etc. for protection of life and property.

21. **Research Programmes :** The Research and development activities of the department cover experimental work and research on basic and applied meteorology and seismology including design and development of the instruments.

22. **Other meteorological services :** The activities consist of manufacture, supply and maintenance of meteorological instruments and production of hydrogen gas at Departmental Workshops and supply of these to the upper air observatories. Meteorological data are processed into climatological statistics for application to nation building activities.

23. **Other Programmes :** International Co-operation includes through payments of India's annual contribution to World Meteorological Organisation and the International Seismological Centre.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.71

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		115.28	153.30	268.58	104.47	150.66	255.13	120.90	152.60	273.50
पूंजी	*Capital*		*3.40*	...	*3.40*	*3.24*	...	*3.24*	*4.10*	...	*4.10*
जोड़	**Total**		**118.68**	**153.30**	**271.98**	**107.71**	**150.66**	**258.37**	**125.00**	**152.60**	**277.60**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.84	0.84	...	0.83	0.83
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	*Assistance to C S I R*										
2. प्रशासन	2. Administration	3425	4.00	27.00	31.00	3.00	28.00	31.00	4.00	26.99	30.99
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं	3. National Laboratories	3425	87.00	98.49	185.49	81.30	98.27	179.57	95.00	97.28	192.28
4. वैज्ञानिक पूल	4. Scientists Pool	3425	...	3.20	3.20	...	2.80	2.80	...	3.00	3.00
5. छात्रवृत्तियां और अध्येतावृत्तियां	5. Scholarships and Fellowships	3425	6.00	20.50	26.50	4.50	17.50	22.00	4.00	20.00	24.00
6. औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संघ	6. Industrial Research Associations	3425	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.20	0.20
7. प्रायोगिक संयंत्र	7. Pilot plants	3425	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.10	1.10
8. आवासीय भवन	8. Residential Buildings	3425	8.00	2.10	10.10	6.00	2.10	8.10	7.00	3.20	10.20
जोड़-वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता	**Total Assistance to CSIR**		**105.00**	**152.49**	**257.49**	**94.80**	**149.82**	**244.62**	**110.00**	**151.77**	**261.77**
9. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली	9. National Information System for Science and Technology	3425	1.50	...	1.50	1.42	...	1.42	1.00	...	1.00
10. अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता	10. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies										
10.1 सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि. को अ. और वि. योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	10.1 Support for R&D Schemes to Central Electronics Limited	3425	2.43	...	2.43	2.30	...	2.30	3.35	...	3.35
10.2 अन्य योजना / कार्यक्रम	10.2 Other Schemes / Programmes	3425	6.35	...	6.35	5.95	...	5.95	6.55	...	6.55
		5425	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60
जोड़		*Total*	*9.38*	...	*9.38*	*8.85*	...	*8.85*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*
11. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	11. Investment in Public Enterprises	4859	1.25	...	1.25	1.18	...	1.18	1.65	...	1.65
		5425	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.10	...	0.10
		6859	1.25	...	1.25	1.18	...	1.18	1.65	...	1.65
		7425	0.15	...	0.15	0.14	...	0.14	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*	*2.64*	...	*2.64*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*
12. सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर - सकल	12. Aid Material Equipment Gross	3606	...	...	...	1.61	...	1.61	2.66	...	2.66
घटाइए-कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष को अंतरण	Deduct- Transfer to functional Major Head	3606	...	...	...	-1.61	...	-1.61	-2.66	...	-2.66
निवल-सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	*Net- Aid Material and Equipment*	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***118.68***	***153.30***	***271.98***	***107.71***	***150.66***	***258.37***	***125.00***	***152.60***	***277.60***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
1. केन्द्रीय इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड	1. Central Electronics Ltd.	12859	2.50	...	2.50	2.36	...	2.36	3.30	...	3.30
2. राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम	2. National Research Development Corporation	13425	0.30	...	0.30	0.28	...	0.28	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़	**Total**		**2.80**	...	**2.80**	**2.64**	...	**2.64**	**3.50**	...	**3.50**
ग आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	1. Other Scientific Research	13425	116.18	...	116.18	105.35	...	105.35	121.70	...	121.70
2. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	2. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	2.50	...	2.50	2.36	...	2.36	3.30	...	3.30
जोड़	**Total**		**118.68**	...	**118.68**	**107.71**	...	**107.71**	**125.00**	...	**125.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं**: इसमें विभाग के सचिवालय कार्यालय के लिए व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को सहायता :

2. **प्रशासन** : इसमें ऐसे स्वायत्त निकाय के व्यय की व्यवस्था है (अर्थात् वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद) जिसके कार्यों का प्रशासन, निदेशन और नियंत्रण नियमों के अधीन एक शासी निकाय द्वारा किया

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** Provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department.

Assistance to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research:

2. **Administration:** Provides for expenditure of the autonomous body (viz. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) whose affairs are administered, directed and controlled subject to the rules of a

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन (i) 40 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं है जिनके बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र हैं, (ii) एक सहकारी अनुसंधान संघ, अर्थात् विद्युत अनुसंधान और विकास संघ, वड़ोदरा, (iii) और एक विश्लेषणात्मक परीक्षण प्रयोगशाला, जाजमऊ (कानपुर) है ।

3. **राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं** : राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं बहुत से विस्तार और क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों के साथ भौतिकी, रासायनिक, जैविकी और इंजीनियरी विज्ञानों और सूचना विज्ञानों के क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रही है । प्रयोगशालाएं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण विकास सहित उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों को विकसित और प्रदर्शित करने का कार्य कर रही है ।

4. **वैज्ञानिकों का पूल** : 1958 में वैज्ञानिक पूल की स्थापना, उचित रोजगार के बिना सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों को अस्थाई रूप से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए की गई थी । आरम्भ में पूल का उद्देश्य विदेशों से वापिस आने वाले वैज्ञानिकों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना था लेकिन उत्कृष्ट शैक्षिक योग्यता वाले भारतीयों के चयन पर भी विचार किया जाता है ।

5. **अनुसंधान योजनाएं छात्रवृत्तियां और अधिछात्रवृत्तियां** : सी. एस. आई. आर. ने हाल ही मे अधिछात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करने के लिए एक परीक्षा शुरू की है । संगोष्ठियों/सेमिनारों का आयोजन करने, विज्ञान कों लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं में पत्रिकाओं के प्रकाशन के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

6. **औद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्था** : इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य अनुसंधान और औद्योगिक मामलों के संबंध में जानकारी का संग्रह और प्रसार करना है।

7. **प्रायोगिक संयंत्र** : निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए तीन प्रमुख प्रायोगिक संयंत्रों के लिए निधिकरण को जारी रखा जाएगाः—

1. सी. जी. सी. आर. आई. कलकत्ता द्वारा विकसित आयुध कारखानों, भारत सरकार की अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयोगशालाओं के लिए सिरैमिक पॉट प्रौद्योगिकी के द्वारा ऑप्टीकल शीशों के 28 प्रकारों का उत्पादन।
2. वायुयान रेडाम्स, जी. आर. एस. लांचर, ट्यूब्स, के लिए एफ. आर. ए. संघटकों, मौसम विज्ञान में प्रयोग के लिए धातु स्पेस फ्रेम्स रैडाम्स तथा एन. ए. एल. बंगलौर की प्रत्येक जानकारी के रूप में हस्तांतरणीय राडार केबिन शटरों का विकास व निर्माण।
3. अर्द्ध-उत्पादन तथा सी. सी. आर. प्रचालन के लिए एन. ई. पी. टी. एच. सुधार के लिए उत्प्रेरक विकास और ए. टी. एफ. के उत्पादन के लिए स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास तथा आई. आई. पी. देहरादून में सम्पन्न निष्कर्षण द्वारा खाद्य स्तर हैक्सेन।

8. **आवासीय भवन** : चूंकि वैज्ञानिक कर्मचारियों की भरती के लिए एक मुख्य रूकावट आवास व्यवस्था की है, आवास योजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है । इस कार्यकलाप पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है । इन विनिर्माण कार्यक्रमों में कुछ हुडको की सहायता से चलाए जा रहे है ।

9. **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना प्रणाली** : इस योजना के अन्तर्गत चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी, मशीनी औजारों, दवाइयों, भेषजों, रसायनों, वस्त्रों, विकसित सिरैमिक सी.डी.-आर.ओ. एम., बिबलियोमीट्रिक्स और क्रिस्टल विज्ञान पर आंकी के क्षेत्र में दस क्षेत्रीय सूचना केन्द्रों को सहायता दी जा रही है ।

10. **अन्य वैज्ञानिक निकायों को सहायता** :

(क) *सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड की अनुसंधान और विकास स्कीमों को सहायता* :—

इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परा उच्च शक्ति क्षमता, एकल क्रिस्टल सोलर सैल, लैजर स्क्राइवर, नए एस.पी.वी. व्यवस्थाएं तथा सोलर सेल प्रक्रिया विकास की अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

(ख) *प्रौद्योगिकी प्रोन्नति विकास तथा उपयोग कार्यक्रम*:—

(i) उद्योगों द्वारा अनुसंधान और विकास (आर.डी.आई)

CSIR has got (i) Forty national laboratories along with their several extension and regional centres, (ii) One cooperative research association, viz. Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara; and (iii) One Analytical Testing Laboratory, Jajmau (Kanpur).

3. **National Laboratories:** The National Laboratories are functioning in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological, Engineering Sciences and Information Sciences alongwith several extension and regional centres. Laboratories continue to develop and demonstrate suitable technologies including those for rural development of backward areas.

4. **Scientists Pool:** The Scientists Pool was established in 1958 for providing temporary placement to well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel without appropriate employment. The Pool was primarily intended for those returning from abroad but Indians with outstanding academic record are also considered for selection.

5. **Research Schemes, Scholarships and fellowships:** CSIR has a system of examinations for award of fellowship. Grants are given for organisation of symposia/seminars, publication of periodicals in Indian languages for popularisation of science.

6. **Industrial Research Associations :** The main objective of this scheme is collection and dissemination of information in regard to research and industrial matters.

7. **Pilot Plants:** Funding would be continued for three major Pilot Plants for achieving the following objectives:

1. Production of 28 varieties of optical glasses through ceramic pot technology developed by CGCRI, Calcutta for ordnance factories and Government of India's R & D laboratories.
2. Development and fabrication of FRA Components for aircrafts radomes, GRS Rocket Launcher, tubes, metal space frames radomes for meteorological application and transferable radar cabin shutters as per knowhow of NAL, Bangalore.
3. Catalysts developed for NEPTH reforming for semi generative and CCR operation and development of indigenous technologies for production of ATF and food grade hexane by solvent extraction at IIP, Dehradun.

8. **Residential Buildings:** Since a major constraint in the recruitment of scientific staff is housing, efforts are being made to complete rapidly housing schemes Special emphasis is being laid on this activity. Some of the construction Programmes are progressing with HUDCO assistance.

9. **National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT):** Under this scheme, ten sectoral information centres in the fields of leather technology, food technology, machine tools, drugs and pharmaceauticals, Chemicals, textiles advanced Ceramics, CD-ROM, Bibliometrics and Crystallography are supported.

10. **Assistance to other Scientific Bodies:**

(a) *Support to Research & Development Schemes to Central Electronics Ltd.:*

Under this programme R & D projects on development of Ultra High Efficiency, Single Crystal Solar Cells, Laser Scriber, New SPV Systems and Solar Cell process development are supported.

(b) *Grants-in-aid for Technology Promotion Development and Utilisation Programmes :*

(i) Research and Development by Industry (RDI).

(ii) प्रौद्योगिकीय स्वावलम्बन पर केन्द्रित कार्यक्रम (पी ए टीएस ई आर)

(iii) प्रौद्योगिकी के अंतरण को बढ़ाने के लिए याजनो (एस ई ई टी ओ टी)

(ग) *एशिया और प्रशान्त प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरण केन्द्र :—*

यह केन्द्र क्षेत्र के विकासशील देशों को उन की क्षमताओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उन की सहायता करने के लिए ऐस्केप के तत्वावधान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करता है । भारत सरकार इस केन्द्र को अतिथेय सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराती है ।

11. ***सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :***

(क) सेन्ट्रल इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड (सी.ई.एल.) : गतिविधियों में निम्नलिखित अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं शामिल है ।

(i) सोलर फोटोवोलटिक (एस.पी.वी.) सेल, मोडयूल और बहुत -सी किस्म के उपयोग के लिए एस.पी.वी. प्रणालियां ।

(ii) रेलवे सिगनल और सुरक्षा के लिए कम्पलेक्स इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियां, दूरभाष और प्रक्षेपण दूरदर्शन प्रणालियां।

(iii) इलेक्ट्रानिक संघटक, जैसे कि व्यावसायिक फैराइट्स, इलेक्ट्रानिक सेरामिक और पिजो-इलेक्ट्रिक एलीमेंट । सेन्ट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक लिमिटेड, इलेक्ट्रानिकी के उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्रों में देशी जानकारी, आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास द्वारा तैयार की गई जानकारी के साथ-साथ सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त जानकारी के वाणिज्यीकरण को काफी अधिक महत्व देता है।

(ख). राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान और विकास निगम (एन.आर.डी.सी.) :

एन.आर.डी.सी. के मुख्य उद्देश्य और कार्य ये है : सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित अनुसंधान और विकास की प्रयोगशालाओं से जानकारी की लाइसेंसिंग और इस प्रकार की जानकारी को वाणिज्यीकृत करना, जिसमें आवश्यक इंजीनियरी और स्केल-अप सेवाओं की व्यवस्था शामिल है, विकास को सीधे वित्तपोषित करना और महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में प्रौद्योगिकी का वाणिज्यीकरण, औद्योगिक एककों के बीच प्रौद्योगिकी के समस्तर अन्तरण में सुविधा देना, प्रौद्योगिक निर्यात, उद्यमियों को पेटेंट सहायता की व्यवस्था, व्यक्तिगत आविष्कारकों को प्रोत्साहन और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में आविष्कारशील प्रतिभा का संवर्धन तथा एन आर डी सी द्वारा लाइसेंसीकृत स्वदेशी प्रौद्योगिकी को वाणिज्यीकृत करने के लिए उद्यमकर्ताओं को प्रौद्योगिकी-वाणिज्यिक समर्थन।

बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में शेयर पूंजी/ऋण तथा आविष्कार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास तथा उन्नति के लिए अनुदान सहायता, प्रौद्योगिकी निर्यात, प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण के लिए सूचना विज्ञान, डिजायन और इंजीनियरी कार्यक्रम तथा लाइसेंसी कंपनियों को प्रौद्योगिकी-वाणिज्यिक समर्थन।

(ii) Programme Aimed at Technological Self-Reliance (PATSER).

(iii) Scheme to Enhance the Efficacy of Transfer of Technology (SEETOT).

(c) *Asia and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology :*

This Centre operates as an UN Institution under the auspices of ESCAP to assist developing countries of the region for strengthening their capabilities. The Government of India provides host facilities to the Centre.

11. ***Investment in Public Enterprises :***

A. **Central Electronics Limited (CEL)'s :** Activities include the following research projects :

(i) Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and SPV systems for a wide variety of applications.

(ii) Complex electronic systems catering to Railway signalling and safety, Telephones and Projection Television Systems.

(iii) Electronic Components, such as Professional Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics and Piezo electric Elements. CEL gives key importance to the commercialisation of indigenous know how in high technology areas of Electronics knowhow generated by their own house R &D as also that acquired from Government funded R & D Laboratories.

B. **National Research and Development Corporation:**

The main objective and functions of NRDC are licencing know-how from Government funded R&D Laboratories and getting such know-how commercialised, including the provision of the necessary engineering and scale-up services direct financing of transfer of technology between industrial units, technology export; provision of patent assistance to entrepreneurs; Encouragement of individual inventors and promotion of inventive talent in educational institutions and Techno-commercial support to enterpreneurs commercialising indigenous technology licenced by the NRDC.

The B.E. for 1992-93 has provision for share capital/loan and grants-in-aid for the Invention Promotion Programme, Development and Promotion of Rural Technology, Export of Technology, Informatics for Technology Transfer, Design and Engineering Programme and Techno-commercial support to Licencee Companies.

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.72

जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग Department of Bio-Technology

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		70.80	3.06	73.86	63.70	2.76	66.46	75.00	3.01	78.01
पूंजी	*Capital*		*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**71.00**	**3.06**	**74.06**	**63.90**	**2.76**	**66.66**	**75.00**	**3.01**	**78.01**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	1.59	1.59	...	1.41	1.41	...	1.54	1.54
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	**Other Scientific Research**										
2. अन्य वैज्ञानिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान	*2. Assistance to Other Scientific Bodies*										
2.01 जन-शक्ति विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.01 Grants in aid for Man P ower Development	3425	9.00	...	9.00	6.00	...	6.00	7.50	...	7.50
2.02 आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.02 Grants in aid for Infra-structural facilities	3425	9.00	...	9.00	7.93	...	7.93	11.50	...	11.50
2.03 आधारभूत व उत्पादन आधारित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.03 Grants in aid for Basic and Product based R & D Projects	3425	23.80	...	23.80	23.20	...	23.20	28.50	...	28.50
2.04 प्रौद्योगिकी और विनिर्माण गतिविधियों के प्रदर्शन/अंतरण के लिए सहायता अनुदान	2.04 Grants in aid for Demonstration/Transfer of Technology and manufacturing activities	3425	13.00	...	13.00	12.40	...	12.40	4.80	...	4.80
2.05 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी के लिए बायोप्रौद्योगिकीय कार्यक्रम	2.05 Biotechnology Programme for SC/ST population	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
2.06 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रम तथा वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति (समुद्रपारीय)	2.06 International Bilateral Programme and Scientific Advisory Committee (Overseas)	3425	1.00	...	1.00	0.37	...	0.37	1.00	...	1.00
2.07 आई. सी. जी. ई. बी.	2.07 ICGEB	3425	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	10.00	...	10.00
2.08 भारत इम्यूनोलोजिकल एंड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए समर्थन	2.08 Support for R & D Schemes to Bharat Immunological & Biological Corporation	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
2.09 इंडियन वैक्सीन कारपोरेशन लि. को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए समर्थन	2.09 Support for R & D Schemes to Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited	3425	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
		Total	*63.80*	...	*63.80*	*57.90*	...	*57.90*	*64.00*	...	*64.00*
3. वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं/व्यावसायिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान	*3. Grants in aid for Scientific Institutions/ Professional Bodies*										
3.01 राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान	3.01 National Institute of Immunology	3425	4.00	1.05	5.05	3.90	0.95	4.85	6.00	1.05	7.05
3.02 पशु उत्तक और कोशिका संवर्धन की राष्ट्रीय सुविधा, पुणे	3.02 National Facility for Animal Tissue & Cell Culture, Pune	3425	3.00	0.42	3.42	1.90	0.40	2.30	5.00	0.42	5.42
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*1.47*	*8.47*	*5.80*	*1.35*	*7.15*	*11.00*	*1.47*	*12.47*
4. सरकारी उद्यम/संयुक्त उद्यम	4. Investment in Public Enterprises/Joint Ventures										
4.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी तथा बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन में निवेश	4.01 Investment in Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	5425	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
4.02 इंडियन वैक्सीन एंड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन में निवेश	4.02 Investment in Indian Vaccines Corporation	5425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	...	...	...
5. सकल सहायता सामग्री-उपस्कर	5. Aid Material Equipments - Gross	3606	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.40	0.40
कार्यात्मक मुख्य शीर्ष में अन्तरण-घटाइए	Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	-0.08	-0.08	...	-0.30	-0.30	...	-0.40	-0.40
निवल-सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर जोड़	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments	*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*71.00*	*3.06*	*74.06*	*63.90*	*2.76*	*66.66*	*75.00*	*3.01*	*78.01*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

ख. संयुक्त उद्यम में निवेश/पी.एस.यू.	B. Investment in Public Enterprises Joint Venture/PSU.	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
4.01 भारत इम्यूनालोजी एण्ड बायोलोजिकल कारपोरेशन में निवेश	4.01 Investment in Bharat Immunologicals and Biological Corporation	13425	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
4.02 इंडियन वैक्सीन कारपोरेशन में निवेश	4.02 Investment in Indian Vaccines Corporation	13425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	C. Plan Outlay										
अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Research	13425	71.00	...	71.00	63.90	...	63.90	75.00	...	75.00

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इसमें सचिवालय के कार्यालय पर होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

2. ***जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान के लिए सहायता अनुदान :***

2.01 **जन-शक्ति विकास:** विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थाओं में स्नातकोत्तर एम.एस.सी./एम. टैक पाठ्यक्रम; जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सहचारिता; अल्पावधिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम; तकनीशियन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम; एस. एण्ड टी. कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण; विदेशी अतिथि; वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम; विद्यालयों, सेमिनारों और परिचर्चाओं में जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी तथा दूसरे विविध कार्यक्रमों सुदृढ़ बनाने वाला एक समन्वित जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है।

2.02 **आधारभूत सुविधाएं** अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाओं तथा विनिर्माण संबंधी क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए विभाग द्वारा आधारभूत सुविधाओं के नेटवर्क की सहायता की जा रही है। इसमें माइक्रोब्स, शैवाल और पौधों के लिए कीटाणु प्लास्म बैंक; पशु गृह; ओली-ओक्लि-योटाईड संशोषण; एन्जाइम; रिएजैंट और रेडियो लेबल वाले कंपाउंडों का उत्पादन, आयात और वितरण; वायो-प्रोसेस आप्टमाइजेशन तथा पाइलट प्लांट; जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना प्रणाली आदि शामिल है। विभाग आई. आई. एस. सी., बंगलूर, एम. के. यू., मदुरई, जे. एन. यू., नई दिल्ली और बी. एच, यू., वाराणसी में अनुवांशिकी इंजीनियरी इकाईयों को आधारभूत सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है। एक वायोइन्फार्मेटिक तंत्र की स्थापना की गई है। आईआईएससी को सुरक्षा सहायता दी गई है।

2.03 **अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं:** सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं का उद्देश्य सुदृढ़ अनुसंधान और विकास आधार का निर्माण और उत्पादन में विकास करना है। ये अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत आती है: (i) पशु जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (ii) जल कृषि और समुद्री जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (iii) चिकित्सा जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (iv) पौध आणविक कृषि जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (v) ईंधन, चारा, बायोमास और ग्रीनकवर; (vi) सूक्ष्मजीव और औद्योगिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (vii) जैव-रसायन इंजीनियरी प्रक्रिया इष्टतम उपयोग और जैव-अन्तरण; (viii) कीटों, बीमारियों और खत पतवार का जैविक नियंत्रण; (ix) रेशम उत्पादन; (x) जैव-उर्वरक, पर्यावरण जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी और (xi) प्रजनन क्षमता नियंत्रण के लिए प्रतिरक्षण दृष्टिकोण आदि।

2.04 **प्रदर्शन, प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तरण और विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलाप :** ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी पर्याप्त कार्य किए गए हैं, प्रौद्योगिकीय पैकेज बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है और उसे बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने तथा विनिर्माण संबंधी कार्यकलापों के क्षेत्र में अंतरित करता है जिसमे आयल पाम प्रदर्शन परियोजना, एमब्रो अन्तरण प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से पशु नस्ल में सुधार करना, मुख्य संचारी रोगों को रोकने के लिए प्रतिरोधक तकनीक का विकास, इलायची के पौधों का जीवाणु संवर्धन, झींगा मछली संवर्धन, मसाले वाले पेड़ों के उत्कृष्ट वनों को अधिसंख्यक बनाना, टिश्यू संवर्धन तकनीक का प्रयोग करना, कुक्कुट भूनने की विधियों के क्षेत्रीय प्रदर्शन शामिल हैं।

2.05 **अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजातीय आबादी के लिए बायोटेक कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम से रोजगार संवर्धन और समुन्नत जीवन निर्वाह की स्थितियों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य संबंधी देखभाल, जलचर पालन, रेशम कीट पालन, बायोमास उत्पादन आदि परियोजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कृषि

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services:** provides for expenditure on account of the Secretariat office.

2. ***Grants-in-aid for Bio-Technology Research :***

2.01 **Manpower Development** : An integrated manpower development programme comprising of Post-graduate M.Sc./ M.Tech. Courses at various Universities/Institutes; Biotechnology associateships, short-term training courses; technician training programme; training of S & T personnel; visiting scientists programme; strengthening of Biotechnology in schools, seminars & symposia and other miscellaneous programmes have been evolved.

2.02 **Infrastructural Facilities:** To build up a strong R & D base-services and manufacturing capabilities, a network of infrastructural facilities being supported by the Department include germ plasm banks for microbes, algae and plants; animal house; oligonucleotide synthesis; production, import and distribution of enzymes, reagents and radio-labelled compounds; bio-process optimisation and pilot plant; biotechnology information system etc. The Department also provides infrastructural support for the Genetic Engineering units at IISc, Bangalore, MKU, Madurai, JNU, New Delhi and BHU, Varansi. A bioinformatics network has been set up. An umbrella support is given to I I Sc. Banglore.

2.03 **R & D Project :** The supported projects aim at creation of a strong R & D base and product development. These R & D projects mainly fall under the categories of (i) veterinary Biotechnology; (ii) Acquaculture and Marine Biotechnology; (iii) Medical Biotechnology; (iv) Plant Molecular and Agriculture Biotechnology; (v) Fuel, Fodder, Biomass and Green cover; (vi) Microbial and Industrial Biotechnology; (vii) Biochemical Engineering Process Optimisation and Bioconversion; (viii) Biological control of pests, diseases and weeds; (ix) Sericulture; (x) Biofertilisers, Environmental Biotechnology, (xi) Immunological approaches to fertility control, etc.

2.04 **Demonstration/Transfer of Technology and manufacturing Activities :** Provides financial Support for development of technological packages in the areas where sufficient R & D work has been carried out for transfer to the field and large-scale production and manufacturing activities. Areas include oilpalm demonstration projects; cattle herd improvement through embryo transfer technology; development of immunodiagnostics against major communicable diseases; tissue culture of cardamom plants, prawn acquaculture; bulk multiplication of elite forest tree species, using tissue culture techniques; field demonstration of poultry broilers production etc.

2.05 **Biotech Programme for SC/ST population :** The programme would lay emphasis on appropriate S & T intervention through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Agricultural Universities and other State level organisations to implement projects on health care, aquaculture sericulture biomass production, etc. to benefit the SC/ST

विज्ञान केन्द्रों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य राज्य स्तर के संगठनों के माध्यम से उपयुक्त अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कार्यक्रमों पर जोर दिया जाएगा।

2.06 **अंतर्राष्ट्रीय द्विपक्षीय कार्यक्रम और वैज्ञानिक सलाहकार समिति (समुद्रपारीय)** : विभाग के जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, स्विटजरलैंड, यू.एस.ए. और सी.आई.एस. के साथ निरन्तर आधार पर द्विपक्षीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम हैं; जबकि यू. के. स्वीडन, वियतनाम, पोलैंड, नीदरलैंड, चीन, क्यूबा, ब्राजील और कुछ अन्य देशों के साथ ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को जी-15 और सार्क सहित अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

2.07 **अनुवांशिक इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र:** अनुवांशिक इंजीनियरी और जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी अन्तरराष्ट्रीय केन्द्र की स्थापना दो स्थानों अर्थात् एक नई दिल्ली में और दूसरा ट्रिस्टा, इटली में इस अंतिम उद्देश्य के साथ की गई थी कि आधुनिक जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभ विकासशील देशों को दिए जा सकें। उपर्युक्त दो संघटकों के साथ-साथ आई. सी. जी. ई. बी. का अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्रों के साथ राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग का नेटवर्क होगा जो बताए गए उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास के सक्रिय कार्यक्रम का संवर्धन करने का प्रयास करेगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत सरकार भूमि, भवन और उपस्कर प्रदान करने तथा तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों के संचयी खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए सहायता देने पर भी सहमत हो गई है।

2.08 **भारत प्रतिरक्षाणात्मक और जैविकी निगम लिमिटेड, बुलन्दशहर को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता** : सरकारी क्षेत्र में इसकी स्थापना पिलाई जाने वाली पोलियो दवा की 1000 लाख वार्षिक खुराकों के उत्पादन तथा टीकों में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए सोवियत संघ के साथ तकनीकी परामर्श सहयोग से की गई है।

2.09 **भारतीय टीका निगम लिमिटेड, गुड़गांव को अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता** : संयुक्त क्षेत्र में इसकी स्थापना फ्रांस के मेरिक्स इंस्टीट्यूट और भारतीय पैट्रोकैमिकल्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के सहयोग से खसरे के टीके (200 लाख खुराक), वेरोरेबीज टीके (920 लाख खुराक), इनेक्टिवेटेड पोलियो टीके (500 लाख खुराक) और डीपीटीपी के टीकों का (400 लाख खुराक) वार्षिक उत्पादन करने और टीकों में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए की गई है।

3.**वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं / वाणिज्यिक इकाइयों के लिए सहायता अनुदान:**

3.01 **राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना प्रतिरक्षण में उत्कृष्ट अनुसंधान करने के लिए की गई थी। इसकी अनुसंधान से संबंधित गतिविधियों में ये शामिल हैं : (क) प्रतिरक्षण - गर्भनिरोध; (ख) गर्भ जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी; (ग) फैलने वाली बीमारियों के लिए टीका और (घ) प्रतिरक्षण नैदानिक।

3.02 **पशु उत्तक और कोशिका संवर्धन के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुविधा केन्द्र, पुणे** : इस संस्थान की स्थापना निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए की गई थी:

(i) पशुओं और मानवों की कोशाणु लाइनों; ऊतकों, अंगों और संसेचित अंडों तथा कुक्कुटों; हाइब्रिडोमस सहित संकर कोशाणुओं; प्लासमिड्स, जीनस और जेनोमिक लाइब्रेरी को प्राप्त करना, उत्पादन और पूर्ति करना शामिल है।

(ii) उपर्युक्त कोशाणुओं और सम्बद्ध सामग्री तथा उत्पादों में अनुसंधान और उनका विकास करना

(iii) स्वतंत्र रूप से अथवा उद्योग के सहयोग से किस्म नियंत्रण का विकास और उन्हें तैयार करना और संवर्धन माध्यम और अन्य प्रतिकर्मकों तथा सामग्रियों की पूर्ति करना तथा

(iv) पशु कोशाणुओं/कोशिकाओं/अंगों का संवर्धन तथा सम्बद्ध तकनीकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों की स्थापना और उनका संचालन शामिल हैं।

population through employment generation and improved living conditions.

2.06 **International Bilateral Programme and Scientific Advisory Committee (overseas)** : The Department has on-going bilateral cooperation programmes with Fedral Republic of Germany, Switzerland, USA and CIS, while such programmes with UK, Sweden, Vietnam, Poland, Netherland, China, Cuba, Brazil and some other countries are being finalised including G-15 and SAARC.

2.07 **International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology** : ICGEB has been established with two components - one in New Delhi and the other in Trieste, Italy with the ultimate objective of bringing the fruits of modern biotechnology to the developing countries. In addition to the two components, the ICGEB would have a network of national, regional and international co-operating R & D centres which would endeavour to promote an active programme of research and development towards fulfilling the stated objectives. For this purpose Government of India has agreed to provide land, building and equipment and also assistance for meeting recurring cost of technical and administrative staff, chemicals, etc.

2.08 **Support for R & D Schemes to Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. Bulandshahar**, has been set up in the Public Sector in technical consultative cooperation with the Soviet Union for production of 100 million doses of Oral Polio Vaccine annually and research and development on new vaccines.

2.09 **Support for R & D Schemes to Indian Vaccines Corporation Ltd., Gurgaon**, has been set up in the Joint Sector in collaboration with Institute Merieux of France and Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) for the manufacture of measles vaccines (20 million doses), Verorabies vaccine (92 million doses), inactivated polio vaccine (50 million doses) and quadruple (DPTP) vaccine (40 million doses annually) and research and development of vaccines.

3. ***Grants in aid to Scientific Institutions/Professional Bodies:***

3.01 **National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi** : This Institute was established to conduct research of excellence in immunology. The research activities mainly comprise (a) immuno-contraception; (b) embryo biotechnology; (c) vaccines against communicable diseases and (d) immunodiagnostics.

3.02 **National Facility for Animal Tissue and Cell Culture, Pune:** The Institute was established with the following objectives:

(i) to receive, identify, maintain, grow and supply animal and human cell-lines; tissues, organs and fertilised eggs and embryos; hybrid cells including hybridomas; plasmids, genes and genomic libraries;

(ii) research and development in the above cell lines related material and products;

(iii) develop, prepare, quality control and supply culture media and other reagents and materials independently or in collaboration with industry; and

(iv) to establish and conduct training courses in animal cell/tissue/organ embryo culture and related techniques.

इस्पात मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF STEEL

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.73

इस्पात मंत्रालय Ministry of Steel

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	13.54	13.54	...	12.67	12.67	...	4.07	4.07
पूंजी	*Capital*		*433.32*	*56.00*	*489.32*	*429.32*	*55.98*	*485.30*	*287.00*	*42.00*	*329.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**433.32**	**69.54**	**502.86**	**429.32**	**68.65**	**497.97**	**287.00**	**46.07**	**333.07**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	1.94	1.94	...	1.94	1.94	...	2.19	2.19
लौह और इस्पात उद्योग	**Iron and Steel Industries**										
2. स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के लिए आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Scheme										
हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	2852	...	10.00	10.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	...	...
जोड़-लौह और इस्पात	**Total-Iron & Steel**		...	**10.00**	**10.00**	...	**9.00**	**9.00**	...	...	...
3. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :	3. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
3.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि.	3.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6852	...	9.00	9.00	...	8.98	8.98	...	6.00	6.00
3.02 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	3.02 Bird Group of Companies	6852	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00
3.03 सेल (इस्को को ब्याज मुक्त ऋण)	3.03 SAIL (Interest free loan to IISCO)	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.04 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि० (वी०एस०पी०)	3.04 Rastriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (VSP)	6852	...	44.00	44.00	...	44.00	44.00	...	33.50	33.50
3.05 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि० (आई०एफ०आई०सी०ओ० सहित)	3.05 Bharat Refractories Ltd (including IFICO)	6852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.50	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*56.00*	*56.00*	...	*55.98*	*55.98*	...	*42.00*	*42.00*
4. सरकारी उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन	4. Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in PSEs										
4.01 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	4.01 Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	15.00
4.02 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	4.02 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18.00*	*18.00*
घटाए- राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-18.00	-18.00
निवल	Net		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	5. Investment in Public Enterprises	4852	16.30	...	16.30	3.55	...	3.55	207.29	...	207.29
		6852	417.02	...	417.02	425.77	...	425.77	79.71	...	79.71
जोड़		*Total*	*433.32*	...	*433.32*	*429.32*	...	*429.32*	*287.00*	...	*287.00*
6. अन्य कार्यक्रम	6. Other Programmes	2852	...	1.60	1.60	...	1.73	1.73	...	1.88	1.88
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***433.32***	***69.54***	***502.86***	***429.32***	***68.65***	***497.97***	***287.00***	***46.07***	***333.07***

सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
5.01 भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	5.01 Steel Authority of India Ltd.	12852	...	1969.00	1969.00	...	1939.00	1939.00	...	2232.00	2232.00
5.02 राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि०	5.02 Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	398.93	353.07	752.00	400.52	499.48	900.00	262.00	353.00	615.00
5.03 विजय नगर स्टील लि०	5.03 Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	12852	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	0.40	...	0.40
5.04 स्पोंज आयरन इंडिया लि०	5.04 Sponge Iron India Ltd.	12852	12.00	...	12.00	11.20	3.80	15.00	7.45	4.55	12.00
5.05 नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लि०	5.05 Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	12852	0.50	...	0.50	0.35	...	0.35	0.40	...	0.40
5.06 हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०	5.06 Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	12852	6.00	...	6.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
5.07 भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	5.07 Bharat Refractories Ltd.	12852	10.00	...	10.00	6.90	...	6.90	6.75	...	6.75
5.08 राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लि०	5.08 National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	12852	...	92.58	92.58	...	92.20	92.20	...	100.00	100.00
5.09 कुद्रेमुख लौह ओर कम्पनी लि०	5.09 Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.	12852	...	75.00	75.00	...	33.00	33.00	...	75.00	75.00
5.10 मैंगनीज ओर इंडिया लि०	5.10 Manganese Ore India Ltd.	12852	...	5.41	5.41	...	6.30	6.30	...	8.50	8.50
5.11 बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज	5.11 Bird Group of Companies	12852	5.39	...	5.39	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
5.12 मैटालर्जिकल और इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंटस इंडिया लि०	5.12 Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants India Ltd.	12852	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.96	0.96	...	1.80	1.80
5.13 मैटल स्क्रैप ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि०	5.13 Metal Scrap Trading Corporation Ltd.	12852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.35	0.35
5.14 फैरो स्क्रैप निगम लि०	5.14 Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.	12852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.20	2.20	...	4.80	4.80
5.15 राष्ट्रीय मिशन	5.15 National Mission	12852	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	5.00	5.00
जोड़	**Total**		**433.32**	**2502.06**	**2935.38**	**429.32**	**2580.94**	**3010.26**	**287.00**	**2785.00**	**3072.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. लौह और इस्पात	1. Iron & Steel	12852	433.32	2502.06	2935.38	429.32	2580.94	3010.26	287.00	2785.00	3072.00

1. सचिवालयः इसके अन्तर्गत इस्पात मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. Secretariat: Provision is for secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Steel.

2. **स्वैच्छिक रूप से सेवानिवृति स्कीम के लिए आर्थिक सहायता:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कम्पनी लि० को स्वैच्छिक रूप से सेवानिवृति स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत होने वाले कर्मचारियों को मुआवजे की अदायगी करने पर होने वाले अतिरिक्त व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। यह स्कीम कम्पनी में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ को कम करने की दृष्टि से आरंभ की गई है ।

3. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण:** हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्कस कंस्ट्रक्शन लि०, बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज, राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लि० (वी.सी.पी) और भारत रिफ्रेक्टेरीज लि० (आई.एफ.आई. सी.ओ. के लिए) को उनकी नकद हानियों को पूरा करने और उनकी कार्यशील पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. **स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना का सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में कार्यान्वयन:** स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कंपनी लि०) और भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि० के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है । यह योजना कंपनी के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों को कम करने की दृष्टि से आरंभ की गई है ।

5. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश :** इस्पात मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण क्षेत्र में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा विभिन्न कार्यशील पूंजी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इन उद्यमों को इक्विटी निवेश और ऋण के रूप में बजटीय समर्थन दिया जाता है । इन उद्यमों के बजट समर्थन की इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरे और आ. ब. बा. स. व्यय बजट खण्ड– I में दर्शाये गए है ।

5.01 **भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड:** इसके नियंत्रणाधीन बोकारो, भिलाई, राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर, एलाए स्टील प्लांट और सैलम स्टील प्लांट छः मुख्य इस्पात संयंत्र है । इंडियन आयरन स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड जिसके स्वामित्वाधीन बर्नपुर में एक एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र है, भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड की सहायक कम्पनी है । भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड संयंत्रों/एककों का समस्त आयोजनागत परिव्यय और आर्थिक सहायताएं आन्तरिक तथा अतिरिक्त, बजटीय संसाधनों से पूरा की जा रही हैं ।

(i) **बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना:** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाएं, 40 मी० टन तक क्षमता के विस्तार आखरी इकाईयों के पूरा होने तक अर्थात (मार्च, 1990 तक सी.आर.एम. विस्तार) ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र के परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल आदि से संबंधित है ।

(ii) **भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना :** इसके अंतर्गत योजनाओं में 2.5 मी० टन से 4 मी० टन तक क्षमता का विस्तार करने का कार्यक्रम है, जिसकी मार्च, 1991 तक अंतिम यूनिट पूरी होनी थी, परिवर्द्धन और फेर-बदल, अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, अड़चनें दूर करने की योजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं ।

(iii) **राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र में सिलिकान इस्पात परियोजना फेरबदल और प्रतिस्थापन, अन्य चल रही योजनाओं और संयंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण शामिल है । चरण-1 को 3 वर्षों में और चरण-2 को चार वर्ष में पूरा करने का अनुमान है ।

(iv) **दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण पर, जिसका अप्रैल, 1993 तक पूरा होने का अनुमान है, व्यय, ग्रहीत विद्युत संयंत्र, कोक ओवन बैटरी का पुर्ननिर्माण, फेरबदल/परिवर्तन/परिवर्द्धन (जो अगस्त 1988 में पूरा हुआ था) आदि बस्तीकरण शामिल है ।

(v) **मिश्र धातु इस्पात कारखाना :** परिव्यय में चरण-II जो मार्च 1988 में पूरा हुआ था, का विस्तार और परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/आधुनिकीकरण पर व्यय शामिल है।

(vi) **इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड ;** परिव्यय बर्नपुर स्टील का आधुनिकी चरण, आठवी कोक ओवन बैटरी के पुनर्निर्माण, चसनाला वाशरी के लिए बैलेंसिंग सुविधाओं, चसनाला अपर सीम के विकास और परिवर्द्धन/फेरबदल/आधुनिकीकरण/प्रतिस्थापन के लिए हैं ।

5.02 **राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड:** सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहयोग से (8354 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से अगस्त, 1992 तक पूरा हो जाने का अनुमान हैं) भारत में स्थापित किया जा रहा समुद्र तट का पहला एकीकृत इस्पात कारखाना हैं।

5.03 और 5.05 **कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में नए इस्पात कारखाने:** भारत सरकार कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा में दो नए इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में सहमत हो गई है । तदनुसार, इन इस्पात कारखानों अर्थात् विजयनगर इस्पात लिमिटेड और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड के निर्माण के लिए दो कम्पनियां स्थापित की गई थीं । धन की कमी के कारण नए इस्पात कारखानों का कार्यान्वयन अभी आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है । तथापि, व्यवस्था प्रारम्भिक व्यय, प्रशासनिक व्यय और भूमि अधिग्रहण की लागत के लिए की गई है ।

5.04 **स्पंज आयरन इण्डिया लिमिटेड:** व्यवस्था उत्पाद विविधिकरण योजना, परिवर्द्धन/फेर-बदल/प्रतिस्थापन और अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए की गई है ।

5.06 **हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड:** आधुनिक इस्पात कारखाने और इस्पात क्षेत्र से बाहर की परियोजनाओं का सम्पूर्ण निर्माण

2. **Subsidy for Voluntary Retirement Scheme:** Provided to HSCL to meet the additional expenditure for payment of compensation to the workers under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. The scheme has been introduced with a view to reduce the surplus staff in the company.

3. **Non-plan loan to public enterprises :** To meet cash losses and to provide for working capital requirements of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Bird Group of Companies, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (VSP) and Bharat Refractories Ltd (for IFICO).

4. **Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme in PSEs:** In order to implement Voluntary Retirement Scheme, the provision is made for HSCL and BRL. This has been introduced with a view to reduce surplus staff in these companies.

5. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** In order to implement various capital schemes by the public sector enterprises under the control of Ministry of Steel, budgetary support by way of equity investment and loans is extended to these enterprises. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budgetary support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R. are given in Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

5.01 **Steel Authority of India Limited :** It has six major steel plants under its control : Bokaro, Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Alloy Steel Plant and Salem Steel Plants. The Indian Iron Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO) which owns an integrated steel plant at Burnpur is a subsidiary of SAIL. The entire plan outlay of SAIL Plants/Units and the subsidiaries is being met out of internal and extra budgetary resources.

(i) **Bokaro Steel Plant :** Schemes covered relate to expansion of capacity to 4MT (completion of last Units i.e.CRM expansion by March, 1990) captive power plant, additions and modifications etc.

(ii) **Bhilai Steel Plant :** Schemes covered are expansion of capacity from 2.5 MT to 4 MT, the last unit of which was scheduled for completion by March, 1991, additions and modifications, R & D Projects, captive power plant, debottlenecking schemes etc.

(iii) **Rourkela Steels Plant :** Outlay covers captive power plant , Silicon Steel Project modifications and replacements, other continuing schemes, and modernisation of plant in two phases. Phase I is scheduled for completion in 3 years and Phase II in 4 years.

(iv) **Durgapur Steel Plant :** Outlay covers expenses on modernisation of the plant which is scheduled for completion by April, 1993, captive power plant (completed in August 1988) rebuilding of coke oven battery, modifications/alterations/additions etc. and township.

(v) **Alloy Steel Plant :** Outlay covers stage II expansion completed in March, 1988 and expenses on additions/replacements/modifications.

(vi) **Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.:** Provision is for modernisation of Burnpur Steel works, 8th coke oven battery rebuilding, balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery, development of Chasnalla Upper Seam and additions/modifications and replacements.

5.02 **Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. :** Is the first onshore integrated Steel Plant being set up in India with technical and financial cooperation from U.S.S.R. (scheduled to be completed by Aug., 1992 at an estimated cost of Rs. 8354 crores).

5.03 & 5.05 **New Steel Plants in Karnataka & Orissa :** Govt of India agreed in principle for setting up two new steel plants in Karnataka and Orissa. Accordingly, two companies were set up for construction of these steel plants viz. Vijayanagar Steel Limited and Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited. Due to funds constraints, the implementation of the new steel plants has not been taken up so far. However, provision has been made for preliminary expenses, administrative expenses and cost of acquisition of land.

5.04 **Sponge Iron India Ltd. :** Provision made for product diversification scheme, additions/modification/replacements and R & D programme.

5.06 **Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. :** Incorporated

करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञता उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से 1964 में निगमित की गई थी । व्यवस्था विभिन्न निर्माण स्थलों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए निर्माण उपस्करों की खरीद और संबंधित पूंजी व्यय के लिए है ।

5.07 **भारत रिफ्रैक्टरीज लिमिटेड :** भांद्रीदाह रिफ्रैक्टरीज संयंत्र, रांची रोड रिफ्रैक्टरी एकक और भिलाई रिफ्रैक्टरी संयंत्र, तीनों एककों के प्रबन्ध के लिए मई , 1978 में स्थापित की गई थी । इसके नियंत्रणाधीन इसकी इंडिया फायरब्रिक्स एन्ड इन्सुलेसन कंपनी लि. नामक एक सहायक कंपनी भी है। व्यवस्था पुराने एककों को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिए लगातार कास्टिंग के लिए अपवर्तन परिवर्द्धन/परिवर्तन/फेर-बदल के लिए और बस्ती के लिए है।

5.08 **राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम लिमिटेड:** यह निगम लौह अयस्क और हीरों के निष्कर्षण और खनिज जैसे डोलोमाइट, चूने के पत्थर आदि की खोज और विकास का कार्य कर रहा है । व्यवस्था बैलाडिला-11 सी. लौह अयस्क परियोजना बैलाडिला-5शुद्ध अयस्क हेडलिंग संयंत्र, बैलाडीला-14 संशोधन खनन बैलाडीला-5 कंकड़ पिसाई संयंत्र और नई योजनाएं जैसे नीली राख का मुल्य वर्धित उत्पाद और उनका संवर्धन संशोधन तथा पुनस्थापना ।

5.09 **कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क कम्पनी लिमिटेड :** इसकी स्थापना मुख्य रूप से ईरान को निर्यात के लिए 70 लाख टन लौह अयस्क प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने के लिए की गई थी । लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट को लेने की ईरान की असमर्थता के फलस्वरूप परियोजना से लौह अयस्क कंसन्ट्रेट का प्रयोग करने के लिए मई, 1981 में एक छोटे संयंत्र की योजना अनुमोदित की गई थी । छोटा संयंत्र अप्रैल, 1987 में स्थापित किया गया है । नई योजनाओं जैसे कि केपिटल पावर प्लांट और संवर्धन, पुनस्थापन और संशोधन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5.10 **मेंगनीज ओर इण्डिया लिमिटेड :** यह भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र सरकार के संयुक्त स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी है । यह देश में उच्च श्रेणी के मेंगनीज अयस्क की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी है । बालाघार में लो-कार्बन फैरो मैंगनीज प्लांट, डोंगरी में उच्च उग्र शक्ति के मेंगनेटों को अलग करने का संयंत्र, बुजर्ग खान, बालाघाट कच्छार पट्टी चरण, II को गहरा करना, बेलडोंगरी के ऊर्ध्व भाग का बैठना, नई योजनाओं अर्थात् फैरो मैंगनीज प्लांट, बुजर्ग खान मेंगनीज डायक्साइड ग्राइडिंग संयंत्र और कस्बोका संवर्धन, संशोधन, पुनस्थापन कार्य आदि जैसी योजनाओं के निष्पादन की व्यवस्था है ।

5.11 **बर्ड ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज :** अक्तूबर, 1980 में भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिगृहित बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड मुख्य रूप से खनन और रिफ्रैक्ट्रीय कार्यों में लगी हुई हैं । व्यवस्था बिसरा स्टोन लाइम कम्पनी लि० की पटपहर डोलोमाइट परियोजना तथा रुग्ण खानों को कार्यशील अवस्था में लाने के लिए परिवर्द्धन, आधुनिकीकरण तथा फेर-बदल के लिए है।

5.12 **मेटालर्जिकल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कन्सल्टेंट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड;** यह कम्पनी लोहा और इस्पात उद्योगों को सेवाएं प्रदान करती है । इन सेवाओं में रौलिंग मिलों की पूर्ति, स्थापना और चालू करने के कार्यों सहित डिजाइन, उपस्कर और प्रणालियां शामिल हैं । किसी बजटीय समर्थन की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि सम्पूर्ण व्यय को कम्पनी के आंतरिक संसाधनों से पूरा किया जाएगा ।

5.13 **मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड ;** यह पिघलने वाले कतरन, पुनवेल्लित किए जा सकने वाले स्क्रेप के आयात, स्पोंज आयरन, कास्ट आयरन स्क्रेप और तोड़ने के लिए पुराने जहाजों के आयात और निर्यात के लिए माध्यमिक एजेंसी है । यह कम्पनी सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों और अन्य संगठनों से कतरन और अन्य सामग्री के निपटान के लिए भी जिम्मेदार है । कोई बजटीय समर्थन आवश्यक नहीं क्योंकि कम्पनी के पास आयोजनागत परिव्यय पूरा करने के लिए आन्तरिक संसाधन मौजूदहै।

5.14 **फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि०.(एफ.एस.एन.एल.):** एक संयुक्त क्षेत्र की कम्पनी है, जिस में मेटल स्क्रेप ट्रेड कारपोरेशन लि० के 60 प्रतिशत इक्विटी शेयर है, शेष 40 प्रतिशत शेयरों का धारक मैसर्ज हार्सको कारपोरेशन आइ.एन.सी., संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा है । कम्पनी बर्नपुर,भिलाई और बोकारों में स्थित इस्पात संयंत्र के लौह-चूर्ण और कूड़ा-कर्कट से मिलने वाली कतरनों से पुनःप्राप्ति तथा उस का पुनः संसाधन करते हैं । लौह-चूर्ण को पुनः संसाधित करने और कूड़े-कर्कट से लौह और इस्पात प्राप्त करने के लिए फैरो स्क्रेप निगम लि० को विभिन्न प्रकार के उपस्करों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है । उस प्रकार के उपस्करों के नियमित प्रयोग के लिए कम्पनी को इनके संवर्धन आधुनिकीकरण और फेरबदल का सहारा लेना पड़ता है।

5.15 **राष्ट्रीय मिशन:** आठवीं योजना के में लोहा और इस्पात क्षेत्र के लिए निर्धारितलक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के पिए एक प्रभावी साध्यन के रूप में प्राथमिक तौर पर सेवा करने और नवीं योजना के लिए आवश्यक प्रौद्योगिकीय निविष्टयों का विकास करने के लिए है ।

6. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें लोहा तथा इस्पात के विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय का स्थापना कार्य, विख्यात धातु विज्ञानियो के पुरस्कार, भुगतान आदि के लिए आयुक्त के कार्यालय के व्यय शामिल है ।

modern steel plant as also projects outside steel sector. Provision is for purchase of construction equipment and connected capital expenditure for executing works at various sites of construction.

5.07 **Bharat Refractories Limited :** was formed in May, 1978 for managing three units: Bhandaridah Refractories Plant, Ranchi Road Refractory Plant and Bhilai Refractory Plant. It has also a subsidiary Company India Firebricks and Insulation Company Ltd. (IFICO) under its control. Provision is for Refractory for continuous casting, additions/modifications and replacement for restoring the health of the old units and for township.

5.08 **National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.:** Is engaged in extraction of iron ore and diamonds and exploration and development of minerals like dolomite, limestone etc. Provision is for completion of schemes like Bailadila-11C Iron Ore Project, Bailadila-5 Fine Ore Handling Plant, Bailadila-14 modification, Bailadila-5, Teritary Crushing Plant and new schemes viz., value added products of Blue dust and for additions, modifications and replacements.

5.09 **Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. :** Set up to produce 7 million tonnes of iron ore per year mainly for export to Iran. Consequent on Iran's inability to take iron-ore concentrates, a pellet plant to utilise the iron ore concentrates from the project was approved in May 1981. The pellet plant has been commissioned in April 1987. The provision is for new scheme viz., Capital Power Plant and for additions, modifications and replacements.

5.10 **Manganese Ore India Ltd. :** Is jointly owned by Govt. of India and the Govts. of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It is the largest producer of high grade manganese ore in the country. Provision is for executing schemes like Low Carbon Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat, High Intensity Magnetic Separation Plant at Dongri Buzurg Mine, Balaghat Deepening of Holmes Shaft Phase-II, Beldongri Sinking of Vertical Shaft, Chikla Deepening of incline, for new schemes viz., Ferro Manganese Plant, Manganese Dioxide Grinding Plant at Buzurg Mine for additions, modifications, replacements and townships.

5.11 **Bird group of Companies :** Bird & Co. Ltd. taken over by the Govt. of India in October 1980 is mainly engaged in mining and refractory activities. Provision is for Patpahar Dolomite Project of Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited and additions, modifications and replacement to restore the sick mines to operational conditions.

5.12 **Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. :** Renders services to Iron & Steel industry, designs equipment and systems including supply installation and commissioning of rolling mills etc. No budgetary support is required as the entire expenses will be met out of internal resources of the company.

5.13 **Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.** It is the canalising agency for import and export of melting scrap, import of rerollable scrap, sponge iron, cast iron scrap and old ships for breaking. The company is also responsible for disposal of scrap and other material from public sector steel plants and other organisations. No budgetary support is required as the company has internal resources to meet the plan outlay.

5.14 **Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (FSNL):** Is a joint sector Company in which Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. holds 60% equity shares with the remaining 40% being held by M/s Harsco Corporation INC, USA. The Company undertakes recovery and re-processing of scrap from slag and refuse dumps in the Steel Plant at Rourkela, Burnpur, Bhilai and Bokaro. For processing the slag and reclaiming iron and steel from dumps, FSNL have to depend on various types of equipment. For regular usage of such equipment the Company have to resort to additions, modifications and replacements.

5.15 **National Mission:** Primarily to serve as an effective instrument to achieve the targets laid down for the iron and steel sector in the VIII Plan and to develop necessary technological inputs required for the IX Plan.

6 . **Other Programmes :** These include establishment expenses on office of the Development Commisioner for Iron & Steel, awards to distinguished metallurgists, expenditure on the offices of the Commissioner for Payments etc.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.74

जल-भूतल परिवहन **Surface Transport**

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		14.23	13.79	28.02	5.74	15.47	21.21	16.00	15.79	31.79
पूंजी	*Capital*		*105.77*	*35.10*	*140.87*	*29.50*	*67.10*	*96.60*	*44.00*	*15.01*	*59.01*
जोड़	**Total**		**120.00**	**48.89**	**168.89**	**35.24**	**82.57**	**117.81**	**60.00**	**30.80**	**90.80**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	11.65	11.65	...	13.08	13.08	...	13.20	13.20
सड़क परिवहन	**Road Transport**										
2. प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान	2. Training & Research	3055	1.75	...	1.75	1.92	...	1.92	6.00	...	6.00
3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	3. Non-Plan Loans to D.T.C.	7055	...	35.00	35.00	...	67.00	67.00	...	15.00	15.00
जोड़-सड़क परिवहन	**Total - Road transport**		**1.75**	**35.00**	**36.75**	**1.92**	**67.00**	**68.92**	**6.00**	**15.00**	**21.00**
अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Inland Water Transport**										
4. प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान	4. Training and Reasearch	3056	0.68	...	0.68	0.13	...	0.13	0.70	...	0.70
5. जल परिवहन सेवाओं का विकास-भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	5. Developement of Water Transport Services - Grants to Inland Water Transport Authority of India	3056	11.40	1.35	12.75	3.44	1.30	4.74	9.00	1.35	10.35
6. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	6. Non-Plan Loans to C.I.W.T.C.	7056	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.01	0.01
7. अन्य कार्यक्रम	7. Other Programmes	3056	0.40	0.14	0.54	0.25	0.14	0.39	0.30	0.14	0.44
		7601	2.52	...	2.52	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.92*	*0.14*	*3.06*	*1.75*	*0.14*	*1.89*	*2.30*	*0.14*	*2.44*
जोड़-अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	**Total - Inland Water Transport**		**15.00**	**1.59**	**16.59**	**5.32**	**1.54**	**6.86**	**12.00**	**1.50**	**13.50**
अन्य देशों के साथ तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग	**Technical and Economic Cooperation with other Countries**										
8. बंगलादेश को सहायता	8. Assistance to Bangladesh	3605	...	0.65	0.65	...	0.95	0.95	...	1.10	1.10
9. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश	9. Investments in Public Undertakings	5056	17.50	...	17.50	2.50	...	2.50	9.00	...	9.00
		7055	68.25	...	68.25	23.00	...	23.00	24.00	...	24.00
		7056	17.50	...	17.50	2.50	...	2.50	9.00	...	9.00
जोड़		*Total*	*103.25*	...	*103.25*	*28.00*	...	*28.00*	*42.00*	...	*42.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand - Total***		***120.00***	***48.89***	***168.89***	***35.24***	***82.57***	***117.81***	***60.00***	***30.80***	***90.80***

ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
9.01 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	9.01 Delhi Transport Corporation	13055	53.00	...	53.00	13.00	...	13.00	20.00	...	20.00
9.02 राज्य परिवहन निगम	9.02 S.T.Corporations	13055	15.00	...	15.00	10.00	...	10.00	4.00	...	4.00
9.03 राष्ट्रीय सड़क परिवहन विकास वित्त निगम	9.03 National Road Transport Development Financial Corporation	13055	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.04. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम	9.04 Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	13056	35.00	...	35.00	5.00	...	5.00	18.00	...	18.00
जोड़	**Total**		**103.25**	**...**	**103.25**	**28.00**	**...**	**28.00**	**42.00**	**...**	**42.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. सड़क परिवहन	1. Road Transport	13055	70.00	...	70.00	24.92	...	24.92	30.00	...	30.00
2. अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	2. Inland Water Transport	13056	50.00	...	50.00	10.32	...	10.32	30.00	...	30.00
जोड़	**Total**		**120.00**	**...**	**120.00**	**35.24**	**...**	**35.24**	**60.00**	**...**	**60.00**

1. यह व्यवस्था जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए है।

2. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यत: अनुसंधान और विकास, व्यापक आन्तरिक-माडल अध्ययन, सड़क सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमों और राष्ट्रीय सड़क सुरक्षा संस्थान की स्थापना के लिए है।

3. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता संबंधी व्यवस्था का अभिप्राय, निगम को अपनी नकद हानियों की पूर्ति के लिए सक्षम बनाना है।

1. The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Surface Transport.

2. The provision is mainly for research and development, comprehensive inter-model studies, road safety programmes and setting up of National Road Safety Institute.

3. The provision for Non-Plan loan assistance to Delhi Transport Corporation is intended to enable the Corporation to cover its cash losses.

4. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यतः करीमगंज टर्मिनल के विकास और अनुसंधान तथा विकास समेत तकनीकी अध्ययनों के लिए है।

5. भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय जलमार्गों के विकास, अनुरक्षण और विनियमन तथा देश में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के विकास के संबंध मे सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए जिम्मेवार है। प्राधिकरण को दी जा रही सहायता-अनुदान का अभिप्राय, नदी संरक्षण कार्य, टर्मिनल का निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के नौसंचालन संबंधी सहायक साधनों, नौकाओं और उपस्करों का अधिग्रहण और भारतीय अन्तर्देशीय जलमार्ग प्राधिकरण के प्रशासनिक खर्चों के संबंध में व्यय की पूर्ति करना है। इसमें राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग के रूप में घोषित गंगा नदी और दूसरे राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग-ब्रहमपुत्र के सदिया-हुबरी विस्तार क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है। प्राधिकरण को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान सहायता का अभिप्राय, इसकी स्थापना लागत को पूरा करने से है।

6. जैसी कि एम.ओ.यू. में सहमति दी गई थी। यह व्यवस्था, केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लिमिटेड को, मुख्यतः उसके प्रचलतात्मक क्षति के भाग की पूर्ति के लिए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण देने के संबंध में है।

7. इसमें केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम (सी.आई. डब्ल्यू.टी.सी.) को सुन्दरबन और ब्रहमपुत्र में नदी संरक्षण निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था की गयी है। यह व्यवस्था, गोआ में मण्डोवी जौरी और मपूसा नदियों में तलकर्षण कार्य, नर्मदा नदी पर जलमार्ग, हुगली नदी के आर-पार टर्मिनल सुविधा के विकास, मद्रास और काकीनाड़ा के बचि नहर सुविधा के सुधार और केरल मे नौका सेवाओ के लिए टर्मिनल सुविधाएं प्रधान करने आदि जैसी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए भी की गयी है, जो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। इसमें वित्तीय संस्थानों को उनके द्वारा अन्तर्देशीय जल-परिवहन उद्यमियों को कम दर पर दिये गये ऋणों के बारे में ब्याज विभेदक के लिए भुगतान करने हेतु भी व्यवस्था की गयी है।

8. यह व्यवस्था, बंगलादेश के साथ पारगमन और व्यापार करार के संबंध में होने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है।

9 दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को, बजटीय समर्थन देने का अभिप्राय उसे अपनी आयोजना के अन्तर्गत अपने पूंजी व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए सक्षम बनाने से है।

राज्य परिवहन निगम को आयोजना सहायता देने के संबध में यह व्यवस्था सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम 1950 के अनुसार की गई है, जिसके लिए निगम की पूंजी संबंधी आवश्यकता केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा 1 : 2 के आधार पर पूरी की जाती है।

इस व्यवस्था में, केन्द्रीय अंतर्देशीय जल-परिवहन निगम को राजाबगान गोदी के आधुनिकीकरण और स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति स्कीम से संबंधित अपनी आयोजना स्कीमों के वित्तपोषण के लिए बजटीय समर्थन शामिल है।

4. The provision is mainly for development of Karimganj terminal and for technical studies including research and development.

5. The Inland Waterways Authority of India is responsible inter alia for the development, maintenance and regulation of National waterways and to advise the Government on development of inland water transport in the country. The grant assistance to the Authority is intended for meeting expenditure on river conservancy, construction of terminal, navigational aids of National waterways, acquisition of floating crafts and equipments and administrative expenses of IWAI. It also includes provision for development of the river Ganga which has been declared as National waterway and Sadiya-Hubri stretch of the Brahmaputra which is the second National waterway. The non-plan grant assistance to the Authority is intended for meeting its establishment cost.

6. The provision is for non-plan loans to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited for meeting part of its operational losses as agreed upon in the MOU.

7. This includes grant assistance to CIWTC for river conservancy works in Sundarbans and Brahmaputra. Provision has also been made for centrally sponsored schemes like dredging of Mandovi Zuari and Mapusa rivers in Goa, development of waterway on the river Narmada, terminal facility across the river Hooghly, improvement of canal system between Madras and Kakinada, and terminal facility for ferry services in Kerala, which are being implemented through the State Governments. It also includes provision for payment to financial institutions towards interest differential in respect of loans at a lower rate of interest advanced by them to inland water transport enterpreneurs.

8. The provision is for meeting expenditure arising out of transit and trade agreement with Bangladesh Government.

9. The budgetary support to DTC is intended to enable it to meet its capital expenditure under Plan.

The provision for Plan assistance to State Transport Corporations is in accordance with the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 under which the capital requirement of the corporations are contributed by the Centre and State Governments on a 1: 2 basis.

The provision also includes budgetary support to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation for financing their Plan schemes relating to moderisation of Raja bangan Dakyard & Voluntary Retriement Scheme.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.75

सड़कें Roads

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		35.00	357.87	392.87	24.38	371.29	395.67	19.50	385.19	404.69
पूंजी	*Capital*		*455.00*	*99.68*	*554.68*	*431.24*	*117.29*	*548.53*	*443.87*	*118.91*	*562.78*
जोड़	**Total**		**490.00**	**457.55**	**947.55**	**455.62**	**488.58**	**944.20**	**463.37**	**504.10**	**967.47**
सड़कें और पुल	**Roads and Bridges**										
1. राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग	1. National Highways	3054	...	161.28	161.28	...	170.78	170.78	...	172.69	172.69
		5054	448.50	72.98	521.48	426.74	64.91	491.65	441.37	68.41	509.78
जोड़		*Total*	*448.50*	*234.26*	*682.76*	*426.74*	*235.69*	*662.43*	*441.37*	*241.10*	*682.47*
2. सामरिक महत्व वाली और सीमावर्ती सड़कें	2. Strategic and Border Roads	3054	...	16.66	16.66	...	15.86	15.86	...	15.86	15.86
		3601	...	151.02	151.02	...	156.43	156.43	...	168.42	168.42
जोड़		*Total*	...	*167.68*	*167.68*	...	*172.29*	*172.29*	...	*184.28*	*184.28*
3. आर्थिक महत्व अथवा अन्तर्राज्यीय सड़कें	3. Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance	3601	16.20	...	16.20	14.18	...	14.18	11.10	...	11.10
		7601	6.50	...	6.50	4.50	...	4.50	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*22.70*	...	*22.70*	*18.68*	...	*18.68*	*13.60*	...	*13.60*
4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से वित्तपोषित स्कीमें	4. Schemes financed from Central Road Fund	3601	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00	...	9.00	9.00
5. राष्ट्रीय महत्व की विशेष सड़कें/पुल	5. Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge	7601	...	24.20	24.20	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	50.00
6. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि को/से अन्तरण	6. Transfers to/from Central Road Fund	3054	...	9.06	9.06	...	9.06	9.06	...	9.06	9.06
		3601	...	-9.00	-9.00	...	-9.00	-9.00	...	-9.00	-9.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.06*
7. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थाई पुल शुल्क निधि को/से अन्तरण	7. Transfers to/from National High Ways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund	3054	...	19.00	19.00	...	19.00	19.00	...	19.00	19.00
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
8. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को आयोजना-भिन्न उधार	8. Non - Plan Loans to the Indian Roads Construction Corporation	7075	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.38	2.38	...	0.50	0.50
9. राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अनुदान	9. Grants to National Highway Authority	3054	6.00	0.10	6.10	1.50	0.05	1.55	0.50	0.05	0.55
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	3054	12.80	0.75	13.55	8.70	0.11	8.81	7.90	0.11	8.01
जोड़		*Total*	*18.80*	*0.85*	*19.65*	*10.20*	*0.16*	*10.36*	*8.40*	*0.16*	*8.56*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***490.00***	***457.55***	***947.55***	***455.62***	***488.58***	***944.20***	***463.37***	***504.10***	***967.47***

ख. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सड़कें और पुल	1. Roads and Bridges	13054	490.00	...	490.00	455.62	...	455.62	463.37	...	463.37

* इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

*Inclusive of Works Outlays provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

1. यह व्यवस्था मुख्यः रूप से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निर्माण और उनके रखरखाव पर होने वाले व्यय हेतु की गई है । ये निर्माण कार्य राज्यों के लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा एजेंन्सी आधार पर तथा सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड की जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियरिंग फोर्स द्वारा भी पूरे किए जाते है । इस व्यवस्था में यांत्रिक रूप से प्रणोदक वाहनों के प्रयोग पर लगाई गई फीस के संग्रहण की लागत के प्रति संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को की गई अदायगी भी शामिल है, राज्यों को अनुमति दी गई है कि वे फीस के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए गए राजस्व में से 12 प्रतिशत की दर से संग्रह प्रभार काट सकते हैं ।

2. इस व्यवस्था में गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और कश्मीर, मेघालय, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तरप्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सामरिक महत्व की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान देना शामिल है । कुछ निर्माण कार्य जम्मू और कश्मीर में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा तथा पंजाब एवं राजस्थान में सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाते हैं ।

3. यह व्यवस्था अंतर्राज्यीय और आर्थिक महत्व की कतिपय चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कों के विकास के लिए है ताकि बेहतर संचार सुविधाओं का

1. The provision is mainly for expenditure on construction and maintenance of national highways. The works are executed by the Public Works Department of the States on an agency basis and also by the General Reserve Engineering Force of the Border Roads Development Board. The provision also includes payment to the Union Territories towards cost of collection of the fees levied for use of permament bridges on national highways by the mechanically propelled vehicles; the States are allowed to deduct collection charges at the rate of 12% out of the revenue derived through the fees.

2. The provision includes grant assistance to States for construction of certain strategic roads in the border areas of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Some works are also executed by the CPWD in J & K and by the Border Roads Development Board in Punjab and Rajasthan.

3. The provision is towards financial assistance to States for development of certain selected State roads of inter-State and

संवर्द्धन किया जा सके । इस कार्यक्रम का एक उद्देश्य खनिज संसाधनों में सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों के विकास में मदद करना और रेलवे जैसे संचार के अन्य माध्यमों से उन्हें जोड़ना है ।

4. केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि कर शुदा मोटर वाहनों पर सीमा और उत्पाद शुल्क पर 3.5 पैसे प्रति लिटर की दर से उपकर की वसूली द्वारा अपने राजस्व से प्राप्त एक अक्षय निधि है । इस निधि का उपयोग, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की स्वीकृत योजनाओं के लिए निर्माण कार्यों के वित्तपोषण और उनके रख-रखाव संबंधी कार्यों में किया जाता है ।

5. इस व्यवस्था का अभिप्राय, कलकत्ता में हुगली नदी पर दूसरे पुल के निर्माण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करना है, ताकि कलकत्ता महानगर में यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके । इस पुल के अप्रैल, 1992 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

6 और 7. ये प्रावधान, जो कि लेखा समंजनों के लिए हैं, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग स्थायी पुल फीस निधि, भारत के सरकारी लेखे में अन्तरणों की निवल राशि और निधियों में से आहरण का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ।

8. यह व्यवस्था, भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम लि. नामक एक सरकारी कम्पनी को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों के लिए है, जो भारत और विदेशों में सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण और विकास और संबंधित इंजीनियरी कार्यों संबंधी कार्य करती है ।

9. इस आयोजना की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए है, जिसकी स्थापना 15 जून, 1989 को की गई थी ।

10. इस आयोजना की व्यवस्था राजमार्ग इंजीनियरों के प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान तथा आयोजना अध्ययनों के लिए है जबकि आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था जिलों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में अन्य सड़कों के लिए है जिसका वित्तपोषण केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि से होता है ।

economic importance for promoting better communication facilities. One of the objectives of the programme is to help in the development of regions rich in mineral resources and to provide access to areas not served by any other means of communications like Railways.

4. The Central Road Fund is a non-lapsing fund deriving its revenues from a levy of a cess @ 3.5 paise per litre on the Customs and Excise duties on taxed motor spirit. The Fund is utilised for financing construction and maintenance of approved schemes of road works in the States and Union territories.

5. The provision is intended for providing loan assistance to the Government of West Bengal for construction of second bridge over the river Hooghly in Calcutta to meet the growing requirement of traffic in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. The bridge is likely to be completed by April, 1992.

6&7. The provisions, which are for accounting adjustments, represent the net amount of transfers to the Central Road Fund and National Highways Permanent Bridges Fees Fund, in the Public Account of India, and withdrwals out of the Funds.

8. The provision is for non-plan loans to Indian Roads Construction Corporation Ltd, a Government Company, which undertakes construction and development of roads and bridges and related engineering works in India and abroad.

9. The Plan provision is for grant assistance to National Highway Authority which was set up on 15th June, 1989.

10. The Plan provision is for training of highway engineers and research and planning studies while the non-plan provision is for districts and other roads in union territories financed from subventions from the Central Road Fund.

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.76

पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन Ports, Light houses & Shipping

क. वसूलियों और प्राप्तियों (और दीपस्तम्भ और लाइटशिप के संबंध में राजस्व प्राप्तियों) को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है: (करोड़ रुपए)
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries (and revenue receipts in respect of Light Houses and Lightships) are given below: *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue	4.32	101.16	105.48	3.44	84.17	87.61	3.55	103.42	106.97
पूंजी	*Capital*	*230.68*	*-8.80*	*221.88*	*227.92*	*4.97*	*232.89*	*209.02*	*-13.37*	*195.65*
जोड़	**Total**	**235.00**	**92.36**	**327.36**	**231.36**	**89.14**	**320.50**	**212.57**	**90.05**	**302.62**

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Ports and Lighthouses**										
पत्तन	*Ports:*										
1. तलकर्षण और सर्वेक्षण संगठन	1. Dredging and Survey Organisation	3051	...	37.98	37.98	...	35.04	35.04	...	37.95	37.95
2. लघु पत्तनों का विकास	2. Development of Minor Ports	5051	9.98	...	9.98	7.91	...	7.91	15.11	...	15.11
		7601	0.35	...	0.35	0.10	...	0.10	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*10.33*	...	*10.33*	*8.01*	...	*8.01*	*15.31*	...	*15.31*
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	3051	0.20	2.02	2.22	0.10	2.02	2.12	1.20	2.20	3.40
जोड़-पत्तन	**Total - Ports**		**10.53**	**40.00**	**50.53**	**8.11**	**37.06**	**45.17**	**16.51**	**40.15**	**56.66**
दीपस्तम्भ	*Light Houses*										
4. निदेशन और प्रशासन	4. Direction and Administration	3051	...	2.96	2.96	...	2.95	2.95	...	3.32	3.32
5. दीपस्तंभ और दीप पोत	*5. Light Houses and Light Ships:*										
5.01 सकल कार्यचालन व्यय	5.01 Gross Working Expenditure	3051	...	20.04	20.04	...	20.05	20.05	...	20.62	20.62
5.02 घटाइए - प्राप्तियां	5.02 Less Receipts	1051	...	-23.00	-23.00	...	-23.00	-23.00	...	-23.94	-23.94
5.03 निवल	5.03. Net		...	-2.96	-2.96	...	-2.95	-2.95	...	-3.32	-3.32
6. दीपस्तंभ और नौचालन संबंधी अन्य सहायक साधनों का निर्माण और विकास	6. Construction and Development of Lighthouses and other Navigational Aids	5051	24.00	-24.00	...	37.39	-37.39	...	24.63	-24.63	...
जोड़-दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	**Total - Light Houses**		**24.00**	**-24.00**	**...**	**37.39**	**-37.39**	**...**	**24.63**	**-24.63**	**...**
जोड़-पत्तन और दीपस्तम्भ	**Total - Ports and Light Houses**		**34.53**	**16.00**	**50.53**	**45.50**	**-0.33**	**45.17**	**41.14**	**15.52**	**56.66**
नौवहन	*Shipping*										
7. महानिदेशक, नौवहन	7. Director General, Shipping	3052	...	9.18	9.18	...	9.75	9.75	...	9.72	9.72
8. पोत अधिग्रहण के लिए उधारों पर ब्याज विभेदक	8. Interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships.	3052	...	16.25	16.25	...	16.25	16.25	...	17.83	17.83
9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम को आर्थिक सहायता	9. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation of India	3052	...	13.72	13.72	...	13.72	13.72	...	13.72	13.72
10. अन्य व्यय	10. Other Expenditure	5052	2.70	...	2.70	0.78	...	0.78	25.84	...	25.84
पोत निर्माण	*Ship Building:*										
11. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	11. Non-Plan Loans to PSEs										
11.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	11.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	11.25	11.25
11.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	11.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	14.85	14.85	...	...	...
11.03 हुगली डाक और पत्तन इंजीनियरी लि.	11.03 Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd	6858	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	...	*34.85*	*34.85*	...	*11.25*	*11.25*
12. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन	12. *Implementation of voluntary retirement schemes :* for PSEs										
12.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	12.01 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	7.00	7.00	...	10.00	10.00
12.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	12.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	6858	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...
जोड़		Total	...	...	...	...	7.50	7.50	...	10.00	10.00
घटाएं - राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-10.00	-10.00
निवल	*Net*		...	...	...	...	*7.50*	*7.50*	...	...	...
13. *अन्य आर्थिक सहायताएं*	13. *Other subsidies:*										
13.01 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि.	13.01 Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd.	2852	...	4.24	4.24	...	4.24	4.24	...	...	...
13.02 कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि.	13.02 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	2852	...	15.77	15.77	...	...	...	...	21.00	21.00
13.03 ट्रालर विकास निधि	13.03 Trawler Development Fund	2852	...	2.00	2.00	...	0.80	0.80	...	1.00	1.00
13.04 गार्डन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियरी लि.	13.04 Garden Reech Ship Builders & Engineers Ltd	2852	...	...	...	...	2.35	2.35	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*22.01*	*22.01*	...	*7.39*	*7.39*	...	*22.00*	*22.00*
14. अन्य व्यय	14. Other Expenditure	2852	3.62	...	3.62	3.24	...	3.24	2.25	...	2.25
		3601	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		6250	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*4.12*	*0.20*	*4.32*	*3.34*	...	*3.34*	*2.35*	...	*2.35*
जोड़-नौवहन	**Total - Shipping**		**6.82**	**76.36**	**83.18**	**4.12**	**89.46**	**93.58**	**28.19**	**74.52**	**102.71**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
15. भागीरथी-हुगली नदियों पर सुधारात्मक कार्य (कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास के माध्यम से)	15. Corrective works on Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers (through Calcutta Port Trust)	5075	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.09	...	4.09

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
16. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	16. Investments in Public Enterprises	4858	7.13	...	7.13	7.13	...	7.13	3.09	0.01	3.10
		5052	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	...	...
		6858	12.25	...	12.25	11.33	...	11.33	6.66	...	6.66
		7051	138.98	...	138.98	93.88	...	93.88	79.40	...	79.40
		7052	30.29	...	30.29	64.40	...	64.40	50.00	...	50.00
जोड़		*Total*	*188.65*	...	*188.65*	*176.74*	*0.01*	*176.75*	*139.15*	*0.01*	*139.16*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***235.00***	***92.36***	***327.36***	***231.36***	***89.14***	***320.50***	***212.57***	***90.05***	***302.62***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
पत्तन:	Ports:										
16.01 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	16.01 Calcutta Port Trust	13051	11.00	53.00	64.00	6.05	18.78	24.83	5.68	40.52	46.20
16.02 हल्दिया गोदी	16.02 Haldia Dock	13051	20.35	16.65	37.00	13.35	14.24	27.59	6.32	38.68	45.00
16.03 कोचीन पत्तन न्यास	16.03 Cochin Port Trust	13051	24.60	12.43	37.03	27.04	13.30	40.34	10.25	31.92	42.17
16.04 पारादीप पत्तन	16.04 Paradip Port	13051	15.00	25.00	40.00	...	28.00	28.00	10.00	57.00	67.00
16.05 तूतिकोरिन पत्तन	16.05 Tuticorin Port	13051	2.95	6.00	8.95	2.39	4.49	6.88	2.00	15.05	17.05
16.06 जवाहर लाल नेहरु पत्तन	16.06 Jawahar Lal Nehru Port	13051	35.00	30.00	65.00	35.00	5.35	40.35	25.00	32.30	57.30
16.07 नया मंगलौर पत्तन	16.07 New Mangalore Port	13051	3.02	5.54	8.56	...	5.27	5.27	...	4.91	4.91
16.08 मद्रास पत्तन न्यास	16.08 Madras Port Trust	13051	16.48	38.52	55.00	2.75	14.10	16.85	8.05	26.84	34.89
16.09 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	16.09 Bombay Port Trust	13051	10.58	29.42	40.00	7.30	18.55	25.85	12.10	58.33	70.43
16.10 नया कांडला पत्तन न्यास	16.10 New Kandla Port Trust	13051	...	55.00	55.00	...	13.56	13.56	...	40.00	40.00
16.11 मारमागोवा पत्तन	16.11 Mormugao Port	13051	...	7.10	7.10	...	3.14	3.14	...	11.76	11.76
16.12 विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन	16.12 Visakhapatnam Port	13051	...	59.79	59.79	...	48.68	48.68	...	65.57	65.57
16.13 जिग्गर खाली	16.13 Jiggar Khali	13051	...	7.00	7.00	...	...	...	...	35.29	35.29
जोड़ - पत्तन	**Total - Ports**	**13051**	**138.98**	**345.45**	**484.43**	**93.88**	**187.46**	**281.34**	**79.40**	**458.17**	**537.57**
16.14 भारतीय तलकर्षण निगम	16.14 Dredging Corporation of India	13051	...	20.04	20.04	...	40.91	40.91	...	55.79	55.79
पोत-निर्माण	**Ship-building**										
16.15 हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड	16.15 Hindustan Shipyard	12858	5.08	...	5.08	5.08	...	5.08	1.60	...	1.60
16.16 कोचीन शिपयार्ड	16.16 Cochin Shipyard	12858	5.86	...	5.86	5.86	...	5.86	5.00	...	5.00
16.17 हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि.	16.17 Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Co.Ltd.	12858	3.50	...	3.50	3.50	...	3.50	0.58	...	0.58
16.18 कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास	16.18 Calcutta Port Trust	12858	1.00	...	1.00	0.52	...	0.52	...	...	...
16.19 बम्बई पत्तन न्यास	16.19 Bombay Port Trust	12858	3.94	2.00	5.94	3.50	...	3.50	2.57	1.85	4.42
जोड़-पोत-निर्माण	**Total - Ship-building**		**19.38**	**2.00**	**21.38**	**18.46**	...	**18.46**	**9.75**	**1.85**	**11.60**
नौवहन	**Shipping**										
16.20 भारतीय नौवहन निगम	16.20 Shipping Corporation of India	13052	30.29	573.71	604.00	64.40	537.92	602.32	50.00	1136.19	1186.19
जोड़-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**Total - Investments in Public Enterprises**		**188.65**	**941.20**	**1129.85**	**176.74**	**766.29**	**943.03**	**139.15**	**1652.00**	**1791.15**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan outlay***										
1. इंजीनियरी उद्योग	1. Engineering Industries	12858	23.00	2.00	25.00	21.70	...	21.70	12.00	1.85	13.85
2. पत्तन और दीपस्तंभ	2. Ports and Light Houses	13051	173.51	365.49	539.00	139.38	228.37	367.75	120.54	513.96	634.50
3. नौवहन	3. Shipping	13052	37.29	573.71	611.00	66.30	537.92	604.22	80.00	1136.19	1216.19
4. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	4. Other Transport Services	13075	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	4.09	...	4.09
जोड़	**Total**		**238.80**	**941.20**	**1180.00**	**232.38**	**766.29**	**998.67**	**216.63**	**1652.00**	**1868.63**

*इसमें शहरी विकास मंत्रालय की मांग में निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है।

*Inclusive of Works outlay provided in the Demands of the Ministry of Urban Development

मांग संख्या 78	Demand No.78	13052	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
मांग संख्या 79	Demand No.79	13052	3.80	...	3.80	1.01	...	1.01	4.06	...	4.06
जोड़	**Total**		**3.80**	...	**3.80**	**1.02**	...	**1.02**	**4.06**	...	**4.06**

1. इस व्यवस्था में, कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को हुगली नदी और हल्दिया जलमार्ग चैनल के तलकर्षण और अनुरक्षण के लिए अदायगी और लघु पत्तन सर्वेक्षण संगठन का स्थापना संबंधी व्यय शामिल है।

2. यह व्यवस्था अंदमान एवं निकोबार तथा लक्षद्वीप समूहों में अवतरण सुविधाओं और जेटियों के निर्माण, सर्वेक्षण के लिए उपस्कर की खरीद तथा लघु और मध्यम पत्तनों के विकास के वास्ते राज्य सरकारों को ऋण-सहायता के लिए है।

3. यह आयोजना व्यवस्था, अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी योजनाओं के व्यय के लिए है। यह आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था अंदमान और लक्षद्वीप बन्दरगाह संबंधी निर्माण कार्यों आदि के स्थापना प्रभारों के लिए है।

4 से 6. दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत संगठन, सरकार का एक वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम है, जो नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों की व्यवस्था करता है, जिनमें बोयास, डेकानेवीगेटर चेन, रेडियो बीकन आदि शामिल हैं। यह

1. The provision comprises payment to Calcutta Port Trust for dredging and maintenance of the river Hooghly and the Haldia Channel and expenditure on the establishment of minor ports survey organisation.

2. The provision is for construction of landing facilities and jetties in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands, purchase of equipment for surveying and loan assistance to State Governments for development of minor and intermediate ports.

3. The Plan provision is for expenditure on research and development schemes. The non-Plan provision is for establishment charges in respect of Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works, etc.

4-6. The lighthouses and lightships organisation is a Commercial undertaking of the Government which provides navigational aids, including buoys, decca navigator chains, radio beacons, etc. It also

संगठन पोतों के दिशा निर्देश के लिए दीपस्तम्भों का निर्माण और रख-रखाव भी करता है । यह आयोजना व्यवस्था, दीप स्तंभों के निर्माण और विकास पर होने वाले पूंजी व्यय तथा अन्य नौचालन संबंधी सहायक-साधनों के लिए हैं और इसे दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत की सामान्य आरक्षित निधि से पूरा किया जाता है।

7. यह व्यवस्था नौवहन महानिदेशालय की स्थापना के लिए है, जो वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम, 1958 के अन्तर्गत एक सांविधिक प्राधिकरण है । यह वाणिज्यिक नौवहन कानूनों से संबंधित सभी मामलों के लिए नियमन संबंधी कार्य करता है । यह निदेशालय, नाविकों के कल्याण की देख-रेख के अलावा मर्चेन्ट नेवी के प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं भी प्रदान करता है ।

8. नौवहन कम्पनियों को विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए 8.5 प्रतिशत और देश में ही पोतों का निर्माण करने के लिए 7.75 प्रतिशत ब्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋण दिए जाते हैं । ब्याज की सामान्य दर पर अर्जित ब्याज और ब्याज की रियायती दर पर अर्जन योग्य ब्याज के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति तदनुसार भारतीय नौवहन निगम को कर दी जाती है । भारतीय नौवहन निगम ने विदेशों से पोत अधिग्रहित करने के लिए चार नामित बैंकों से ऋण लिए थे । बैंकों द्वारा लिए जाने वाले ब्याज और 7.5 प्रतिशत की रियायती दर पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज के अन्तर की प्रतिपूर्ति भी भारतीय नौवहन निगम को की जाती है । इस व्यवस्था में, पोतों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए ऋणों पर ब्याज विभेदकों और भारतीय नौवहन निगम द्वारा लिए गए बैंक ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगी शामिल की गई है।

9. भारतीय नौवहन निगम, मुख्य भूमि और अंदमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह, मुख्य भूमि और लक्षद्वीप द्वीपसमूह के बीच यात्री सेवा और बम्बई एवं जेद्दा के बीच हज यात्री सेवा का संचालन करता है । आर्थिक सहायता की व्यवस्था इन नौवहन सेवाओं के संचालन पर होने वाली प्रचालन संबंधी हानियों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

10. यह व्यवस्था नाविकों के प्रशिक्षण और अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए सुविधाओं से संबंधित है।

11. यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि. और एच.डी.पी.ई. लि. को आयोजना-भिन्न अर्थोपाय ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है ताकि उन्हें अपने स्टाफ को वेतन का भुगतान करने के लिए सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

12. स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों के माध्यम से बजटीय सहायता के लिए प्रावधान है। बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में किए गए प्रावधान को राष्ट्रीय नवीकरण निधि से पूरा किया जाएगा।

13. यह व्यवस्था ट्रालर विकास निधि को अंशदान देने के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, जी.आर.एस.ई.लि. और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड को आर्थिक सहायताओं की अदायगी करने के लिए है । इन शिपयार्डों को पोत निर्माण संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता पोतों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समता मूल्य के 20 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जाती है । ट्रालर विकास समर्थन के लिए आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में स्वदेशी शिपयार्डों को मछली पकड़ने वाले ट्रालरों के निर्माण की अनुमोदित लागत के 33 प्रतिशत तक की राशि दी जाती है ।

14. यह व्यवस्था पोत संबंधी सहायक विकास कार्यों, राष्ट्रीय पोत डिजाइन और अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पोत निर्माण के लिए अनुसंधान और विकास योजनाओं को सहायता अनुदान देने, अवतरण पोत उद्योग को आर्थिक सहायता देने तथा गोदी कामगारों के संबंध में स्वैच्छिक सेवा-निवृत्ति योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए गोदी मजदूर बोर्डों को सहायता देने के लिए है।

15. यह व्यवस्था भागीरथी-हुगली नदियों में सुधारात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए कलकत्ता पत्तन न्यास को अदायगी करने के लिए की गई है।

16. इस व्यवस्था में मुख्य पत्तन न्यासों, भारतीय नौवहन निगम, हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, कोचीन शिपयार्ड लिमिटेड, हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लिमिटेड और भारतीय ड्रेजिंग निगम के आयोजना व्यय के लिए बजट समर्थन शामिल है ।

पत्तन न्यासों को आयोजना-सहायता मुख्यतः पत्तनों में आधारभूत ढांचे के विकास के लिए, ताकि ये पत्तन वहां आने वाले पोतों की किस्म और वहां उनके द्वारा लादे/ढोए जाने वाले माल की मात्रा और किस्म के अनुरूप बन सकें और पत्तनों पर वर्तमान सुविधाओं का आधुनिकीकरण, नवीनीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए दी जाती है।

पोतों का अधिग्रहण करने के लिए भारतीय नौवहन निगम को ऋण सहायता दी जाती है और वर्तमान सुविधाओं का नवीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण और उनमें वृद्धि करने पर उनका उपयोग करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि. और कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि., हुगली गोदी और पत्तन इंजीनियरी कम्पनी लि. (एच.डी.पी.ई.) को सहायता दी जाती है ।

undertakes construction and maintenance of lighthouses for guidance of ships. The Plan provision is for the capital expenditure, on construction and development of lighthouses and other navigational aids; it is met from the General Reserve Fund of the LH&LS.

7. The provision is for the establishment of Directorate General, Shipping, which is a statutory authority under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It renders regulatory functions for all matters relating to merchant shipping laws. The Directorate also provides facilities for training for merchant navy besides looking after the welfare of seamen.

8. Loans to shipping companies are provided at a concessional rate of interest of 8.5% for acquisition of ships from abroad and 7.75% for getting ships built indigenously. The difference between the interest accrued as per the normal rate of interest and that accruable as per the concessional rate of interest is accordingly reimbursed to the Shipping Corporation of India. The SCI had also taken loans from four nominated Banks for acquisition of ships from abroad. The difference between interest charged by the Banks and that leviable as per the concessional rate of 7.5% is also reimbursed to SCI. The provision made covers payment of interest differentials on loans for acquisition of ships and interest on Bank loans availed of by the SCI.

9. The Shipping Corporation of India runs passenger services between mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands, mainland and Lakshadweep Islands and Haj pilgrim service between Bombay and Jeddah. The provision for subsidy is for meeting the operational losses for running these shipping services.

10. The provision relates to facilities for training and other welfare schemes for the benefit of seamen.

11. The provision is for non-Plan ways and means loan assistance to Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. ,Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and HDPE Ltd. to enable the companies to meet expenditure on payment of salary to their staff.

12. The provision is for budgetary support by way of non-plan loans to the Public Sector Enterprises for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes. The provision made in BE 1992-93 will be met from National Revewal Fund.

13. The provision is towards payment of subsidies to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., the Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and GRSE Ltd. and besides contribution to the trawler development fund. The ship building subsidy to the shipyards is provided at the rate of 20% of international parity price of ship. The subsidy for trawler development support is provided to the indigenous shipyards to the extent of 33% of the approved cost of building a fishing trawler.

14. The provision is for giving grants-in-aid for ship ancillary development, National Ship Design and Research Centre, research and development schemes for ship-building, subsidy to sailing vessel industry and assistance to Dock Labour Boards for implementation of voluntary retirement schemes for dock labours.

15. The provision is for payment to Calcutta Port Trust for corrective works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers.

16. The provision includes budgetary support for the Plan expenditure of major port trusts, Shipping Corporation of India, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Hooghly Dock and Ports Engineering Company Ltd and Dredging Corporation of India.

The Plan assistance to Port Trusts mainly relate to development of infrastructure at the ports to match the type of vessels as also the volume and types of cargo to be handled by them and for modernisation, renovation and replacement of the existing facilities at the ports.

Loan assistance to SCI is provided for acquisition of ships and the assistance provided to HSL,CSL and HDPE is intended for utilisation on renovation/modernisation and augmentation of existing facilities.

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF TEXTILES*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.77

वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय Ministry of Textiles

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		184.99	573.94	758.93	139.32	534.60	673.92	157.35	555.29	712.64
पूंजी	*Capital*		*49.55*	*134.25*	*183.80*	*40.08*	*134.25*	*174.33*	*48.65*	*100.54*	*149.19*
जोड़	**Total**		**234.54**	**708.19**	**942.73**	**179.40**	**668.85**	**848.25**	**206.00**	**655.83**	**861.83**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.52	1.52
ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Village and Small Industries**										
हथकरघा उद्योग	***Handloom Industries***										
2. हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	2. Handloom Subsidy :										
2.01 हथकरघा कपड़े पर विशेष छूट	2.01 Special rebate on handloom cloth	3601	...	65.00	65.00	...	59.00	59.00	...	65.00	65.00
2.02 जनता कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	2.02 Subsidy on Janata Cloth	3601	...	137.91	137.91	...	125.82	125.82	...	137.91	137.91
2.03 अन्य	2.03 Others	2851	...	2.09	2.09	...	2.09	2.09	...	2.09	2.09
जोड़		*Total*	...	*205.00*	*205.00*	...	*186.91*	*186.91*	...	*205.00*	*205.00*
3. हथकरघों में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms	3601	14.60	...	14.60	5.57	...	5.57	11.20	...	11.20
		7601	4.00	...	4.00	0.80	...	0.80	4.60	...	4.60
जोड़		*Total*	*18.60*	...	*18.60*	*6.37*	...	*6.37*	*15.80*	...	*15.80*
4. अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं	4. Other Handloom Schemes	2851	23.55	5.70	29.25	13.37	5.70	19.07	18.55	5.63	24.18
		3602	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.40
		4851	3.00	...	3.00	2.85	...	2.85	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*26.55*	*7.10*	*33.65*	*16.22*	*7.10*	*23.32*	*21.55*	*7.03*	*28.58*
जोड़- हथकरघा उद्योग	***Total - Handloom Industries***		*45.15*	*212.10*	*257.25*	*22.59*	*194.01*	*216.60*	*37.35*	*212.03*	*249.38*
हस्तशिल्प उद्योग	***Handicraft Industries***										
5. अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं	5. Other Handicrafts Schemes	2851	30.40	5.51	35.91	27.77	5.51	33.28	30.90	5.48	36.38
		4851	3.75	...	3.75	3.56	...	3.56	3.75	...	3.75
जोड़		*Total*	*34.15*	*5.51*	*39.66*	*31.33*	*5.51*	*36.84*	*34.65*	*5.48*	*40.13*
रेशम उद्योग	**Sericulture**										
6. केन्द्रीय सिल्क बोर्ड	6. Central Silk Board	2851	106.60	9.09	115.69	84.27	9.09	93.36	85.00	9.09	94.09
		6851	0.40	0.25	0.65	0.38	0.25	0.63	0.40	0.25	0.65
जोड़		*Total*	*107.00*	*9.34*	*116.34*	*84.65*	*9.34*	*93.99*	*85.40*	*9.34*	*94.74*
7. अन्य रेशम उद्योग योजनाएं	7. Other Sericulture Schemes	2851	0.75	0.30	1.05	0.71	0.30	1.01	0.75	0.30	1.05
जोड़ - रेशम उद्योग	**Total - Sericulture**		**107.75**	**9.64**	**117.39**	**85.36**	**9.64**	**95.00**	**86.15**	**9.64**	**95.79**
विद्युतकरघा उद्योग	***Powerloom Industries***										
8. अन्य विद्युतकरघा योजनाएं	8. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	2.39	0.35	2.74	1.27	0.35	1.62	2.83	0.35	3.18
जोड़-ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	**Total-Village and Small Industries**		**189.44**	**227.60**	**417.04**	**140.55**	**209.51**	**350.06**	**160.98**	**227.50**	**388.48**
उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Consumer Industries**										
9. मूल्य समर्थन कार्य	9. Price support operations										
9.01 जूट	9.01 Jute	2852	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00
9.02 कपास	9.02 Cotton	2852	...	10.00	10.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.50	8.50
जोड़		*Total*	...	*16.00*	*16.00*	...	*14.00*	*14.00*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*
10. उपकर संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां	10. Payments against Cess Collections:										
10.01 वस्त्रोद्योग	10.01 Textiles	2852	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.50	6.50
10.02 जूट	10.02 Jute	2852	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*	...	*14.50*	*14.50*
11. वस्त्र आयुक्त	11. Textile Commissioner	2852	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.40	3.40	...	3.37	3.37
12. वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	12. Other programmes for development of textiles.	2852	5.90	62.56	68.46	5.61	43.09	48.70	5.92	63.27	69.19
12.01 वस्त्रोद्योग निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान	12.01 Grants for Textile Export Promotion	3453	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03
12.02 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को अनुदान	12.02 Grants to National Textile Corporation	2852	...	18.00	18.00	...	18.00	18.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*5.90*	*80.59*	*86.49*	*5.61*	*61.12*	*66.73*	*5.92*	*63.30*	*69.22*
13. जूट आयुक्त	13. Jute Commissioner	2852	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50
14. जूट-विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	14. Other programmes for development of jute.	2852	12.80	2.90	15.70	12.75	3.12	15.87	14.20	3.19	17.39
		3601	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*20.80*	*2.90*	*23.70*	*20.75*	*3.12*	*23.87*	*22.20*	*3.19*	*25.39*
15. जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण	15.Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund	2852	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00	-12.00	...	-12.00
		3601	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00	-8.00	...	-8.00
16. ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायताएं	16. Interest subsidies										
16.01 राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम	16.01 National Textile Corporation	2852	...	210.00	210.00	...	210.00	210.00	...	210.00	210.00

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
16.02 बिन्नी एण्ड कम्पनी	16.02 Binny & Co.	2852	...	2.16	2.16	...	2.16	2.16	...	2.16	2.16
जोड़		*Total*	...	*212.16*	*212.16*	...	*212.16*	*212.16*	...	*212.16*	*212.16*
जोड़ - उपभोक्ता उद्योग	**Total-Consumer Industries**		**6.70**	**330.05**	**336.75**	**6.36**	**308.80**	**315.16**	**8.12**	**311.52**	**319.64**
नागरिक आपूर्तियां	***Civil Supplies***										
17. मिल निर्मित कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	17. Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth	3456	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00	...	15.00	15.00
18. सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश	18. Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises										
18.01 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	18.01 National Textile Corporation	4860	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	...	7.00	7.00
18.02 जूट कम्पनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25 (i) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी	18.02 Payment under Section 25(i) of Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act	4860	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	...	*7.20*	*7.20*	...	*7.20*	*7.20*	...	*7.20*	*7.20*
19. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण	19. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises										
19.01 उत्तरी-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम	19.01 North Eastern Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	6851	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.23	0.23
19.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	19.02 National Textile Corporation	6860	...	73.00	73.00	...	73.00	73.00	...	54.80	54.80
19.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	19.03 British India Corporation	6860	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	1.50	1.50
19.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	19.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	35.00	35.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	26.25	26.25
19.05 एल्गिन मिल्स	19.05 Elgin Mills	6860	...	10.50	10.50	...	10.50	10.50	...	7.87	7.87
19.06 कानपुर कपड़ा मिल	19.06 Cawnpur Textile Mills	6860	...	2.80	2.80	...	2.80	2.80	...	2.10	2.10
19.07 बर्ड जूट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लिमिटेड	19.07 Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.34	0.34
जोड़		*Total*	...	*124.05*	*124.05*	...	*124.05*	*124.05*	...	*93.09*	*93.09*
20. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रमिक पुनर्वास योजना का कार्यान्वयन	20. Implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in PSUs.										
20.01 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	20.01 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00
20.02 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	20.02 British India Corporation	6860	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.75
20.03 भारतीय जूट निगम	20.03 Jute Corporation of India	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50
20.04 एन.टी.सी.	20.04 N.T.C.	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.00	18.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*2.75*	*2.75*	...	*2.75*	*2.75*	...	*21.25*	*21.25*
घटाइए-राष्ट्रीय पुनर्नवीकरण निधि से पूरी की गई राशि	Deduct - Amount met from National Renewal Fund	6860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-21.25	-21.25
निवल	*Net*		...	*2.75*	*2.75*	...	*2.75*	*2.75*	...	...	...
21. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises	4851	3.50	...	3.50	2.33	...	2.33	2.00	...	2.00
		4860	29.90	...	29.90	28.41	...	28.41	29.90	...	29.90
		6851	5.00	...	5.00	1.75	...	1.75	5.00	...	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*38.40*	...	*38.40*	*32.49*	...	*32.49*	*36.90*	...	*36.90*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***234.54***	***708.19***	***942.73***	***179.40***	***668.85***	***848.25***	***206.00***	***655.83***	***861.83***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1991-92 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1991-92 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1992-93 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**										
21.01 राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम	21.01 National Handloom Development Corporation	12851	1.50	...	1.50	1.43	...	1.43	1.00	...	1.00
21.02 राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम	21.02 National Textile Corporation	12860	20.00	80.11	100.11	19.00	80.11	99.11	20.00	11.00	31.00
21.03 ब्रिटिश इंडिया निगम	21.03 British India Corporation	12860	7.00	...	7.00	6.65	...	6.65	7.00	...	7.00
21.04 राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माण निगम	21.04 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	12860	2.90	...	2.90	2.76	...	2.76	2.90	...	2.90
21.05 राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम	21.05 National Cooperative Development Corporation	12851	5.00	...	5.00	1.75	...	1.75	5.00	...	5.00
21.06 हथकरघा और हस्त शिल्प निर्यात निगम	21.06 Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corpn.	12851	2.00	...	2.00	0.90	...	0.90	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़	**Total**		**38.40**	**80.11**	**118.51**	**32.49**	**80.11**	**112.60**	**36.90**	**11.00**	**47.90**

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	1991-92 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1991-92 Revised बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	1992-93 Budget बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay:-**										
1. ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग	1. Village and Small Industries	12851	197.94	...	197.94	144.63	...	144.63	167.98	...	167.98
2. उपभोक्ता उद्योग	2. Consumer Industries	12860	36.60	80.11	116.71	34.77	80.11	114.88	38.02	11.00	49.02
जोड़	**Total**		**234.54**	**80.11**	**314.65**	**179.40**	**80.11**	**259.51**	**206.00**	**11.00**	**217.00**

1. **सचिवालय :** इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

ग्रामोद्योग और लघु उद्योग :

हथकरघा उद्योग :

2. **हथकरघा संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :**

2.01. **हथकरघा कपड़ों पर विशेष छूट :** विशेष छूट की योजना के एक विकल्प के रूप में एक बाजार विकास सहायता योजना तैयार की गई है और दिनांक 1.4.89 से इसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत, संगठन के कार्य निष्पादन से संबद्ध हथकरघा क्षेत्र को सहायता प्रदान की जाती है । यह सहायता हथकरघा वस्त्रों, सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों और पोशाकों के पिछले तीन वर्षों में हुए औसत कारोबार के 8 प्रतिशत के आधार पर अथवा संगठन द्वारा प्राप्त/प्राप्तव्य औसत छूट सहायता के आधार पर दी जाती है और इसमें केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों का बराबर हिस्सा होता है ।

2.02. **जनता वस्त्र पर आर्थिक सहायता :** जनता वस्त्र योजना इस समय 19 राज्यों और एक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । देश में इस समय लगभग 3 लाख करघे जनता वस्त्र का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। योजना के प्रारंभ से और 31.3.91 तक हथकरघा क्षेत्र में लगभग 47870 लाख वर्ग मीटर जनता वस्त्र का उत्पादन किया गया था। वर्ष 1991-92 के साथ-साथ वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए जनता वस्त्र के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य 4500 वर्ग मीटर निश्चित किया गया है । जनता सूती वस्त्र के उत्पादन पर अदा की जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता की दर 3.40 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर है । ऊनी जनता वस्त्र के उत्पादन पर अदा की जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता 13.60 रुपए प्रति वर्ग मीटर है । वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 5000 लाख वर्ग मीटर का उत्पादन किया गया था ।

2.03. **अन्य :** इसमें हथकरघा वस्तु पर छूट; विशेष छूट/एम.डी.ए; राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक सहकारी संघ के हथकरघा वस्त्र पर छूट के लिए उत्तर-पूर्वी हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम/राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम/पुनर्वास उद्योगों को अदायगी के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. **हथकरघा क्षेत्र में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं :** इसमें हथकरघा बुनकरों को करघों की खरीद/आधुनिकीकरण/नवीकरण के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था की गई है । अन्य योजनाएं निम्न प्रकार है :-

(i) हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए कार्य शेड एवं आवास स्कीमों हेतु अनुदान;

(ii) प्रवर्तन मशीनरी की स्थापना हेतु अनुदान; हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिए पैकेज योजना;

(iii) हथकरघा बुनकरों को संगठन विकास पैकेज सहायता ।

4. **अन्य हथकरघा योजनाएं :** इसमें हस्तशिल्प विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक व्यय, अनुसंधान और विकास, विपणन काम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना और धागा खरीदने के लिए सहायता, बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र का प्रशासन, हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, हथकरघा वस्त्र पर छूट, बुनकरों के लिए कल्याण पैकेज योजनाएं, गुणवत्ता उत्पादन के लिए योजना और पृथक तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के हथकरघा उत्पादों के निर्यात का विपणन, और निराश्रित बुनकरों को मार्जिन राशि का अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों को और बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र और भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान को व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

हस्तशिल्प उद्योग

5. **अन्य हस्तशिल्प योजनाएं :** इसमें की गई व्यवस्था में अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड का प्रशासन, प्रशिक्षण और विस्तार; कालीन, कला, धातु की वस्तुओं आदि जैसे विभिन्न प्रमुख शिल्पों का डिजाइन और तकनीकी विकास; विपणन और सेवा विस्तार; प्रदर्शनी और प्रचार; आर्थिक शिल्प; अनुसंधान सर्वेक्षण और विपणन अध्ययन; साधारण सुविधा केन्द्रों/कच्ची सामग्री के डिपुओं की स्थापना; निर्यात संवर्धन विनियमन; कल्याण और अन्य स्कीमें; ऊन विकास बोर्ड; एन.ई.एच.एच.डी.सी. को सहायता; राज्य हस्तशिल्प निगमों/हस्तशिल्प शीर्ष सहकारी संस्थाओं में निवेश, शिल्प संग्रहालय और कालीन प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के लिए भवन और हस्तशिल्प भवन; और एच.एच.ई.सी. के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम को अदायगी शामिल है ।

1. **Secretariat :** Provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles.

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES:

Handloom Industries :

2. **Handloom subsidy :**

2.01. **Special rebate on handloom cloth :** A Market Devlopment Assistance Scheme has been formulated and being implemented from 1.4.89 as an alternative to Special rebate scheme. Under this scheme, assistance is provided to handloom sector linked with performance of the organisation. The asistance is on the basis of 8% of the average turnover of the handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments for the past 3 years or on the basis of average rebate assistance received/receivable by the organisation and shared equally by the State and Central Govt.

2.02. **Subsidy on Janata Cloth :** The Janata Cloth Scheme is currently implemented in 19 states and one Union Territory. Approximately, 3 lakh looms are at present engaged in the production of janata cloth in the country. Since the inception of the scheme and upto 31.3.91 around 4787 million sq. metres of janata cloth was produced in the handloom sector. The target for janata cloth production for 1991-92 as well as 1992-93 has been fixed at 450 million sq. metres. The rate of subsidy payable on production of janata cotton cloth is Rs.3.40 per sq. metre. The subsidy payable on production of woolen janata cloth is Rs.13.60 per sq. metre. During 1990-91 500 million sq. metres were produced.

2.03. **Others :** Includes provision for payment to North Eastern Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation/National Handloom Development Corporation/Rehabilitation Industries Corporation towards rebate on Handloom Cloth; Special rebate/MDA; rebate on handloom cloth the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives.

3. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms :** The provisions covers for Grants to Handloom Weavers for purchase/modernisation/renovation to looms. The other Schemes are as under :-

(i) Grants for Works Shed cum-Housing Schemes for handloom Weavers.

(ii) Grants for setting up Enforcement Machinery; package scheme for Handloom Weavers;

(iii) Organisation Development Package Assistance to Handloom Weavers.

4. **Other Handloom Schemes :** The provision here covers administrative expenditure of the Office of Development Commissioner Handicrafts, Research and Development, assistance for setting up of Marketing Complex and yarn procurement, administration of Weavers Service Centre, Institute of Handloom Technology, rebate on handloom cloth, welfare package schemes for weavers, scheme for quality production and marketing of Handloom products of isolated and hill areas, scheme for Handloom Exports, and grant of Margin Money to Destitute Weavers, Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments and for construction for Weavers Service Centre and Indian Institute of Handloom Technology.

Handicraft Industries

5. **Other Handicrafts Schemes :** This provision covers administration of All India Handicrafts Board; Training and Extension; Design and Technical Development of various major crafts like Carpet, art, metal wares etc. Marketing and Service Extension; Exhibitions and Publicity, economic crafts, Research Surveys and Marketing Studies; Setting up of Common Facility Centres/Raw Material Depots; Export Promotion Regulation; Welfare and other Schemes; Wool Development Board; assistance to NEHHDC; Investment in State Handicrafts Corporations/Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Societies, Building for Crafts Museum and Institute of Carpet Technology and Handicrafts Bhavan; and payment to STC for HHEC.

6. **रेशम कीट पालन :** इसमें संसद के अधिनियम 1948 का (56) द्वारा गठित केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के प्रशासन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसार बोर्ड को सौंपे गए कार्य काफी व्यापक है और इनमें रेशम कीट पालन के समन्वित विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उद्योग के सभी पहलू तथा इसके नियंत्रणाधीन रेशम उद्योग शामिल है। अन्य बातों के अलावा, यह बोर्ड वैज्ञानिक, तकनीकी और आर्थिक अनुसंधान करने/सहायता देने और प्रोत्साहित करने और उच्च स्तरों पर विभागीय कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने और परिक्षण करने, ग्रेड निर्धारित करने, रेशम के उत्पादों का युक्तियुक्त विपणन, सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े इकटठे करने, कच्चे रेशम, रेशम की वस्तुओं आदि के आयात और निर्यात सहित रेशम उद्योग के विकास से संबंधित नीति विषयक सभी मामलों पर केन्द्र सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। इस व्यवस्था में कृषि-आधारित कुटीर उद्योग अर्थात रेशम कीट पालन भी शामिल है।

7. **अन्य रेशम-उद्योग योजनाएं :** इस व्यवस्था में रेशम और कला-रेशम मिल अनुसंधान संघ को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं।

विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग

8. **अन्य विद्युत चालित करघा योजनाएं :** इस व्यवस्था में वस्त्रोद्योग अनुसंधान संघ, श्रम कल्याण, सहकारीकरण, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के बन्द होने से फालतू हुए कामगारों के लिए सहकारी बनाना और विद्युत-करघा संकेंद्रित क्षेत्रों के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे संबंधी सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए अनुदान शामिल हैं।

उपभोक्ता उद्योग

9. **जूट/कपास के लिए कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य :** इसमें भारतीय जूट निगम और भारतीय कपास निगम को उनकी कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के कारण हुई हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था है।

10 **कपड़े/जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में अदायगियां :** इसके अन्तर्गत वस्त्रोद्योग समिति द्वारा संग्रह किए गए उपकर में से समिति को अदायगी करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि समिति निर्यात के लिए निर्धारित वस्त्रों और वस्त्र निर्माण मशीनरी का निरीक्षण जहाज में लदान से पहले कर सके। इसमें जूट पर उपकर के संग्रह के एवज में जूट से बनी वस्तुओं संबंधी विकास परिषद को अदायगी करने के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

11. **वस्त्र आयुक्त :** वस्त्र आयुक्त, वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास की देखभाल करता है और इसमें वस्त्रोद्योग के सभी पहलू जैसे कि लक्ष्य, उत्पादन, नई/अतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस प्रदान करना, विभिन्न मिलों को कपास का आवंटन, वस्त्रों, कच्चे माल की पूर्ति और वितरण, मशीनरी का आयात, वस्त्रों का निर्यात, कीमतों की मानिटरिंग आदि शामिल है।

12. **वस्त्रोद्योग के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः वस्त्र अनुसंधान संघों को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है।

12.01. **वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए अनुदान :** इसमें वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन निधि में अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था है। चूंकि यह योजना न्यायनिर्णयनाधीन है इसलिए एक मामूली व्यवस्था की गई है।

13. **जूट आयुक्त :** जूट आयुक्त, भारत में जूट उद्योग के विकास और जूट मिल संबंधी मशीनरी के विकास की देखभाल करता है। यह, जूट वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 और जूट (लाइसेंसिंग और नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1961 को भी प्रशासित करता है।

14. **जूट के विकास के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यतः भारतीय जूट उद्योग अनुसंधान संघ को अनुदान देने और अधिग्रहीत/राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अदायगियां करने के लिए व्यवस्था है। इसमें जूट कार्यक्रमों के वित्तपोषण के लिये जूट विशेष विकास निधि से की जाने वाली व्यवस्था भी सम्मिलित है।

15. **जूट विकास निधि को/से अन्तरण :** इसका संबंध विशेष जूट विकास निधि के अंतर्गत चलाए जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों के लिए जमा खाते से दी जाने वाली आवश्यक निधि से है।

16. **ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता :** इसके अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और बिन्नी एण्ड कं० को ब्याज संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है।

नागरिक पूर्ति

17. **मिल के बने कंट्रोल के कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता :** आर्थिक सहायता की स्कीम का ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है।

6. **Sericulture :** The provision includes administration of Central Silk Board which was constituted by an Act of parliament (LXI) of 1948. The functions assigned to the Board as per Section 8 of the Act are comprehansive and cover all aspects of the Industry for ensuring co-orated development of Sericulture and Silk Industry under its control. Among other things, the Board is responsible for undertaking/assisting and encouraging Scientific, Technical and Economic Research, provide training to departmental personnel at higher levels and undertake testing, grading, rational marketing of Sericulture products, collection of Statistical data, advising Central Government on all matters of policies concerning development of Silk Industry including Import and Export of Raw Silk Goods etc. The provision also includes an agro-based Cottage Industry i.e. Sericulture.

7. **Other Sericulture Schemes :** The provision include grants to Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association.

Powerloom Industries

8. **Other Powerloom Schemes :** The provision include grants to Textiles Research Associations, Labour Welfare, Co-operatisation, formation of Co-operative for workers rendered surplus by the closure of PSUs and for providing infrastructure facility for powerloom concentrated areas.

CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

9. **Price Support Operations for Jute/Cotton :** Provision is for reimbursement of losses incurred by the Jute Corporation of India and Cotton Corporation of India in their price support operations.

10. **Payments against Cess Collections on Textiles/Jute :** Provide for payment to Textiles committee from out of the cess collected by the committee for enabling it to undertake preshipment inspection of textiles and textile machinery meant for export and payment to Development Council for Jute Manufactures against collection of cess on Jute.

11. **Textile Commissioner :** Textile Commissioner looks after the development of textile industry including all aspects of textile industry targets, production, licensing new/additional capacity, allocation of cotton to various mills, supply and distribution of textiles, raw materials, import of machinery, export of textiles monitoring price etc.

12. **Other programmes for development of textiles :** Provides mainly for grants to various textile research associations.

12.01. **Grants for Textile Export Promotion** : Provides for grant to the Textile Export Promotion fund. Since the scheme is under adjudication, a nominal provision has been made in.

13. **Jute Commissioner :** Jute Commissioner looks after the development of jute industry in India and development of jute mill machinery. He also administers the Jute Textile(control) order, 1956 and the Jute (Licensing and Control) order, 1961.

14. **Other programmes for development of jute :** Provides mainly for grants to Indian Jute Industry Research Association and payments in respect of Jute companies acquired/nationalised. Also includes provision from Jute Special Development Fund for financing Jute programmes.

15. **Transfer to/from Jute Development Fund:-** This relates to the amounts required for the programmes under the Special Jute Development Fund, from the Deposit account.

16. **Interest subsidies**:- are provided to National Textile Corporation, and Binny & Co.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

17. **Subsidy on Mill-made Controlled Cloth:-**The details of the subsidy scheme have been given above.

18. **सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश :** इसमें रूग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 27 (1), वस्त्र उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1983 की धारा 5 (1) के अन्तर्गत अदायगी और जूट कंपनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम की धारा 25(i) के अंतर्गत अदायगी शामिल है ।

19. **सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण :** इसमें एन. ई. एच. एच. डी. सी, बी. आई. सी., एन. जे. एम. सी., एल्गिन मिल्स, कानपुर टेक्सटाइल मिल्स और बर्डस जूट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लि० को कार्यशील पूंजी प्रदान करने और नकद हानियों की प्रतिपूर्ति करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

20. **स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना-सहकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में श्रम पुनर्वास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ऋण :** राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम, ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपोरेशन, भारतीय जूट निगम और राष्ट्रीय वस्त्रोद्योग निगम लिमिटेड को श्रम पुनर्वास योजनाओं/स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजनाओं के लिए 21.25 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

21. **सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में निवेश :** इसमें सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को उनकी नई और चल रही योजनाओं की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए इक्विटी और ऋण की व्यवस्था की गई है । इन उद्यमों को दिए जाने वाले बजट समर्थन का इक्विटी और ऋणवार ब्यौरा तथा आन्तरिक और बजट बाहय संसाधनों का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड I में दिया गया है।

21.01 **राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम :** राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम को राज्य हथकरघा सोसायटियों के प्रयास को अनुपूरित करके और अन्य एजेंसियों आदि के विपणन प्रयासों में वृद्धि करके हथकरघा बुनकरों को सूत (यार्न), रंग और अन्य निविष्टियां मुहैय्या कराने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है ।

21.02 **राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम :** राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ली गई रुग्ण मिलों के कार्यों के प्रबन्ध के लिए की गई थी । निगम 124 मिलों का संचालन कर रहा है, जिनकी स्थापित क्षमता 3.87 करोड़ तकलियां और 48600 करघे है । रूग्ण मिलों को कार्यक्षम बनाने के लिए उनके आधुनिकीकरण और विस्तार के लिए भी विभिन्न योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

21.03 **ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन :** ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन की दो ऊनी मिलें, अर्थात् कानपुर वूलन मिल्स, कानपुर और न्यू एगटन वूलन मिल्स, धारीवाल है ।

21.04 **राष्ट्रीय जूट विनिर्माता निगम :** इसकी स्थापना 6 राष्ट्रीयकृत जूट मिलों को चलाने के लिए की गई थी । इन मिलों के नवीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य भी आरंभ किया गया है ।

21.05 **राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम (एन.सी.डी.सी.) :** एन.सी.डी.सी. को ऋण इसलिए दिया जाता है ताकि वह बीवर्स कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल की शेयर पूंजी में हिस्सा लेने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को पुनः ऋण दे सके ।

21.06 **हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम :** हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम को राज्य व्यापार निगम से अलग कर दिया गया था और इसके शेयरों को अंतरित कर दिया गया था तथा इसकी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए वर्ष 1992-93 के वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय के बजट में हथकरघा और हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम के लिए राशि की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

18. **Non-Plan Investments in Public Enterprises:-** Include payment under sections 27(1) of the Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, section 5(1) of Textile Undertaking (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 and payment under section 25 (i) of Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act.

19. **Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises :-** The provision is made for reimbursement of Cash losses and for providing working Capital requirements of NEHHDC, NTC, BIC, NJMC, Elgin Mills, Cawnpur Textile Mills and Birds Jute and Export Ltd.

20. **Loans for implementation of Labour Rehabilitation Schemes in PSUs- voluntary Retirement Scheme :** Non-Plan loan of Rs.21.25 crores have been provided for Labour Rehabilitation Schemes/Voluntary Retirement Schemes to National Jute Manufactures Corporation, British India Corporation, Jute Corporation of India and National Textile Corporation Ltd.

21. **Investments in Public sector undertakings :** Provides for equity and loans to Public Sector Undertakings to meet their new and continuing schemes. The equity and loan-wise break-up of the budget support to these enterprises, and the I.E.B.R., are given in the Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

21.01 **National Handloom Development Corporation:** National Handloom Development Corporation has been entrusted with the task of supplying yarn, dyes and other inputs to handloom workers by supplementing the efforts of State Handloom Societies, augmenting the marketing efforts of other agencies etc.

21.02 **National Textile Corporation:** National Textile Corporation was set up to manage affairs of the sick textiles mills taken over by the Government. The corporation runs 124 mills with an installed capacity of 3.87 million spindles and 48600 looms. Various schemes for modernisation and expansion of the sick mills to make them viable concerns are also being implemented.

21.03 **British India Corporation:** British India Corporation owns two woollen mills, namely Cawnpur Woollen Mills, Kanpur and New Egetton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal.

21.04 **National Jute Manufactures Corporation:** National Jute Manufactures Corporation was set up to run the six nationalised jute mills. Schemes for modernisation and renovation of these mills have also been taken up.

21.05 **National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC):-** Loan to NCDC is for relending to the State Governments for participation in the share capital of Weavers' Cooperative spinning mills.

21.06 **Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation**: Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation was delinked from State Trading Corporation and shares were transferred and for this an amount has been provided to Handloom & Handicrafts Export Corporation for meeting the liabilities in the Ministry of Textiles budget for the year 1992-93.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.78

शहरी विकास और आवास Urban Development and Housing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		193.65	102.26	295.91	169.04	96.88	265.92	121.09	108.00	229.09
पूंजी	*Capital*		*112.32*	*71.08*	*183.40*	*138.94*	*44.82*	*183.76*	*175.58*	*57.40*	*232.98*
जोड़	**Total**		**305.97**	**173.34**	**479.31**	**307.98**	**141.70**	**449.68**	**296.67**	**165.40**	**462.07**
1. सचिवालय-सामान्य सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - General Services	2052	0.35	4.41	4.76	0.55	4.63	5.18	0.50	4.71	5.21
शहरी विकास	**Urban Development**										
2. नगर एवं ग्राम आयोजना संगठन	2. Town & Country Planning Organisation	2217	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.32	1.32	...	1.34	1.34
3. राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र	3. National Capital Region	2217	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.36	0.36
		4217	14.00	...	14.00	12.50	...	12.50	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*14.00*	*0.33*	*14.33*	*12.50*	*0.33*	*12.83*	*10.00*	*0.36*	*10.36*
4. राज्य राजधानी क्षेत्रों का विकास	*4. Development of State Capital Regions*										
4. 01 वृहद् बम्बई विकास योजना	4.01 Greater Bombay Development Scheme	3601	...	7.50	7.50	...	4.00	4.00	...	7.50	7.50
5. छोटे और मध्यम नगरों का समेकित विकास	5. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	2217	1.50	...	1.50	1.30	...	1.30	0.75	...	0.75
		7601	13.25	...	13.25	11.50	...	11.50	12.00	...	12.00
		7602	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*15.00*	...	*15.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*	*13.00*	...	*13.00*
6. शहरी परिवहन सहायता निधि	6. Urban Transport Consortium Fund	2217	4.90	...	4.90	0.98	...	0.98	0.98	...	0.98
		7601	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		7602	0.05	...	0.05	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़		*Total*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
7. अन्य शहरी विकास योजनाएं	7. Other Urban Development Schemes	2217	2.50	1.35	3.85	1.60	1.43	3.03	4.20	1.25	5.45
		3601	22.75	...	22.75	19.80	...	19.80	12.00	...	12.00
		3602	0.20	...	0.20	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*25.45*	*1.35*	*26.80*	*21.55*	*1.43*	*22.98*	*16.35*	*1.25*	*17.60*
आवास	**Housing**										
8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन	8. National Buildings Organization	2216	1.28	0.59	1.87	1.50	0.73	2.23	2.00	0.55	2.55
9. सम्पदा निदेशालय	9. Directorate of Estates	2216	...	17.47	17.47	...	14.66	14.66	...	17.47	17.47
10. सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	*10. Govt Residential Buildings*										
10. 01 निर्माण	10.01 Construction										
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	4216	30.00	14.10	44.10	28.20	7.34	35.54	20.00	8.00	28.00
राष्ट्रपति एस्टेट	President Estates	4216	...	3.48	3.48	...	2.16	2.16	...	3.30	3.30
लोक सभा/राज्य सभा	Lok sabha/Rajya Sabha	4216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.41	0.41
कला और संस्कृति	Art and Culture	4216	0.76	...	0.76	0.10	...	0.10	0.34	...	0.34
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	4216	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	1.75	...	1.75
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour & Employment	4216	2.20	...	2.20	0.34	...	0.34	2.96	...	2.96
पशु-पालन	Animal Husbandry	4216	0.30	...	0.30	0.20	...	0.20	0.16	...	0.16
डेरी विकास	Dairy Development	4216	0.11	...	0.11	0.01	...	0.01	0.16	...	0.16
वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	4216	...	...	...	0.07	...	0.07	...	...	...
खानें	Mines	4216	1.75	...	1.75	4.81	...	4.81	2.40	...	2.40
गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4216	0.30	...	0.30	0.01	...	0.01	0.30	...	0.30
औद्योगिक विकास	Industrial Development	4216	0.15	...	0.15	0.05	...	0.05	0.15	...	0.15
अन्य संचार सेवाएं	Other Communication Services	4216	1.24	...	1.24	0.20	...	0.20	0.25	...	0.25
भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	Survey of India	4216	1.50	...	1.50	4.00	...	4.00	0.50	...	0.50
भारतीय मौसम विभाग	Indian Meteorological Department	4216	1.40	...	1.40	1.00	...	1.00	1.82	...	1.82
पूर्ति-अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	Supply - Other Scientific Services	4216	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
कृषि	Agriculture	4216	...	...	...	0.22	...	0.22	...	...	...
लेखा परीक्षा	Audit	4216	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.14	5.14	...	5.00	5.00
विदेश विभाग	External Affairs	4216	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.07	0.07	...	0.10	0.10
वित्त	Finance	4216	...	25.01	25.01	...	22.00	22.00	...	29.69	29.69
गृह मंत्रालय	Home Affairs	4216	...	1.68	1.68	...	1.12	1.12	...	2.50	2.50
नौवहन	Shipping	4216	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	Personnel & Training	4216	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.66	0.66	...	0.60	0.60
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing	4216	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.33	0.33	...	0.30	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*42.72*	*50.08*	*92.80*	*42.22*	*38.82*	*81.04*	*30.79*	*49.90*	*80.69*
10.02 बड़े और लघु निर्माण कार्य	10.02 Major & Minor Works	2216	...	3.50	3.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	3.50	3.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
10.03 अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत	10.03 Maintenance & Repairs	2216	...	64.32	64.32	...	63.61	63.61	...	69.72	69.72
10.04 अन्य मदें	10.04 Other items	2216	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.57	1.57	...	1.24	1.24
जोड़-सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतें	**Total Govt. Residential Buildings**		**42.72**	**119.11**	**161.83**	**42.22**	**108.50**	**150.72**	**30.79**	**124.36**	**155.15**
11. अन्य आवासीय योजनाएं	11. Other Housing Schemes	2216	7.52	0.29	7.81	5.50	0.10	5.60	3.00	0.36	3.36
		3601	0.54	...	0.54	0.45	...	0.45	2.15	...	2.15
		3602	0.26	...	0.26	0.25	...	0.25	0.05	...	0.05
		4216	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	3.50	...	3.50
जोड़		*Total*	*13.32*	*0.29*	*13.61*	*11.20*	*0.10*	*11.30*	*8.70*	*0.36*	*9.06*
12. नेहरू रोजगार योजना	12. Nehru Rozgar Yojana	2052	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3475	57.00	...	57.00	52.00	...	52.00	38.50	...	38.50
		3601	55.50	...	55.50	49.50	...	49.50	32.00	...	32.00
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*113.00*	...	*113.00*	*101.80*	...	*101.80*	*70.80*	...	*70.80*
13. शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार उत्पन्न करने की योजना	13. Scheme for employment generation for educated in urban localities	3475	1.90	...	1.90	1.90	...	1.90	0.85	...	0.85
		3601	0.09	...	0.09	0.09	...	0.09	0.10	...	0.10
		3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
जल पूर्ति तथा सफाई	**Water Supply and Sanitation**										
14. शहरी जल पूर्ति तथा मल निकासी	14. Urban Water Supply & Sewerage	2215	36.60	...	36.60	33.16	...	33.16	23.51	...	23.51
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
		3602	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*36.85*	...	*36.85*	*33.16*	...	*33.16*	*23.51*	...	*23.51*
15. सरकारी उद्यमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण/इक्विटी	15. Non-plan loans/equity to Public Enterprises										
15.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	15.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	6216	...	10.00	10.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	7.50	7.50
		4216	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*15.00*	*15.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*
15.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि.	15.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	6216	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	...	*16.00*	*16.00*	...	*6.00*	*6.00*	...	*7.50*	*7.50*
16. आवास विकास वित्त निगम को आयोजना भिन्न ऋण	16. Non-plan loan to Housing Development Finance Corporation	6216	...	5.00	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	*17. Investment in Public Enterprises*	*4215*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*5.00*	...	*5.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*
		4216	27.50	...	27.50	32.50	...	32.50	25.01	...	25.01
		4217	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	3.00	...	3.00
		6215	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.00	...	45.00
		6216	...	...	...	25.50	...	25.50	42.01	...	42.01
जोड़		*Total*	*37.00*	...	*37.00*	*67.50*	...	*67.50*	*119.02*	...	*119.02*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***305.97***	***173.34***	***479.31***	***307.98***	***141.70***	***449.68***	***296.67***	***165.40***	***462.07***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
17.01 आवास और नगर विकास निगम	17.01 Housing & Urban Development Corporation	22216	26.00	300.00	326.00	26.00	300.00	326.00	20.00	400.00	420.00
		22216	...	...	...	25.50	...	25.50	39.00	...	39.00
		22215	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	49.00	...	49.00
		22217	4.50	...	4.50	4.50	...	4.50	3.00	...	3.00
जोड़		*Total*	*35.50*	*300.00*	*335.50*	*61.00*	*300.00*	*361.00*	*111.00*	*400.00*	*511.00*
17.02 हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफेब लि.	17.02 Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd.	22216	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	0.02	...	0.02
	17.03 Housing Development Finance Corprn	22216	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00	8.00	...	8.00
जोड़		*Total*	*37.00*	*300.00*	*337.00*	*67.50*	*300.00*	*367.50*	*119.02*	*400.00*	*519.02*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. जल पूर्ति और सफाई	1. Water Supply & Sanitation	22215	41.85	...	41.85	38.16	...	38.16	72.51	...	72.51
2. आवास	2. Housing	22216	72.10	300.00	372.10	98.90	300.00	398.90	97.72	400.00	497.72
3. शहरी विकास	3. Urban Development	22217	63.95	...	63.95	52.55	...	52.55	43.35	...	43.35
4. सचिवालय सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Secretariat - General Services	32052	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.50	...	0.50
5. अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	5. Other General Economic Services	13475	114.80	...	114.80	103.80	...	103.80	71.80	...	71.80
जोड़	**Total**		**293.25**	**300.00**	**593.25**	**293.96**	**300.00**	**593.96**	**285.88**	**400.00**	**685.88**

*इस मांग में अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्यों पर परिव्यय के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल नहीं है ।

Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Deptts. included in this Demand

22216	12.72	...	12.72	14.02	...	14.02	10.79	...	10.79

1. इसके अन्तर्गत, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय के सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है ।

2. नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन एक तकनीकी, परामर्शदात्री और समन्वयकारी संगठन है और इसका संबंध नगरीय तथा क्षेत्रीय स्थल

1. The provision is for expenditure on Secretariat of the Ministry of Urban Development.

2. Town and Country Planning Organisation is a technical, advisory and consultative organisation and is concerned with urban

संबंधी आयोजन से है । यह संगठन राज्य सरकारों के उनकी शहरी और देहाती आयोजना विषयक गतिविधियों को आयोजित करने और उनके संबंध में कानून बनाने में भी मदद करता है ।

3. इसमें राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र आयोजन बोर्ड को दिये जाने वाले अंशदान के लिए व्यवस्था सम्मिलित है जो दिल्ली में प्रवसन को सीमित कम करने के उद्देश्य से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र और पड़ौसी राज्यों की परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करती है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रेटर बम्बई में शहरी नवीकरण तथा गंदी बस्तियों के विकास की योजनाओं पर व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

5. शहरी विकास के निधिकरण और प्रबंध से संबंधित समग्र नीति के एक भाग के रूप में, छोटे और दरम्याने कस्बों का एकीकृत विकास एक सतत स्कीम है जिसके अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यों को समान ऋण सहायता उपलब्ध करती है ।

6. इसके अन्तर्गत शहरी परिवहन के सुधार के लिए अध्ययन और सर्वेक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

7. इनके अंतर्गत शहरी बुनियादी सेवा स्कीमों, स्थानीय निकायों के लिए अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण कार्यों तथा यू.एन.सी.एच.एस. को दिये जाने वाले अंशदान से संबंधित व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसके साथ ही इसमें दिल्ली शहरी कला आयोग तथा राष्ट्रीय शहरी-कार्य संस्थान हेतु अनुदान सहायता भी सम्मिलित है ।

8. राष्ट्रीय भवन संगठन ग्रामीण आवास सहित भवन निर्माण संबंधी अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देता है और उसके अनुप्रयोग को इस आशय से प्रोत्साहित करता है कि निर्माण की लागत में कमी आए और भवनों की गुणवत्ता तथा भवनों के निर्माण की किस्म में सुधार लाया जा सके ।

9. सम्पदा निदेशालय कार्यालय के लिए स्थान और सामान्य आवासन पूल में रिहायशी आवास का आवंटन करने, सरकारी आवास बस्तियों में दुकानों के आवंटित करने और सरकारी होस्टलों, विज्ञान भवन, मावलंकर हाल तथा केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये विभिन्न शहरों में स्थित अवकाश गृहों का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

10. इसके अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी भवनों तथा राष्ट्रपति भवन के मुख्य निर्माण कार्यों, लघु निर्माण कार्य, मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, सज्जा व्यवस्थापन किराया, पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्य, पट्टे के प्रभारों की व्यवस्था है ।

11. इसके अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण आवास पर व्यय तथा विकासात्मक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विभिन्न एजेन्सियों को तकनीकी सहायता तथा केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी आवास कल्याण संगठन भवन निर्माण सामग्री और प्रौद्योगिकी उन्नयन परिषद तथा रात्रि आवास योजना को सहायता हेतु प्रारम्भिक पूंजी की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

12 और 13. नेहरू रोजगार योजना,जो वर्ष 1989-90 में प्रारम्भ की गयी थी का उद्देश्य शहरों में रहने वाले निर्धन लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना है । इसके अंतर्गत चालू मजदूरी योजनाओं लघु उद्यम स्कीमों और आश्रय-स्थलों के उन्नयन से संबंधित स्कीमों के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है।शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित लोगों के लिये रोजगार सृजित करने की स्कीम, योजना का एक नया घटक है ।

14. भारत सरकार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जलपूर्ति और स्वच्छता कार्यक्रमों के तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय लोक-स्वास्थ्य तथा पर्यावरणात्मक इंजीनियरी संगठन के माध्यम से सहायता और तकनीकी मार्ग दर्शन प्रदान करती है । इस व्यवस्था में प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना, व्यवहार्यता अध्ययनों, कार्यक्रमों के मूल्यांकन, अनुवीक्षण तथा प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं शामिल है । इसमें शहरी जल आपूर्ति स्कीमों तथा मैला ढोने वालों की मुक्ति के लिये कम लागत वाली सफाई संबन्धी स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है ।

15. इसमें केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारी समूह बीमा योजनाओं की निधियों से हडको को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण सहायता (संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 7.50 करोड़ रुपए) की व्यवस्था है। संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में आयोजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत हुडको को विदेशी सहायता देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और इसे नीचे पैराग्राफ 17 में बताया गया है ।

16. एच डी एफ सी को विदेशी सहायता देने के लिए प्रावधान है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गई है।

17. इसके अन्तर्गत अपना पूंजी आधार बढ़ाने के लिए हुडको में निवेश करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि यह आवास और शहरी आधारिक संरचना परियोजना को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए खुले बाजार से अधिक संसाधन जुटा सके । इसमें हुडको और एच डी एफ सी को विदेशी सहायता देने की व्यवस्था भी शामिल है । इसमें हुडको द्वारा अपनी गतिविधियों को वित्त पोषित करने हेतु जारी करने के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपए की आई ई बी आर व्यवस्था भी शामिल है ।

and regional planning. It also guides the State Governments in organising their town and country planning activities and in formulating allied legislation.

3. The provision includes contribution to National Capital Region Planning Board which finances Projects in NCR and neighbouring States with the objective of limiting / reducing migration to Delhi.

4. This provision includes expenditure on urban renewal and slum development schemes in Greater Bombay.

5. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns is a continuing scheme as a part of the overall strategy for funding and managing urban growth. Central Government provides matching loan assistance to the States for this purpose.

6. The provision is intended for studies and surveys for improvement of urban transport.

7. The provision is for expenditure on urban basic services schemes, research and training activities for local bodies and contribution to the UNCHS. The provision also includes grant assistance to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and National Institute of Urban Affairs.

8. National Buildings Organisation promotes buildings research and its application with the objective of effecting reduction in cost and improvement in the quality of building and house construction including rural housing.

9. Directorate of Estates is responsible for allotment of office and residential accommodation in general pool, shops in Government housing colonies and management of Government hostels, Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and holiday homes for Central Government employees at various cities.

10. The provision includes expenditure on major/minor works, repairs and maintenance, furnishings, rents, capital construction works, lease charges on Government residential buildings and Rashtrapati Bhavan.

11. The provision includes expenditure on rural housing and rendering technical assistance to various agencies for developmental works besides, seed capital for Central Government Employees Housing Welfare Organisation, assistance to Building Material and Technology Promotion Council and Night Shelter Scheme.

12 & 13. Nehru Rozgar Yojana, which was launched in 1989-90, aims at providing employment opportunities for the urban poor. The provision includes expenditure on ongoing wage employment schemes, micro enterprises schemes and shelter upgradation schemes. The scheme for employment generation for the educated in urban localities, is a new component of the Yojana.

14. Government of India provides assistance and technical guidance to the States and union territories for formulation and implementation of water supply and sanitation programmes through Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation. The provision includes expenditure on pilot projects, feasibility studies, evaluation of programmes, monitoring and management and training schemes. The provision also covers expenditure on urban water supply schemes and schemes of low cost sanitation for liberation of scavengers.

15. The provision is for non-plan loan assistance to HUDCO from Central Govt. Employees Group Insurance Scheme funds (Rs. 5.00 crores in RE 1991-92 and Rs. 7.50 crores in Budget Estimates 1992-93). The provisions for passing on external assistance to HUDCO have been made under Plan heads in Revised Estimates 1991-92 and Budget Estimates 1992-93 and described in para 17 below.

16. The provisions are for passing on external assistance to HDFC. Provision in RE 91-92 & BE 92-93 have been made under Plan heads.

17. This includes provision for investment in HUDCO to expand its capital base so that it can raise more resources from the open market to finance housing and urban infrastructure projects. It includes provision for passing on external assistance to HUDCO and HDFC. It also includes IEBR provision of Rs. 400 crores for issuing bonds by HUDCO to finance its activities.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.79

लोक निर्माण कार्य **Public Works**

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

	बजट 1991-92 Budget	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised	बजट 1992-93 Budget

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		1.65	105.10	106.75	1.93	114.44	116.37	2.00	104.81	106.81
पूंजी	*Capital*		*46.37*	*50.00*	*96.37*	*43.17*	*48.10*	*91.27*	*47.45*	*51.50*	*98.95*
जोड़	**Total**		**48.02**	**155.10**	**203.12**	**45.10**	**162.54**	**207.64**	**49.45**	**156.31**	**205.76**
लोक निर्माण	**Public Works**										
1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग	1. Central Public Works Deptt.	2059	1.65	30.31	31.96	1.93	38.73	40.66	2.00	28.54	30.54
2. गैर-आवासीय इमारतों का रख-रखाव और मरम्मत	2. Maintenance and Repairs including minor works	2059	...	73.50	73.50	...	74.42	74.42	...	74.97	74.97
3. *कार्यालय इमारतों का निर्माण*	3. Construction of Office Buildings										
3.01 लेखा परीक्षा	3.01 Audit	4059	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00	...	6.00	6.00
3.02 वित्त (राजस्व)	3.02 Finance (Revenue)	4059	...	18.19	18.19	...	15.68	15.68	...	19.55	19.55
3.03 गृह मंत्रालय	3.03 Home Affairs	4059	...	1.10	1.10	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.60	0.60
3.04 शहरी विकास	3.04 Urban Development	4059	5.00	15.13	20.13	11.00	16.99	27.99	5.00	19.05	24.05
3.05 लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	3.05 Stationery & Printing	4059	...	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.25	0.29	...	0.25	0.25
3.06 कार्मिक तथा प्रशिक्षण	3.06 Personnel & Training	4059	...	1.50	1.50	0.20	1.00	1.20	...	1.00	1.00
3.07 खानें	3.07 Mines	4059	5.25	...	5.25	4.00	...	4.00	3.10	...	3.10
3.08 गैर-परम्परागत ऊर्जा स्रोत	3.08 Non-Conventional Energy Sources	4059	0.67	...	0.67	0.30	...	0.30	0.32	...	0.32
3.09 अन्य संचार सेवाएं	3.09 Other Communication Services	4059	0.26	...	0.26	0.90	...	0.90	0.75	...	0.75
3.10 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी	3.10 Science & Technology	4059	...	...	...	0.17	...	0.17	...	...	...
3.11 पूर्ति - अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं	3.11 Supply - Other Scientific Services	4059	1.65	...	1.65	1.65	...	1.65	2.35	...	2.35
3.12 लोक सभा	3.12 Lok Sabha	4059	...	1.38	1.38	...	1.00	1.00	...	2.00	2.00
3.13 विदेशी मामले	3.13 External Affairs	4059	...	1.00	1.00	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40
3.14 उच्चतम न्यायालय	3.14 Agriculture	4059	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
3.15 श्रम	3.15 Labour	4059	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
3.16 पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और जहाजरानी	3.16 Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	4059	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...
3.17 सांख्यिकी	3.17 Statistics	4059	...	...	...	0.86	...	0.86	...	...	...
3.18 उच्चतम न्यायालय	3.18 Supreme Court	4059	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.68	2.68	...	2.65	2.65
जोड़-कार्यालय इमारतों का	**Total Construction of Office Bldgs.**		**12.83**	**46.50**	**59.33**	**19.48**	**44.60**	**64.08**	**11.52**	**51.50**	**63.02**
4. *अन्य गैर-रिहायशी इमारतों का निर्माण*	4. Construction of Other Non-residential Buildings										
4.01 शिक्षा	4.01 Education	4202	0.70	...	0.70	0.19	...	0.19	0.70	...	0.70
4.02 कला तथा संस्कृति	4.02 Arts & Culture	4202	7.90	...	7.90	3.37	...	3.37	5.66	...	5.66
4.03 स्वास्थ्य (केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना)	4.03 Health (Central Government Health Scheme)	4210	4.90	...	4.90	6.90	...	6.90	6.10	...	6.10
4.04 परिवार कल्याण	4.04 Family Welfare	4211	0.05	...	0.05	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...
4.05 श्रम तथा रोजगार	4.05 Labour and Employment	4250	8.83	...	8.83	3.33	...	3.33	9.38	...	9.38
4.06 फसल पालन	4.06 Crop Husbandry	4401	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	0.25	...	0.25
4.07 पशु पालन	4.07 Animal Husbandry	4403	1.55	...	1.55	0.60	...	0.60	1.30	...	1.30
4.08 डेयरी विकास	4.08 Dairy Development	4404	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
4.09 वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4.09 Forestry & Wildlife	4406	0.25	...	0.25	0.40	...	0.40	0.10	...	0.10
4.10 औद्योगिक विकास	4.10 Industrial Development	4885	1.50	...	1.50	2.00	...	2.00	1.50	...	1.50
4.11 नौवहन	4.11 Shipping	5052	3.80	...	3.80	1.00	...	1.00	4.06	...	4.06
4.12 भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	4.12 Survey of India	5425	2.00	...	2.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.50	...	3.50
4.13 भारतीय मौसम विभाग	4.13 Indian Meteorological Department	5455	1.60	...	1.60	2.00	...	2.00	3.18	...	3.18
4.14 पारिस्थितिक विज्ञान और पर्यावरण	4.14 Ecology & Environment	5425	0.10	...	0.10	0.50	...	0.50	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*33.54*	...	*33.54*	*23.69*	...	*23.69*	*35.91*	...	*35.91*
5. अन्य संगठन	5. Other Organisations	2059	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.29	1.29	...	1.30	1.30
6. *सरकारी उद्यमों में आयोजना-भिन्न निवेश*	*6. Investment in Public Enterprises*										
6.01 रा.भ.नि.नि. में इक्विटी	6.01 Equity in NBCC	4875	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	...
6.02 रा.भ.नि.नि. को ऋण	6.02 Loans to NBCC	6875	...	1.50	1.50	...	1.50	1.50	0.02	...	0.02
जोड़		*Total*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	...	*3.50*	*3.50*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*48.02*	*155.10*	*203.12*	*45.10*	*162.54*	*207.64*	*49.45*	*156.31*	*205.76*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
	1. National Building Construction Corporation		...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay*:-**										
1. लोक निर्माण कार्य	1. Public Works	32059	6.65	...	6.65	12.93	...	12.93	7.02	...	7.02
जोड़		*Total*	*6.65*	...	*6.65*	*12.93*	...	*12.93*	*7.02*	...	*7.02*
•इसमें इस मांग में शामिल अन्य मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए निर्माण कार्य पर परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है	*Excluding Works Outlay for other Ministries/Deptts. included in this Demand		41.37		41.37	32.13		32.13	42.43		42.43
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery & Printing		...		...	0.04		0.04	...		...
जोड़		**Total**	**41.37**	...	**41.37**	**32.17**	...	**32.17**	**42.43**	...	**42.43**

1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त सरकारी रिहाइशी भवनों और गैर-रिहाइशी भवनों का डिजाइन तैयार करने, उनका निर्माण और रख-रखाव करने के लिए एक प्रमुख अभिकरण है । इसमें देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्र सरकार के सामान्य पूल और अन्य सामान्य प्रयोजन की कार्यालियों की इमारतों के निर्माण पर व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है । यह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के निर्माण कार्यो और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के निमार्ण और मरम्मत का उत्तरदायित्व भी लेता है।

2. इसके अन्तर्गत पूरे देश में विद्यमान गैर-रिहायशी भवनों, जो केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सीधे नियंत्रण में है, के अनुरक्षण और मरम्मत के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

3 और 4 . इसमें विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की ओर से केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कार्यात्मक कार्यालय भवनों और अन्य गैर-रिहायशी भवनों के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

5. इसमें भूमि तथा विकास कार्यालय के स्थापना, जो दिल्ली में नजूल भूमि पट्टों के प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार है, पर व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है । इसमें राजघाट समाधि समिति को अनुदान सहायता के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल की गई है ।

6. इसमें राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम को, जो देश के बाहर निर्माण परियोजनाओं का कार्य कर रहा है, सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. Central Public Works Department is a primary agency for designing, construction and maintenance of all Central Government residential and non-residential buildings. The provision includes expenditure on construction of general pool and other general purposes office buildings of the Central Government in various parts of the country. It also undertakes construction works for Public Sector undertakings, construction and maintenance of National Highways etc.

2. Provision is for maintenance of and repairs to non-residential buildings all over the country, which are under the direct charge of the Central Public Works Department.

3 & 4. The provisions are for construction of functional office buildings and other non-residential buildings by the Central Public Works Department on behalf of various Ministries/Departments.

5. This covers establishment expenditure of the Land and Development Office which is responsible for administration of Nazul land leases in Delhi. It also includes provision for grant assistance to Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

6. The provision is for support to National Buildings Construction Corporation which is also involved in construction projects outside the country.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.80

लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण Stationery & Printing

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
	राजस्व Revenue		...	56.67	56.67	...	56.67	56.67	...	62.40	62.40
	पूंजी *Capital*		*0.10*	*3.70*	*3.80*	...	*2.60*	*2.60*	*0.10*	*2.00*	*2.10*
	जोड़ Total		**0.10**	**60.37**	**60.47**	...	**59.27**	**59.27**	**0.10**	**64.40**	**64.50**
1. मुद्रण तथा लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक	1. Controller of Printing and Stationery	2058	...	4.10	4.10	...	6.67	6.67	...	6.32	6.32
2. मुद्रणालय	2. Printing Presses	2058	...	5.86	5.86	...	7.51	7.51	...	1.33	1.33
		4058	0.10	3.70	3.80	...	2.60	2.60	0.10	2.00	2.10
3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक	3. Controller of Publications	2058	...	3.63	3.63	...	3.64	3.64	...	3.90	3.90
4. अन्य संगठन	4. Other Organisations	2058	...	43.03	43.03	...	38.79	38.79	...	50.79	50.79
		2202	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.06	0.06	...	0.06	0.06
जोड़		*Total*	...	*43.08*	*43.08*	...	*38.85*	*38.85*	...	*50.85*	*50.85*
कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**		**0.10**	**60.37**	**60.47**	...	**59.27**	**59.27**	**0.10**	**64.40**	**64.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay:-***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. लेखन सामग्री तथा मुद्रण	1. Stationery & Printing	32058	0.10	...	0.10	0.04	...	0.04	0.10	...	0.10
*मांग संख्या 79 में निर्माण कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था सहित	*inclusive of Works Outlay provided in Demand No. 79			...	...	0.04		0.04	...		...

1. लेखन सामग्री नियंत्रक देश तथा विदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के समस्त कार्यालयों के लिए लेखन सामग्री की खरीद और सप्लाई के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

2. सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाली प्रिंटिंग प्रैसों की संख्या 21 है । इसमें सरकारी छपाई का अधिकांश कार्य पूरा किया जाता है।

3. प्रकाशन नियंत्रक एक केन्द्रीयकृत संगठन है जो सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाने वाले पत्रों के स्टाक रखने, उनका वितरण करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

4. इसके अन्तर्गत विभाग का मुद्रण स्कंध, फार्म स्टोर, प्राइवेट पार्टियों के माध्यम से मुद्रण कार्य तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मुद्रणालय व्यय संबंधी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

1. Controller of Stationery is responsible for purchase and supply of stationery stores for all Central Government offices in the country and abroad.

2. There are twenty-one Government printing presses, which attend to bulk of Government printing job-work.

3. Controller of Publication is a core organisation to stock, distribute and sell Government publications.

4. Provision includes expenditure of the Printing Wing of the department, Form Stores, printing through private parties and Text Book Presses.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.81

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय Ministry of Water Resources

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries; are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		254.07	68.47	322.54	205.59	88.47	294.06	197.86	87.72	285.58
पूंजी	*Capital*		*48.73*	*2.60*	*51.33*	*47.61*	*8.60*	*56.21*	*42.14*	*2.60*	*44.74*
जोड़	**Total**		**302.80**	**71.07**	**373.87**	**253.20**	**97.07**	**350.27**	**240.00**	**90.32**	**330.32**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	3451	0.30	3.50	3.80	0.25	3.50	3.75	0.29	3.57	3.86
वृहद तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	**Major and Medium Irrigation**										
2. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	2. Central Water Commission	2701	16.95	21.43	38.38	8.87	21.72	30.59	8.83	21.56	30.39
		4701	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*17.45*	*21.43*	*38.88*	*9.37*	*21.72*	*31.09*	*10.83*	*21.56*	*32.39*
3. केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली	3. Central Soil & Materials Research Station, New Delhi	2701	2.23	1.44	3.67	1.64	1.42	3.06	3.60	1.39	4.99
		4701	0.77	...	0.77	0.77	...	0.77	0.64	...	0.64
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	*1.44*	*4.44*	*2.41*	*1.42*	*3.83*	*4.24*	*1.39*	*5.63*
4. केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र	4. Central Water and Power Research Station	2701	1.04	2.69	3.73	0.66	2.69	3.35	2.00	2.67	4.67
		4701	2.96	...	2.96	2.84	...	2.84	3.50	...	3.50
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	*2.69*	*6.69*	*3.50*	*2.69*	*6.19*	*5.50*	*2.67*	*8.17*
5. राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण	5. National Water Development Agency	2701	4.50	...	4.50	3.50	...	3.50	4.50	...	4.50
6. वृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं	6. Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation	2701	3.24	1.55	4.79	2.64	1.55	4.19	4.38	1.41	5.79
		3601	0.35	...	0.35	0.20	...	0.20	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*3.59*	*1.55*	*5.14*	*2.84*	*1.55*	*4.39*	*5.13*	*1.41*	*6.54*
7. सतलुज-यमुना लिंक नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता	7. Assistance for Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	3601	...	...	...	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00
8. राज्य आयोजना	8. State Plan										
8.01 विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	8.01 Special Central Assistance - Border Areas Development Programme	3601	27.80	...	27.80	27.80	...	27.80	...	...	...
जोड़ - वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई	**Total - Major and Medium Irrigation**		**60.34**	**27.11**	**87.45**	**49.42**	**47.38**	**96.80**	**30.20**	**47.03**	**77.23**
लघु सिंचाई	**Minor Irrigation**										
9. केन्द्रीय भू-गत जल बोर्ड	9. Central Ground Water Board	2702	39.33	18.25	57.58	37.50	18.30	55.80	43.23	17.83	61.06
		4702	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	1.00	...	1.00
जोड़		*Total*	*39.83*	*18.25*	*58.08*	*38.00*	*18.30*	*56.30*	*44.23*	*17.83*	*62.06*
10. भू-गत जल योजनाएं	10. Ground Water Schemes	3601	2.00	...	2.00	4.00	...	4.00	...	...	...
11. भूतल जल योजनाएं	11. Surface Water Schemes	3601	15.75	...	15.75	9.30	...	9.30	6.00	...	6.00
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.20	...	0.20	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*16.00*	...	*16.00*	*9.50*	...	*9.50*	*6.50*	...	*6.50*
जोड़ - लघु सिंचाई	**Total - Minor Irrigation**		**57.83**	**18.25**	**76.08**	**51.50**	**18.30**	**69.80**	**50.73**	**17.83**	**68.56**
12. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	12. Command Area Development	2705	2.20	...	2.20	1.20	...	1.20	3.00	...	3.00
		3601	83.80	...	83.80	85.30	...	85.30	83.00	...	83.00
		7601	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*88.00*	...	*88.00*	*88.50*	...	*88.50*	*88.00*	...	*88.00*
बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Flood Control**										
13. केन्द्रीय जल आयोग	13. Central Water Commission	2711	4.80	10.06	14.86	4.40	10.24	14.64	4.89	10.20	15.09
14. ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड	14. Brahmaputra Board	2711	8.50	...	8.50	11.50	...	11.50	7.50	...	7.50
15. गंडक नदी पर बगहा-चितौनी रेल एवं सड़क पुल का लागत हिस्सा	15. Sharing cost of Bagaha-Chitauni Rail-cum-Road bridge across river Gandak	2711	25.00	...	25.00	2.10	...	2.10	5.00	...	5.00
16. बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्य :	16. Flood Control and Anti-sea Erosion works:										
16.01 उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा बेसिन राज्यों में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रम	16.01 Flood Proofing Programmes in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States	3601	15.00	...	15.00	3.50	...	3.50	10.00	...	10.00
16.02 ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी	16.02 Brahmaputra Valley	7601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00
16.03 गंगा बाढ़ बेसिन राज्यों में सामरिक महत्व के बाढ़-नियंत्रण उपाय	16.03 Strategic Flood Proofing measures in Ganga Flood Basin States	7601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.04 राज्यों में समुद्र कटाव-रोधी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए सहायता	16.04 Assistance for Anti-Sea Erosion Works in States	7601	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	...	4.00	...	...	...
16.05 अन्य	16.05 Others	7601	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
जोड़		*Total*	*39.00*	*3.00*	*42.00*	*27.50*	*3.00*	*30.50*	*32.00*	*3.00*	*35.00*
17. बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं	17. Other Schemes of Flood Control	2711	1.03	...	1.03	1.03	...	1.03	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
17.01 गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग	17.01 Ganga Flood Control Commission	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.94	...	0.94
17.02 कोसी हाईडाम परियोजना का सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान	17.02 Survey & Investigation of Kosi High Dam Project	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.60	...	1.60
17.03 साझी नदियों पर भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त पर्यवेक्षण	17.03 Indo-Nepal Joint Observations on Common Rivers	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.35	...	2.35
17.04 तपईमुख/पगलोडिया परियोजनाएं	17.04 Tipaimukh Project/Pagladia Project	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00
17.05 बाढ़ नियंत्रण अन्य स्कीमें	17.05 Other Schemes of Flood Control	2711	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
21. पश्चिम कोसी नहर, डान नहर		3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		Total	*1.03*	...	*1.03*	*1.03*	...	*1.03*	*10.39*	...	*10.39*
जोड़ - बाढ़ नियंत्रण	**Total - Flood Control**		**78.33**	**13.06**	**91.39**	**46.53**	**13.24**	**59.77**	**59.78**	**13.20**	**72.98**
अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	**Other Transport Services**										
18. फरक्का बराज परियोजना	18. Farakka Barrage Project	3075	...	8.95	8.95	...	8.95	8.95	...	8.99	8.99
		5075	8.00	-0.40	7.60	8.00	-0.40	7.60	9.00	-0.40	8.60
जोड़		Total	*8.00*	*8.55*	*16.55*	*8.00*	*8.55*	*16.55*	*9.00*	*8.59*	*17.59*
19. जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य	19. Jalpapur Flood Control Works	3601	...	0.60	0.60	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
20. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के लिए आयोजना भिन्न ऋण	20. Non-Plan loan to Public Enterprises										
20.01 नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि.	20.01 National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	6701	...	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	...	...	...
21. सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises/ Financial Institutions	6701	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	...	...	...
		6705	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		Total	*10.00*	...	*10.00*	*9.00*	...	*9.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***302.80***	***71.07***	***373.87***	***253.20***	***97.07***	***350.27***	***240.00***	***90.32***	***330.32***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B.Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
21.01 नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि.	21.01 National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	12701	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	...	...	...
21.02 नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिए विशेष उधार खाते में अंशदान)	21.02 NABARD(Contribution to Special Loan Account for Command Area Development Programme)	12705	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
21.03 जल एवं विद्युत परामर्श सेवाएं (भारत) लि)	21.03 Water & Power Consultancy Services(Ind.) Ltd.	12701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		**10.00**	...	**10.00**	**9.00**	...	**9.00**	**2.00**	...	**2.00**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic services	13451	0.30	...	0.30	0.25	...	0.25	0.29	...	0.29
2. वृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई	2. Major and Medium Irrigation	12701	40.54	...	40.54	29.62	...	29.62	30.20	...	30.20
3. लघु सिंचाई	3. Minor Irrigation	12702	57.83	...	57.83	51.50	...	51.50	50.73	...	50.73
4. कमान क्षेत्र विकास	4. Command Area Development	12705	90.00	...	90.00	89.50	...	89.50	90.00	...	90.00
5. बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Flood Control	12711	78.33	...	78.33	46.53	...	46.53	59.78	...	59.78
6. अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	6. Other Transport Services	13075	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	9.00	...	9.00
जोड़		Total	*275.00*	...	*275.00*	*225.40*	...	*225.40*	*240.00*	...	*240.00*
राज्य आयोजनाएं	**State Plans**										
विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता - सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम	Special Central Assistance - Border Areas Development Programme	43601	27.80	...	27.80	27.80	...	27.80	...	...	...
जोड़	**TOTAL**		**302.80**	...	**302.80**	**253.20**	...	**253.20**	**240.00**	...	**240.00**

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के सचिवालय संबधी व्यय की व्यवस्था है। इस आयोजना परिव्यय की आवश्यकता विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त "राष्ट्रीय जल प्रबन्ध परियोजना" के लिए है, जिसके अन्तर्गत जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के जल प्रबन्ध एकक को और सुदृढ़ करने तथा मंत्रालय में मौजूदा विदेशी सहायता प्रभाग को बाह्य सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाओं आदि हेतु सहायता प्रवाह के मानीटरिंग के लिए मजबूत करने का प्रस्ताव है।

बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई:

2. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग** : राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से देश भर में सिंचाई, नौचालन और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के प्रयोजनों के लिए जल संसाधनों के नियंत्रण, अनुरक्षण तथा उपयोग हेतु स्कीमें शुरु करने, समन्वित करने तथा

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - This provides for Secretariat expenditure of Ministry of Water Resources. The Plan outlay is meant for World Bank aided "National Water Management Project" under which the Water Management Cell of the Ministry of Water Resources is proposed to be strengthened further and for strengthening the existing External Assistance Division in the Ministry for monitoring the flow of assistance for foreign aided project etc.

Major and Medium Irrigation:

2. **Central Water Commission** - It is charged with the responsibilities of giving advice in consultation with the State Governments concerned on initiating, coordinating and furthering

उन्हें और आगे बढ़ाने के बारे में सलाह देने का उत्तरदायित्व आयोग को सौंपा गया है । देश में जल संसाधनों के विकास और उपयोग के क्षेत्र में प्रमुख तकनीकी संगठन होने के कारण यह बहुप्रयोजनीय नदी घाटी तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में आयोजना, अन्वेषण, डिजाइन तथा अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

3. **केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली** : जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के अधीन केन्द्रीय मृदा एवं सामग्री अनुसंधान स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली देश में अग्रणी संगठन है, जो क्षेत्र अन्वेषण, प्रयोगशाला-परीक्षण, भू-गर्भ यांत्रिकी के विषय में बुनियादी और प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान, नदी घाटी परियोजना के निर्माण से संबंधित ठोस प्रौद्योगिकी और सामग्री तथा समग्र देश और विदेश से संबंधित ऐसे निर्माण कार्य के क्षेत्र में काम करता है।

4. **केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला** : 1917 में स्थापित की गई केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत अनुसंधानशाला, पुणे, नदी इंजीनियरी, पोत जल-गतिकी, द्रवचालित मशीनरी, स्तरित प्रवाहों, नींवों तथा संरचनाओं, भू-तकनीकों, भूकम्प इंजीनियरी, गणितीय प्रतिरूपण और यंत्रीकरण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

5. **राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण** : राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण को प्रायद्वीपीय नदी प्रणालियों में सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए अधिशेष जल के अन्तर-बेसिन अन्तरणों की उपयुक्तता के लिए वृहद समीक्षा और अन्वेषण करने का काम सौंपा गया है।

6. **वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई की अन्य योजनाएं** : इसमें राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान और नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के लिए बुनियादी अनुसंधान कार्यों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है । राष्ट्रीय जल विकास संस्थान, रुड़की जल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में आधारभूत और प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान संबंधी कार्य करता है, इसके अलावा, नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं पर अनुसंधान योजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए विभिन्न स्वायत्त निकायों और राज्य अनुसंधान संस्थानों को सहायता-अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

7. **सतलुज-यमुना संयोजन (लिंक) नहर परियोजना के लिए सहायता** : 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में इस परियोजना के लिए 20.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

8. **राज्य आयोजनाएं** :

8.01 **विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता** - सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम - इस का अभिप्राय इन्दिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना (राजस्थान नहर परियोजना) से संबंधित सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सरकार को विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता देना है। बजट अनुमान 1991-92 और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 27.80 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय कव्यवस्था की गई थी। वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय की व्यवस्था वित्त मंत्रालय के बजट में की जा रही है।

लघु सिंचाई

9. **केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड** : केन्द्रीय भूगत जल बोर्ड, देश में जल भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षणों को हाथ में लेने तथा भूगत जल वाले क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन करने के लिए अन्वेषणात्मक ड्रिलिंग करने और भूगत जल विकास योजनाओं की रूपरेखा तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देने के लिए और राज्यों में भू-गत जल संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए भी उत्तरदायी है ।

11. **भूतल जल योजनाएं** : - लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अधीन निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है-

(i) मूल्यांकन अध्ययन;
(ii) लघु सिंचाई संबंधी आंकड़ों को युक्तिसंगत बनाना,
(iii) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाले प्रखण्डों में मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना;
(iv) जल भूतल लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों की योजना और डिजाइन बनाने के लिए जल-विज्ञान संबंधी आंकड़े तैयार करना;
(v) हिमालय क्षेत्र में कुलहों का आधुनिकीकरण

schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources for the purpose of irrigation, navigation and flood control throughout the country. Being the premier technical organisation in the country in the field of development and utilisation of water resources, it plays an important role in the field of planning, investigation, design and research in connection with multipurpose river valley and flood control projects.

3. **Central Soil & Materials Research Station, New Delhi** - The Central Soil & Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi under the Ministry of Water Resources is the premier Organisation in the country dealing with field exploration, laboratory investigations, basic and applied research in the realm of geomechanics, concrete technology and materials of construction relevant to River Valley Projects construction over the entire country and abroad.

4. **Central Water and Power Research Station** - The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune established in 1917, is responsible for conducting applied research in the field of river engineering, ship-hydrodynamics, hydraulic machinery, stratefied flows, foundation and structures, geo-techniques, earthquake engineering, mathematical modelling and instrumentation.

5. **National Water Development Agency** - National Water Development Agency is entrusted with the task of conducting detailed survey and investigation for feasibility of inter-basin transfers of surplus water to meet the requirement of drought prone areas in the peninsular river systems.

6. **Other Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation** - These include provision for Research Schemes being undertaken by the National Institute of Hydrology and Fundamental and Basic Research for River Valley projects. The National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee deals with the fundamental and applied research in the field of hydrology. In addition, grants-in-aid are given to various autonomous bodies and State Research Institutions for carrying out Research Schemes on River Valley Projects.

7. **Assistance for Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project** - A provision of Rs.20.00 crores has been made for this project in BE 1992-93.

8. **State Plans:**

8.01 **Special Central Assistance** - Border Areas Development Programme - This represents Special Central Assistance to Government of Rajasthan under the Boarder Areas Development Programme related to Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojna (Rajasthan Canal Project). A Plan outlay of Rs.27.80 crores was provided in BE 1991-92 and RE 1991-92. Outlay for 1992-93 is being provided in the Budget of the Ministry of Finance.

Minor Irrigation

9. **Central Ground Water Board** - Central Ground Water Board is responsible for undertaking Hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling for delineating the Ground Water worthy areas in the country and assisting the States in the preparation of Ground Water Development Schemes and also for strengthening the Ground Water Organisations in the States.

11. **Surface Water Schemes** - In the field of minor irrigation, the following schemes are proposed to be continued under the Cental Sector:—

(i) Evaluation Studies;
(ii) Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics;
(iii) Preparation of Master plan for Block with predominant Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population;
(iv) Generation of hyrological data for planning and designing of Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes;
(v) Modernisation of old Kuhls in Himalayan Region.

12. **कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम :** सरकार द्वारा सन् 1975 में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के रूप में शुरू किया गया कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उपलब्ध जल का अधिकतम उपयोग करना तथा सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता तथा वस्तुतः उपयोग की गई क्षमता के बीच के अंतर को भी कम करना है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम का वित्तपोषण तीन स्रोतों यथा, केन्द्रीय सहायता, राज्य सरकार के अपने संसाधनों और संस्थागत उधारों से किया जाता है । निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापों के लिए समतुल्य अनुदान दिया जाता है – स्थापना, आयोजना, सर्वेक्षण, बाराबंदी, फसल क्षतिपूर्ति, फील्ड चैनलों और नालियों का निर्माण तथा प्रशिक्षण आदि । फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण तथा उपस्कर और मशीनरी के लिए ऋण सहायता भी दी जाती है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नाबार्ड द्वारा रखे जा रहे 'विशेष ऋण खातों में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान भी शामिल किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 1992-93 की अवधि में 90.00 करोड़ रुपए का आयोजनागत परिव्यय रखा गया है ।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण

13. **केन्द्रीय जल आयोग :** इसके अंतर्गत महत्वपूर्ण अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जलवाह क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के अधीन स्थित महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्व सूचना प्रदान करने और तत्संबंधी चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना, अनुरक्षण और आधुनिकीकरण के व्यय की व्यवस्था शामिल है। बाढ़ संबंधी पूर्वसूचना देने का जो कार्य चौथी आयोजना के दौरान गंगा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, नर्मदा, ताप्ती, तिस्ता नदियों के सम्भावित सिद्ध होने के कारण उसे गोदावरी, दामोदर, कृष्णा, माही तथा साबरमती नदियों के जलवाहक क्षेत्रों में भी शुरू कर दिया गया है । केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा अपने जल विषयक मौसम विज्ञान केन्द्रों तथा वायरलेस केन्द्रों के जरिए बाढ़ संबंधी जो पूर्वसूचना भेजी जाती है वह बाढ़ का प्रबन्ध करने और बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति को कम से कम करने में स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के लिए बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होती है।

आयोग को भारत-बंगलादेश संयुक्त नदी आयोग की तरफ से विशिष्ट योजनाओं को शुरू व कार्यान्वित करने की भी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है।

14. **ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड-** बहु प्रयोजनी लाभों के लिए ब्रह्मपुत्र बेसिन के जल संसाधन विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने में मदद देने के वास्ते सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण कार्य करने के अतिरिक्त ब्रह्मपुत्र एवं बारक घाटियों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा तट कटाव को रोकने और जल निकासी का सुधार करने के लिए एक मास्टर योजना तैयार करने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र बोर्ड की स्थापना की गई थी । बोर्ड का समस्त व्यय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में वहन किया जाता है ।

15. **गन्डक नदी पर बगहा-छितौनी रेलवे तथा सड़क पुल के निर्माण का लागत हिस्सा:** रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा गंडक नदी पर निर्माण किए जाने वाले पुल की लागत में अंशदान के लिए ब.अ.1992-93 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

16. **बाढ़ नियन्त्रण तथा समुद्री कटाव रोधी निर्माण कार्य :**

16.01 **उत्तरी बिहार और गंगा नदी की घाटी वाले अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रम :** इस मद के अन्तर्गत, बिहार राज्य सरकार और गंगा नदी घाटी वाले अन्य राज्यों को उनके राज्य के उत्तरी भाग में बाढ़ रोधक कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 'अनुदान' के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता जारी किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है । ब. अ. 1992-93 में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए के आयोजना परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

16.02 **ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी घाटी :** ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी घाटी में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी घाटी में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के उपाय करने के लिए असम सरकार को शत-प्रतिशत ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

16.04 **राज्यों में समुद्री-कटाव रोधी कार्यों के लिए सहायता -** तटीय राज्यों को विशेष समस्याओं के लिए दिए जा रहे महत्व को देखते हुए 1992-93 के लिए किसी परिव्यय की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

16.05 **अन्य -** आयोजना-भिन्न व्यवस्था, देश के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में बाढ़ से बचाव करने के तात्कालिक निर्माण कार्यों के लिए विशेष ऋण सहायता के संबंध में है । इस मद के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यवस्था का अभिप्राय उड़ीसा सरकार को रेंगली बांध परियोजना के लिए

12. **Command Area Development Programme** - The Command Area Development Programme launched by the Government in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is designed to bring about optimum utilisation of the available water, as also to bridge the gap between the irrigation potential created and ultimately utilised. The financing of the CAD Programme is from three sources, viz., Central Assistance, State Government's own resources and institutional credit. Grants are given on matching basis for the following activities viz., establishment, planning, surveys, warabandi, crop compensation, construction of field channels and drains and Training etc. Loan assistance is also given for construction of field channels, equipment and machinery, etc. Central Government's contribution to 'Special Loan Account', being maintained by NABARD is also included under this programme. The plan outlay for 1992-93 for this programme is Rs.90.00 crores.

Flood Control

13. **Central Water Commission** - This includes provision for establishment, maintenance and modernisation of Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres at Key sites on important inter State river basins under the Central Water Commission. The Flood Forecasting work which was taken up during the 4th Plan period in the Flood prone basins of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Teesta and the coastal rivers of Orissa has been extended to cover the Godavari, Damodar, Krishna, Mahi and the Sabarmati rivers due to its proven usefulness. The Flood Forecasts issued by the Central Water Commission through their net work of Hydrometeorological stations and wireless stations are of great help to the local authorities in flood management and in minimising the flood damages.

The Commission is also entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking and executing specific schemes on behalf of Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission.

14. **Brahmaputra Board** - The Brahmaputra Board was constituted by Government of India with the specific objective of preparing of Master Plan for the control of floods and bank erosion and improvement to the drainage of the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valleys besides carrying out surveys and investigations for facilitating the preparation of the Master Plan keeping in view the water resources development of the Brahmaputra Basin for multipurpose benefits. The entire expenditure of the Board is met by Central Government in the form of Grants-in-aid.

15. **Sharing cost of Bagaha-Chitauni Rail-cum-Road Bridge across River Gandak:-** A Plan outlay of Rs.5.00 crores in B.E. 1992-93 has been kept for sharing the cost of construction of bridge over river Gandak to be constructed by the Ministry of Railways.

16. **Flood Control and Anti-sea-Erosion Works:**

16.01 **Flood Proofing Programmes in North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States:-** Under this item, central assistance in the form of 'Grant' is proposed to be released to State Government of Bihar and other Ganga Basin States for implementation of flood proofing programmes in these States. An outlay of Rs.10.00 crores has been made in B.E. 1992-93.

16.02 **Brahmaputra Valley** - 100% loan assistance is being provided to the Government of Assam for execution of flood control measures in Brahmaputra Valley.

16.04 **Assistance for Anti-Sea-Erosion Works in States** - No outlay is being provided for 1992-93 in view of the weightage being given to coastal States for "Specail Problems".

16.05 **Others** - The Non-Plan provision represents special loan assistance to States for emergent flood protection works in the eastern and western sectors of the country. The plan provision under this item represents central loan assistance to Government of Orissa

केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता देना है।

17. **बाढ़ नियंत्रण की अन्य योजनाएं :** इसमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग जो कि गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण का मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के कार्य और केन्द्रीय सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्ड द्वारा समन्वित बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के संबंध में मूलभूत अनुसंधान कार्यों में लगा हुआ है, के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है। इसमें भारत-नेपाल स्कीमों, तपईमुख और पगलोडिया परियोजनाओं के लिए भी व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

परिवहन क्षेत्र:

18. **फरक्का बराज परियोजना :** फरक्का बराज परियोजना जो अनिवार्यतः परिवहन क्षेत्र की परियोजना है, का क्रियान्वयन इस मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है । गंगा नदी पर फरक्का पर मुख्य बराज और जंगीपुर के पास भागीरथी पर एक बराज, रेल एवं सड़क पुल और बराज से निकाली गई तथा भागीरथी में गिरती हुई पृष्ठ नहरों के कार्य 1975 में पूरे कर लिए गए थे । फरक्का में नौवहन लॉक को 1987 में राष्ट्र को समर्पित कर दिया गया । फरक्का पर नौवहन लॉक का कार्य पूरा हो जाने पर, हल्दिया से फरक्का तक और पटना से इलाहाबाद तक का अन्तर्देशीय नौवहन मार्ग फिर से चालू कर दिया गया है । बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में की गई आयोजना व्यवस्था मुख्यतः भूमि कटाव-रोधी कार्यों (बहुद्देश्यीय जल विद्युत केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए आवंटन सहित) के लिए है।

19. **जलपापुर बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य :** नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार के साथ किए गए संशोधित कोसी करार के अन्तर्गत कोसी बराज के प्रतिप्रवाह में नदी की दायीं ओर नेपाल क्षेत्र में कटाव के रोकथाम के उपाय किए जाने है। इन क्षेत्रों में सुरक्षा की योजना बिहार सरकार की एजेंसी द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । केन्द्र सरकार इस कार्य के लिए बिहार सरकार को सहायता-अनुदान देती है।बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

21. **सरकारी उद्यमों/वित्तीय संस्थाओं में निवेशः**

21.01 **नेशनल प्रोजेक्टस कंसट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि0:** यह 30.00 करोड़ रुपए की प्राधिकृत पूंजी वाला केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का एक संयुक्त उपक्रम है तथा बहुउद्देश्यीय नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं, जल विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तापीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं ओर सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में लगा हुआ है । एन.पी.सी.सी., 1989-90 के दौरान जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत आया है । पहले यह ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत विभाग) के अधीन था। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान कोई बजटीय समर्थन प्रदान नहीं किया गया है ।

21.02 **नाबार्ड (कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेष ऋण खाते में अंशदान):** यह कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कमजोर किसानों को भूमि समतल करने और उसे आकार देने, फील्ड चैनलों की नालियों के निर्माण करने और ड्रेन स्प्रिंकलर और ड्रिप सिंचाई के कार्य करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा रखे जाने वाले "विशेष ऋण खाते" में केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंशदान दर्शाता है । कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिए जबकि छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों को ऋण प्रदान किए जाते है, वहीं कमजोर किसानों को "नाबार्ड" द्वारा रखे जाने वाले विशेष ऋण खाते, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और "नाबार्ड" द्वारा 37.5 : 37.5 : 25 के अनुपात में अंशदान किया जाता है, से ऋण प्रदान किए जाते हैं ।

for the Rangali Dam Project.

17. **Other Schemes of Flood Control** - This includes provision for the Ganga Flood Control Commission which is engaged in Master Plan preparation for Flood Control in Ganga Basin and for Fundamental and Basic Research on Flood Control projects. This also includes provision for Indo-Nepal Schemes, Tipaimukh and Pagladia Project.

Transport Sector:

18. **Farakka Barrage Project** - The Farakka Barrage Project which is essentially a transport sector project is being implemented by this Ministry. The main barrage at Farakka across the river Ganga and barrage on Bhagirathi near Jangipur, a road-cum-rail bridge and feeder canal taking off from the barrage and falling into Bhagirathi were completed in 1975. The navigation lock at Farakka has been dedicated to the Nation in 1987. With the completion of the lock at Farakka, inland navigation route from Haldia to Farakka and from Patna to Allahabad has been restored. The Plan provision in B.E. 1992-93 is mainly for undertaking anti-erosion works including allocation for setting up multipurpose Hydro-power station.

19. **Jalpapur Flood Control Works:** Under the revised Kosi agreement entered into with HMG Nepal, preventive measures are to be undertaken against erosion of areas in Nepal on the right side of the river upstream of Kosi Barrage. The scheme for protecting the areas is being implemented through the agency of Bihar Government. The Central Government provides grants-in-aid to Bihar Government for this work. An amount of Rs. 0.10 crores has been kept in B.E. 1992-93.

21. **Investments in Public Enterprises/Financial Institutions**

21.01 **National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd:** This is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments with an authorised Capital of Rs.30.00 crores and is engaged in the construction of multi-purpose river valley projects, hydro-electric projects, thermal power projects and irrigation projects. NPCC has come under the administrative control of Ministry of Water Resources during 1989-90. Earlier it was under the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power). No budgetary support has been provided during 1992-93.

21.02 **NABARD (Contribution to Special Loan Account for Command Area Development Programmes)** : This represents contribution of Central Government to the 'Special Loan Account' being maintained by NABARD for financing the ineligible farmers for land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and drains, sprinklers and drip irrigation under the Command Area Development Programme. While the small and marginal farmers are given loan for the above work under the Command Area Development Programme, the ineligible farmers are given loan out of the Special Loan Account being maintained by the NABARD with the contribution being made to it by the Central and State Governments and NABARD in the ratio of 37.5 : 37.5 : 25.

कल्याण मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF WELFARE*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 82

कल्याण मंत्रालय Ministry of Welfare

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		729.13	28.83	757.96	708.13	28.83	736.96	776.38	28.77	805.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		*19.62*	*0.55*	*20.17*	*39.62*	*0.55*	*40.17*	*43.62*	*0.41*	*44.03*
जोड़	**Total**		**748.75**	**29.38**	**778.13**	**747.75**	**29.38**	**777.13**	**820.00**	**29.18**	**849.18**
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	0.15	2.95	3.10	0.15	3.04	3.19	0.10	3.29	3.39
2. विवेकाधीन अनुदान	2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02
अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes And Other Backward Classes**										
अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	***Welfare of Scheduled Castes***										
3. अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता संघटक आयोजना	3. Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component Plan	2225	2.12	...	2.12	2.12	...	2.12	2.12	...	2.12
		3601	222.70	...	222.70	222.70	...	222.70	222.70	...	222.70
		3602	0.18	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.18	0.18	...	0.18
जोड़		*Total*	*225.00*	...	*225.00*	*225.00*	...	*225.00*	*225.00*	...	*225.00*
4. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति योजना	4. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	30.00	...	30.00	27.00	...	27.00	35.00	...	35.00
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*30.33*	...	*30.33*	*27.33*	...	*27.33*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*
5. सफाई वालों की मुक्ति	5. Liberation of Scavengers	2225	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
		3601	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00	59.70	...	59.70
		3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*50.00*	...	*50.00*	*60.00*	...	*60.00*
6. सिविल अधिकार अधिनियम, 1955 के संरक्षण के क्रियान्वयन के लिए तंत्र	6. Machinery for implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955	2225	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
		3601	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00	5.00	...	5.00
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़		*Total*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*
7. अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता	7. Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	2225	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
		3601	19.25	...	19.25	19.25	...	19.25	19.25	...	19.25
		3602	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25
जोड़		*Total*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*20.00*
8. कन्या छात्रावास	8. Girls Hostels	3601	7.68	...	7.68	7.68	...	7.68	5.13	...	5.13
		3602	0.32	...	0.32	0.32	...	0.32	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*8.00*	...	*8.00*	*5.33*	...	*5.33*
9. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	9. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225	4.07	0.25	4.32	4.07	0.30	4.37	4.12	0.30	4.42
		3601	15.29	...	15.29	14.29	...	14.29	24.31	...	24.31
		3602	0.48	...	0.48	0.48	...	0.48	1.08	...	1.08
जोड़		*Total*	*19.84*	*0.25*	*20.09*	*18.84*	*0.30*	*19.14*	*29.51*	*0.30*	*29.81*
जोड़ -अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes.**		**358.67**	**0.25**	**358.92**	**354.67**	**0.30**	**354.97**	**380.84**	**0.30**	**381.14**
10. अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए समान कार्यक्रम	10. Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	2225	10.79	2.86	13.65	10.79	3.07	13.86	11.09	2.43	13.52
अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**										
11. कन्या होस्टल	11. Girls Hostels	2225	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30
		3601	3.70	...	3.70	3.70	...	3.70	2.20	...	2.20
जोड़		*Total*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*4.00*	*2.50*	...	*2.50*
12. मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृति योजना	12. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	2225	0.08	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.08	0.05	...	0.05
		3601	9.59	...	9.59	7.59	...	7.59	10.45	...	10.45
जोड़		*Total*	*9.67*	...	*9.67*	*7.67*	...	*7.67*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*
13. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना क्षेत्र में आश्रम स्कूल की स्थापना	13. Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Area	2225	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		3601	1.92	...	1.92	1.92	...	1.92	1.92	...	1.92
		3602	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*	...	*2.00*
14. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ को सहायता अनुदान	14. Grants-in-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	2225	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	2.00	1.00	...	1.00
15. जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास	15. Development of Oilseeds and Oils of tree origin in Tribal Area	2225	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38	0.38	...	0.38
		7601	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.12
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*1.50*
16. भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ	16. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India	4225	8.00	...	8.00	8.00	...	8.00	7.00	...	7.00
17. अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	17. Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	2225	3.50	0.37	3.87	3.50	0.42	3.92	3.10	0.43	3.53
		3601	3.52	0.14	3.66	3.52	0.14	3.66	7.36	0.14	7.50
		3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.16	...	0.16
जोड़		*Total*	*7.12*	*0.51*	*7.63*	*7.12*	*0.56*	*7.68*	*10.62*	*0.57*	*11.19*
राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Central Assistance for State Plans**										
18. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	18. Tribal sub-plans	2225	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.10
		3601	248.90	...	248.90	248.90	...	248.90	248.90	...	248.90
जोड़		*Total*	*250.00*	...	*250.00*	*250.00*	...	*250.00*	*250.00*	...	*250.00*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
19. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुको (i) के अधीन योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	19. Assistance for schemes under proviso(i) to Article 275 of the Constitution	3601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	40.00	...	40.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता	**Total- Central Assistance for State Plans**		**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Tribes**		**304.29**	**0.51**	**304.80**	**302.29**	**0.56**	**302.85**	**325.12**	**0.57**	**325.69**
जोड़-अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	**Total-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.**		**673.75**	**3.62**	**677.37**	**667.75**	**3.93**	**671.68**	**717.05**	**3.30**	**720.35**
सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण	***Social Security And Welfare***										
विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Welfare of Handicapped**										
20. नेत्रहीन, मूक, मानसिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान	20. National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically handicapped	2235	7.30	8.32	15.62	7.30	8.24	15.54	6.30	8.32	14.62
21. विकलांगों तथा कुष्ठ रोग मुक्त व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता	21. Assistance to voluntary organisations for the welfare of handicapped	2235	3.00	1.70	4.70	3.00	1.70	4.70	4.00	1.70	5.70
22. मिशन मोड में तकनीकी विकास परियोजना	22. Technology Development Project in the Mission Mode	2235	1.35	...	1.35	0.85	...	0.85	0.40	...	0.40
23. मेरुदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र	23. Spinal Cord Injury Centre	2235	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.40	...	0.40
24. संस्तभी सोसाइटी को सहायता अनुदान	24. Grants-in-aid to Spastics Society	2235	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	...	...	...
25. विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम	25. Other programmes for the welfare of handicapped	2235	19.71	1.04	20.75	11.71	1.04	12.75	23.81	1.04	24.85
		3601	2.45	2.45	4.90	2.45	2.45	4.90	2.45	2.45	4.90
		3602	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.09
जोड़		*Total*	*22.20*	*3.54*	*25.74*	*14.20*	*3.54*	*17.74*	*26.30*	*3.54*	*29.84*
जोड़ - विकलांगों का कल्याण	**Total- Welfare of Handicapped**		**37.35**	**13.56**	**50.91**	**27.85**	**13.48**	**41.33**	**37.40**	**13.56**	**50.96**
शिशु कल्याण	**Child Welfare**										
26. द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तु सहायता पर वितरण व्यय	26. Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements	2235	...	5.63	5.63	...	5.43	5.43	...	5.49	5.49
27. अन्य योजनाएं	27. Other schemes	2235	0.58	0.21	0.79	0.58	0.21	0.79	0.49	0.20	0.69
		3601	8.00	...	8.00	5.50	...	5.50	5.40	...	5.40
		3602	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40	0.24	...	0.24
जोड़		*Total*	*8.98*	*0.21*	*9.19*	*6.48*	*0.21*	*6.69*	*6.13*	*0.20*	*6.33*
जोड़-शिशु कल्याण	**Total- Child Welfare**		**8.98**	**5.84**	**14.82**	**6.48**	**5.64**	**12.12**	**6.13**	**5.69**	**11.82**
28. समाज कल्याण की विविध मदें	28. Miscellaneous items of Social Welfare	2235	11.87	2.04	13.91	10.87	1.92	12.79	19.07	2.06	21.13
		3601	5.85	...	5.85	3.85	...	3.85	4.60	...	4.60
		3602	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.15	...	0.15
जोड़		*Total*	*18.02*	*2.04*	*20.06*	*15.02*	*1.92*	*16.94*	*23.82*	*2.06*	*25.88*
जोड़-सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	**Total-Social Security and Welfare**		**64.35**	**21.44**	**85.79**	**49.35**	**21.04**	**70.39**	**67.35**	**21.31**	**88.66**
29. अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं	29. Other Social Services	2250	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.82	0.82	...	0.85	0.85
30. सरकारी उपक्रमों को आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	30. Non -Plan Loans to Public Enterprises -Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	6875	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.41	0.41
31. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	31. Investment in Public Enterprises	4225	10.00	...	10.00	30.00	...	30.00	35.00	...	35.00
		4875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़		*Total*	*10.50*	...	*10.50*	*30.50*	...	*30.50*	*35.50*	...	*35.50*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***748.75***	***29.38***	***778.13***	***747.75***	***29.38***	***777.13***	***820.00***	***29.18***	***849.18***
ख. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
31.01 कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम	31.01. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation	12875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
31.02 राष्ट्रीय अ.जा. और अ.ज.जा. वित्त एवं विकास निगम	31.02 National SC & ST Finance and Development Corporation	22225	10.00	...	10.00	5.00	...	5.00	10.00	...	10.00
31.03 राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग वित्त एवं विकास निगम	31.03 National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation	22225	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
जोड़	**Total**		**10.50**	**...**	**10.50**	**30.50**	**...**	**30.50**	**35.50**	**...**	**35.50**
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Central Sector Plan**										
1. सचिवालय-सामाजिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Social Services	22251	0.15	...	0.15	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10
2. अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण	2. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	22225	413.75	...	413.75	427.75	...	427.75	462.05	...	462.05
3. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथाकल्याण	3. Social Security and Welfare	22235	64.35	...	64.35	49.35	...	49.35	67.35	...	67.35
4. अन्य उद्योग	4. Other Industries	12875	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50
जोड़ - केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र आयोजना	**Total-Central Sector Plan**		**478.75**	**...**	**478.75**	**477.75**	**...**	**477.75**	**530.00**	**...**	**530.00**
राज्य आयोजना	**State Plan**										
1. सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता	1. Normal Central Assistance	43601	20.00	...	20.00	20.00	...	20.00	40.00	...	40.00
2. जनजातीय उप-आयोजना	2. Tribal Sub-Plans	43601	250.00	...	250.00	250.00	...	250.00	250.00	...	250.00
जोड़-राज्य आयोजना	**Total - State Plan**		**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**270.00**	**...**	**270.00**	**290.00**	**...**	**290.00**
जोड़	**Total**		**748.75**	**...**	**748.75**	**747.75**	**...**	**747.75**	**820.00**	**...**	**820.00**

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसके अन्तर्गत कल्याण मंत्रालय के सचिवालय व्यय की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **विवेकाधीन अनुदान :** विवेकाधीन अनुदान कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाली संस्थाओं और पात्र संगठनों को तथा जरूरत मंद व्यक्तियों को स्वीकृत की जाती है ।

3. **अनुसूचित जाति संघटक योजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता :** राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा तैयार की गई अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना को केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाएगी । इसका उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों के विकास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों, विशेष-तौर से प्रमुख क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कृषि, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योग, पशु पालन आदि पर आवश्यक बल देना है । इस योजना को 20 राज्यों और 4 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने अपना लिया है । यह योजना पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है ।

4. और 12. **मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना :** मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के निर्धन विद्यार्थियों के, विशेषतौर पर सरकारी सेवाओं के, अर्थव्यवस्था के माध्यमिक और तृतीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश के योग्य बनाना है । राज्यों द्वारा वहन किए जाने के वचनबद्ध व्यय के अतिरिक्त इस योजना को शत - प्रतिशत आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित किया जाता है ।

5. **झाडूकशों की मुक्ति और पुनर्वास :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रत्येक झाडूकश और उसके आश्रितों को प्रतिष्ठित एवं गौरवपूर्ण व्यापार/व्यवसाय प्रदान कराना है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अभिज्ञात झाडूकशों तथा उनके आश्रितों को एक महीने से लेकर छः महीने तक का प्रशिक्षण जाने माने व्यवसायों में दिया जाएगा और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों की वर्तमान प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं का पूर्ण लाभ उठाया जाएगा ।

6. **नागरिक संरक्षण अधिनियम 1955 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए तंत्र :** केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता नागरिक अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम 1955 और अत्याचार रोकथाम अधिनियम, 1989 के प्रवर्तन के लिए तंत्र को संगठित करने के लिए उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

7. **अनुसूचित जाति विकास निगम को सहायता :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, इन निगमों, जिनकी स्थापना अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों की ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है 49:51 आधार पर शेयर पूंजी में योगदान देती है । इस प्रकार के निगमों की स्थापना 18 राज्य सरकारों और 3 संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों द्वारा की गई है ।

8. **लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों की मिडिल और उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाली लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास भवनों के निर्माण और उनके विस्तार के लिए 50:50 आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है ।

9. **अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित योजनाएं शामिल है :

i) अस्वच्छ व्यवसायों में लगे व्यक्तियों के बच्चों के लिए मैट्रिक पूर्व शिक्षा के लिए छात्रवृत्तिया ।
ii) चिकित्सा और इंजीनियरी कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए पुस्तक बैंक
iii) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए शिक्षण और सम्बद्ध योजना
iv) अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लड़कों के लिए छात्रावास,
v) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठन;
vi) विदेशों में अग्रेत्तर अध्ययनों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को समुद्रपारीय छात्रवृत्तियां और
vii) अत्यन्त निम्न साक्षरता स्तरों की अनुसूचित जातियों से संबंधित लड़कियों के लिए विशेष शैक्षिक विकास कार्यक्रमों जैसी एक नई योजना ।

10. **अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सामान्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आयुक्त और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग, डा. अम्बेडकर शताब्दी समारोह समिति का व्यय, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण/शिक्षण केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिए गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को अनुदानों और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों आदि की गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं और दो नई योजनाएं मौलाना आजाद शिक्षा स्थापना और आर्थिक मानदंडों पर आधारित कमजोर वर्गों के लिए परीक्षा पूर्व प्रशिक्षण के लिए अनुदानों की व्यवस्था है ।

11. **लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास :** इस योजना के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के लिए छात्रावास के निर्माण/विस्तार के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है । इस

1. **Secretariat :** The provision is for expenditure on secretariat of the Ministry of Welfare.

2. **Discretionary Grant :** Discretionary Grant is sanctioned by the Welfare Minister to deserving Organisations and institutions working in the field of social Welfare and needy individuals.

3. **Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Component plan :** It is additive to the special component plan for the scheduled castes prepared by the States/U.Ts. The intention is to provide the required thrust to programmes relevant for the development of the S.Cs. particularly in core sectors like agriculture, village and cottage industry, animal husbandry etc. The scheme has been adopted by 20 States and 4 Union Territories. It is entirely financed by the Central Government.

4 &12. **Post Matric Scholarship Scheme :** The objective of the post matric scholarship scheme is to enable poor SC/ST students to enter secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, specially in the public services. The scheme is financed by the Central Government on 100% basis over and above the committed expenditure to be met by the states.

5. **Liberation and rehabilitation of Scavengers :** The objective of the scheme is to provide alternative dignified and viable trade/occupation to each scavenger and their dependents. Under the scheme training will be provided to the identified scavengers and their dependents in identified trades from one month to six months and full advantage of the existing training schemes of the Central and State Governments will be taken.

6. **PCR Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 :** Assistance is provided by the Central Govt. to the States for strengthening of machinery for the enforcement of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

7. **Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations :** Under this scheme the Central Government along with State Governments contributes on 49:51 basis towards the share capital of these Corporations which have been set up to tackle the credit needs of scheduled castes. Such Corporations have been set up by 18 State Governments and 3 U.Ts.

8. **Girls Hostels :** Under the scheme grant/assistance is given to the State Governments on 50:50 basis for construction and extension of hostel buildings for S.C. girls who are studying middle and higher level of education.

9. **Other Programmes for Scheduled Castes :** The provision covers for the following schemes:

i) Pre-matric scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
ii) Book banks scheme for SC/ST students studying in medical/engineering colleges.
iii) Coaching and allied scheme for SC/ST candidates;
iv) Hostels for SC/ST boys;
v) Voluntary Orginations for Scheduled Castes;
vi) Overseas Scholarship to the students of Scheduled Castes for advance studies abroad and
vii) A new Scheme namely Special Educational Development Programmes for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes of very low literacy levels.

10. **Common Programmes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes :** The provision includes expenditure on Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Dr. Ambedkar Centenary Celebrations, Grants to non-government institutions for running pre-examination training/centres for minorities and grants to non-government institutions for running pre-examination training centres for SCs/STs and two new Schemes i.e. Maulana Azad Education Foundation and Pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on Economic criteria.

11. **Girls Hostels :** Under this scheme assistance is given to the State Governments on a matching basis for construction/ expansion of hostels for scheduled tribes girls. The main object of the scheme is to

योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में, विशेष रूप से स्कूल स्तर पर, अनुसूचित जनजातियों की लड़कियों के पर्याप्त नामांकन को सुनिश्चित करना है ।

13. **जन जातीय उप-आयोजना में आश्रम विद्यालयों की स्थापना :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, शैक्षणिक सुविधाएं तथा अध्ययन के लिए प्रेरक परिवेश के संवर्धन के लिए राज्य सरकारों । संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को बराबरी के आधार पर सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है ।

14. **भारतीय जन-जातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ को सहायता अनुदान :** यह व्यवस्था ट्राइफेड को सहायता अनुदान के रूप में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए है ताकि वह राज्यों/निगमों/संघों के साथ निकट समन्वय सथापित करके तेलहनों, पादपों और वृक्षों के बढ़ाने की स्कीम शुरू कर सके ।

15. **जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों और वृक्ष मूल के तेलों का विकास :** इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तेलहनों, पादपों और वृक्षों के मूल के तेलों के संग्रहण में सुधार लाने के लिए राज्यों को 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में और 75 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

16. **भारतीय जनजातीय सहकारी विपणन विकास संघ :** इसके अन्तर्गत 'ट्राइफेड' के लिए शेयर पूंजी से संबधित व्यय शामिल किया गया है।

17. **अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसके अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जनजातियों के शिक्षा, आवास, उनके स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए अखिल भारतीय अथवा अन्तर-राज्यीय स्वरूप की सहायक परियोजनाओं और जातीय मामलों और 'ट्राइफेड को कीमत समर्थन' पर विशेषज्ञ परामर्श देने वाले जनजातीय अनुसंधान संस्थानों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लड़कों के छात्रावासों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठन और तीन नई योजनाएं यथा, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में स्वैच्छिक प्रशिक्षण, लघु वन उत्पादों के लिए राज्य जनजातीय विकास सहकारी निगमों को सहायता अनुदान और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में महिला साक्षरता विकास के लिए कम साक्षरता वाले क्षेत्रों में शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की स्थापना।

18. **जनजातीय उप आयोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता :** इस आयोजना की परिकल्पना सघन जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के एकीकृत विकास और जनजातीयों के सर्वतोमुखी विकास को तेज करने के लिए की गई थी । इसके अंतर्गत 193 एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास परियोजनाएं, संशोधित क्षेत्र विकास प्रस्ताव के अंतर्गत जनजातीय केन्द्रीकरण के 249 पाकेट, 77 समूह और 74 आदिम जनजातीय समूह शामिल हैं । इस उप-योजना में 18 राज्य और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल हैं । इस योजना में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों से बाहर रहने वाली जनजातियों को भी शामिल किया गया है । राज्यों को राज्य आयोजना के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई ।

19. **संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 के परन्तुक (i) के अंतर्गत योजनाओं को सहायता :** यह अनुदान राज्य सरकारों को, अनुसूचित जनजातियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण के संवर्धन के लिए शुरू किए जाने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास की विशेष स्कीमों की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है ।

20. **दृष्टिहीनों, बहरों मानसिक रूप से विमंदित और शारिरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं :** राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विकलांगों के कल्याण का कार्य कर रहे हैं, इनकी स्थापना विकलांगों आदि की शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास, अनुसंधान कार्य करने तथा सेवा कार्यों में सुधार लाने के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । ये संस्थान ये है : श्रवण दोष से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए अली यावर जंग राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, बम्बई, मानसिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, सिकन्दराबाद, दृष्टि दोषयुक्त विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, देहरादून और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, कलकत्ता । इसके अलावा पुर्नवास, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय संस्थान कटक और शारीरिक रूप से विकलांगों के लिए संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना, उनके क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है । ये संस्थाएं पूरी तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित हैं ।

21. **विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता :** योजना का उद्देश्य शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कार्यरत ऐसे संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देना है, जो विकलांगों को विकलांगता की प्राथमिक अवस्था का पता लगाने और उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने और असमर्थता की रोकथाम करने और उनकी शिक्षा और/या प्रशिक्षण करने तथा विकलांगों का शारीरिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक पुनर्वास करने का कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

22. **मिशन के रूप में प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परियोजना :** इस योजना का उद्देश्य उन देश में निर्धारित सस्थानों में ऐसी परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करना है, जिन का उद्देश्य भारतीय परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त अल्प

ensure adequate enrolment of ST girls in educational institutions particularly at the school stage.

13. **Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan :** Under this scheme, grants-in-aid is given to the State Govts./UT Admns. on matching basis to promote educational facilities and environment conducive for learning.

14. **Grant-in-aid to Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India :** The provision is for providing funds to TRIFED as grant-in-aid to enable it to undertake the scheme for increasing the collection of oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin in close coordination with State Corporations/Federations.

15. **Development of Oil seeds and oils of tree origin in Tribal Area :** Under this scheme, 25% grant and 75% loan are given to the States for improving the collection of oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin in tribal areas.

16. **Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India :** The provision covers the expenditure for share capital for Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED).

17. **Other Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :** The provision relates to education, housing, assistance to voluntary organisations for scheduled tribes and support projects of all-India or inter-State nature for scheduled tribes and Tribal Research Institutes for rendering expert advice on tribal matters and price support to TRIFED and Boys Hostels for STs., Voluntary Organisations for Scheduled Tribes and three new schemes i.e. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas, Grant-in-aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for minor forest produce and Educational complex in low literacy pockets for the development of women literacy in tribal area.

18. **Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-plan :** The concept of Tribal Sub-Plans was designed for the integrated development of the tribal areas and for accelerating the all round development of the tribal people. It now covers 193 Integrated Tribal Development projects, 249 pockets of tribal concentration under Modified Area Development approach, 77 clusters and 74 primitive tribal groups. The sub-plan approach covers 18 States and 2 Union Territories. This approach has also been extended to tribals living outside the tribal areas. Special Central assistance is given to the States as an additive to the State Plans.

19. **Assistance to Schemes under proviso (i) to Article 275 (i) of the Constitution :** This grant is given to the State Govts. to meet the costs of special schemes for STs development as may be undertaken by them for promoting the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

20. **National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped :** National Institutes engaged in the welfare of handicapped have been set up to provide facilities for education, training and rehabilitation, carrying out research, improving the services for the handicapped etc. These institutes are Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay, National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehra Dun and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta. Besides these, National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi have been set up to provide research-cum-training facilities in their fields. These Institutes are fully financed by the Central Government.

21. **Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Welfare of handicapped :** This scheme envisages financial assistance to organisations working for detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, education, training, physical, psychological, social and economic rehabilitation of the handicapped.

22. **Technology Development Project in the Mission Mode :** The scheme provides for funding projects in identified institutions in the country which would aim at developing low cost aids and

व्यक्तियों के रोजगार तथा उत्पादकता में सुधार करने के लिए विद्यमान औजारों को अपनाना है ।

23. **मेरुदंड क्षति केन्द्र :** इस योजना में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र में सोसायटी रेजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत रजिस्टर्ड मेरुदण्ड क्षति केन्द्र नामक एक सोसाइटी के अनुरक्षण के लिए मेरुदण्ड आघात से पीड़ित रोगियों के लिए व्यापक पुर्नस्थापन केन्द्र की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

24. **स्पाटिक्स सोसाइटियों को सहायता अनुदान :** इसमें मुख्यतः स्पासटिक्स सोसाइटियों को प्रमस्तिष्कीय पक्षघात और मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए विद्यमान 6 या 7 संस्थानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और हॉस्टल सुविधाओं के लिए सामग्री के विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान का प्रावधान है । 1992-93 के दौरान कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

25. **विकलांगों के कल्याण के लिए अन्य कार्यक्रम :** इसमें रोजगार से सम्बद्ध अन्य योजनाओं, छात्रवृत्तियों, सहायता सामग्री तथा उपस्करों, जिला पुनर्वास केन्द्रों की स्थापना, स्पास्टिक्स और मानसिक विमंदन के लिए राष्ट्रीय न्यास, कुष्ठ रोग से उपचारित व्यक्तियों को स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से पुनर्वास के लिए सहायता, विकलांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम की विशेष शिक्षा और नई योजनाएं जन शक्ति विकास के लिए मानसिक विमंदन और मस्तिष्क संबंधी पक्षाघातों का निरूपाय करने के लिए इससे प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के लिए संगठनों को सहायता शामिल है । इसमें अपंग व्यक्तियों के संयुक्त राष्ट्र दशक के संबंध में विदेशी अंशदान भी शामिल है ।

26. **द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत वस्तुगत सहायता पर वितरण संबंधी व्यय :** इसके अंतर्गत व्यवस्था द्विपक्षीय करारों के अंतर्गत विदेशों से प्राप्त उपहार संबंधी प्रेषणों से संबंधित परिवहन तथा अन्य व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है। इन करारों में गरीब और जरूरतमंद लोगों के सहायतार्थ और उनके पुनर्वास के लिए इस मंत्रालय में पंजीकृत पात्र स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के माध्यम से दान स्वरूप दी गई आपूर्तियों के भारत में निःशुल्क प्रवेश की व्यवस्था है।

27. **देखभाल और सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरतमंद बच्चों के लिए सेवाएं/केन्द्रीय अभिकरण संसाधन अभिकरण :** देखभाल और सुरक्षा के लिए जरूरतमंद बच्चों के कल्याण से संबंधित योजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था शामिल है । इस का उद्देश्य निराश्रित बच्चों को कल्याणकारी देखभाल, सुरक्षा और विकास सेवाएं प्रदान करना है ताकि उन्हें संस्थागत और गैर-संस्थागत सहायता प्रणाली संबंधित समुदाय में नागारिकों की तरह पुनः बसाया जा सके । इसमें केन्द्रीय अभिग्रहण संसाधन अभिकरण के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

28. **समाज कल्याण की विभिन्न मदें :** इसमें मद्य निषेध, नशीले पदार्थों के उपयोग से बचने के कार्यक्रमों, सामाजिक कार्य करने वाले विद्यालयों, वक्फ और सामाजिक कल्याण के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत अखिल भारतीय स्वैच्छिक संगठन, अनुसंधान संबंधी अध्ययन और अनुसंधान संबंधी प्रकाशनों, सूचना और जन शिक्षा कक्ष, कैदियों का कल्याण और किशोर अपचार की रोकथाम और नियन्त्रण कार्यो के लिए अनुदान तथा वृद्ध व्यक्तियों से संबंधित लोगों के कार्यक्रम के लिए स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता शामिल है । इसमें वृद्धों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र न्यास निधि और संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तरक्षेत्रीय अपराध और न्याय अनुसंधान संस्थान, रोम और चार नई योजनाएं जैसे कि पुनर्वास केन्द्र, आवारा बच्चों के लिए योजनाएं, भिक्षावृत्ति रोकने के लिए योजनाए, शिशुओं और युवा बालकों को देश में अपनाने के लिए संवर्धन हेतु ऐसे गृहों को सहायता के लिए विदेशी अंशदान भी शामिल है ।

29. **अल्प संख्यक आयोग/भाषाई अल्प संख्यक :** इसमें अल्प संख्यक आयोग और भाषाई अल्प संख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकारों से संबंधित व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

30. **कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम :** कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम कानपुर, कृत्रिम अंग-प्रोस्थेटिक और ऑर्थेटिक अंगों तथा पुनर्वास संबंधी सहायक उपकरणों का निर्माण करता है और इसका उद्देश्य जरूरतमंद अपंग व्यक्तियों को इन्हें उचित लागत पर उपलब्ध कराना है ।

31. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :** इनके बजटीय समर्थन इक्विटी और ऋणों तथा आं.ब.बा.सं. का ब्यौरा व्यय बजट खण्ड-I में दिया गया है ।

इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

i) कृत्रिम अंग विनिर्माण निगम, कानपुर को इक्विटी पूंजी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ।
ii) राज्यों/संघ राज्य प्रशासनों की शेयर पूंजी, मार्जिन एवं ऋणों के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त और विकास निगम के लिए और
iii) राष्ट्रीय पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए वित्त और विकास निगमों के लिए शेयरपूंजी ।

to improve the productivity and employment of the handicapped persons.

23. **Spinal Cord Injury Centre :** The scheme provides for assisting the Spinal Cord Injury Centre, a Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act in the Voluntary Sector, for maintenance of a comprehensive rehabilitation centre for spinal injury patients.

24. **Grants-in-aid to Spastics Society :** The provision was mainly for Grant-in-aid to the Spastics Societies for development of infrastructure for training and hostel facilities for the existing 6 or 7 institutions working in the field of cerebral palsy and mental retardation. No provision has been made for it during 1992-93.

25. **Other Programmes for the Welfare of handicapped :** This includes provision for other schemes relating to employment, scholarships, aids and appliances, establishment of district, rehabilitation centres, National Trust for the Mentally Retarded and Spastics, Assistance for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons through voluntary organisations, Special Education and new schemes of National Rehabilitation Programme for the handicapped and Assistance to Voluntary organisations for Persons with Cerebral palsy and Mental Retardation for manpower development. This also includes foreign contribution in regard to United Nations decade of disabled persons.

26. **Distribution expenses on commodity assistance under Bilateral Agreements :** The provision is for meeting the transport and other incidental expenditure connected with gift consignments received from abroad under bilateral agreements. These agreements envisage duty free entry into India of donated supplies for relief and rehabilitation of the poor and the needy, through receipent voluntary organisations registered with this Ministry.

27. **Services for children in need of care and protection/Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA) :** The provision relates to schemes for welfare of children in need of care and protection. The objective is to provide welfare services for care and proctection, growth and development of destitute children so as to rehabilitate them as normal citizens in the community they belong to through institutional and non-institutional support system. The provision is also for the Central Adoption Resource Agency.

28. **Miscellaneous Items of Social Welfare :** The provision is for expenditure relating to prohibition, drug abuse prevention programmes, grants to schools of social work, Wakfs and All India voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare, research studies and research publications, Information and Mass Education Cell, and prevention and control of juvenile maladjustments and Assistance to voluntary organisations for the programme relating to the aged. This also includes provisions for foreign countribution in regard to United Nations Trust Fund for Aging and United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Rome, and four new schemes i.e. Rehabilitation Centres, Scheme for Street Children, schemes for Beggary, Prevention, and Assistance to Home for infant and young children for promoting In-Country adoption.

29. **Minorities Commision/linguistic Minorities :** The provision is to meet the expenditure of the Minorities Commission and Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

30. **Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO) :** The Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation, Kanpur is manufacturing artificial limbs - prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitational aids and aims at supplying these to needy disabled persons at reasonable cost.

31. **Investment in Public Enterprises :** The break up of equity and loans through Budgetary support and IEBR are given in Expenditure Budget Vol. I.

The provision is for :

i) providing equity capital to the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation; Kanpur
ii) for the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation for share capital, margin money loans to States/UT Admns. and
iii) for National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation for paid up capital.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.83

परमाणु ऊर्जा Atomic Energy

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		48.32	272.65	320.97	43.76	262.48	306.24	47.80	286.98	334.78
पूंजी	*Capital*		*227.33*	*256.26*	*483.59*	*196.93*	*214.71*	*411.64*	*210.20*	*264.86*	*475.06*
जोड़	**Total**		**275.65**	**528.91**	**804.56**	**240.69**	**477.19**	**717.88**	**258.00**	**551.84**	**809.84**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1.Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	...	4.00	4.00	...	3.75	3.75	...	4.11	4.11
		5401	1.00	...	1.00	0.55	...	0.55	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	*4.00*	*5.00*	*0.55*	*3.75*	*4.30*	*0.30*	*4.11*	*4.41*
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान तथा उद्योग	**Atomic Energy Research and Industries**										
2. *भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:*	2. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre										
2.01 अनुसंधान तथा विकास	2.01 Research & Development	3401	0.65	76.92	77.57	0.65	75.52	76.17	0.65	80.81	81.46
2.02 आम सेवाएं	2.02 Common Services	3401	0.15	22.35	22.50	0.15	22.05	22.20	0.15	24.63	24.78
2.03 स्वास्थ्य	2.03 Health	3401	...	6.62	6.62	...	7.00	7.00	...	8.10	8.10
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	*105.89*	*106.69*	*0.80*	*104.57*	*105.37*	*0.80*	*113.54*	*114.34*
2.04 औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं	2.04 Industrial Projects	2852	...	17.51	17.51	...	18.78	18.78	...	22.40	22.40
जोड़		*Total*	*0.80*	*123.40*	*124.20*	*0.80*	*123.35*	*124.15*	*0.80*	*135.94*	*136.74*
2.05 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	2.05 Capital Projects	4861	8.10	...	8.10	7.35	...	7.35	8.00	...	8.00
		5401	15.35	...	15.35	10.00	...	10.00	13.20	...	13.20
जोड़		*Total*	*23.45*	...	*23.45*	*17.35*	...	*17.35*	*21.20*	...	*21.20*
2.06 ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र	2.06 Fuel Reprocessing Plant										
(i) प्रीफ्रे, तारापुर	i. PREFRE, Tarapur"	2852	...	7.90	7.90	...	8.35	8.35	...	9.46	9.46
(ii) ईंधन पुनर्संसाधन संयंत्र प्रीफ्रे, कल्पक्कम	ii Fuel Reprocessing Plant PREFRE, Kalpakkam"	2852	...	10.40	10.40	...	5.00	5.00	...	7.00	7.00
		4861	28.00	...	28.00	20.00	...	20.00	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़		Total	28.00	18.30	46.30	20.00	13.35	33.35	15.00	16.46	31.46
जोड़ - भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र	**Total - BARC**		**52.25**	**141.70**	**193.95**	**38.15**	**136.70**	**174.85**	**37.00**	**152.40**	**189.40**
3. *इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र:*	*3. Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research*										
3.01 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर और अन्य सुविधाओं को चालू करना	3.01 Commissioning of Fast Breeder Reactor & Other Facilities	3401	0.10	12.21	12.31	0.10	12.72	12.82	0.10	14.18	14.28
3.02 सामान्य सेवाएं	3.02 Common Services	3401	...	8.10	8.10	...	8.18	8.18	...	9.10	9.10
3.03 फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर फ्यूल रीप्रोसेसिंग	3.03 FBTR Fuel Reprocessing	4861	5.00	...	5.00	3.50	...	3.50	3.00	...	3.00
3.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	3.04 Capital Projects	5401	18.90	...	18.90	8.82	...	8.82	9.90	...	9.90
जोड़-इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र	**Total - IGCAR**		**24.00**	**20.31**	**44.31**	**12.42**	**20.90**	**33.32**	**13.00**	**23.28**	**36.28**
4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	4. Centre for Advanced Technology	3401	...	1.65	1.65	...	3.00	3.00	...	5.50	5.50
		4861	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
		5401	18.50	...	18.50	15.18	...	15.18	15.00	...	15.00
जोड़-उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	**Total - CAT**		**19.50**	**1.65**	**21.15**	**15.18**	**3.00**	**18.18**	**16.00**	**5.50**	**21.50**
5. परिवर्ती ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र	5. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	3401	...	5.75	5.75	...	5.65	5.65	...	7.10	7.10
		5401	1.50	...	1.50	1.35	...	1.35	1.50	...	1.50
जोड़		*Total*	*1.50*	*5.75*	*7.25*	*1.35*	*5.65*	*7.00*	*1.50*	*7.10*	*8.60*
6. क्रय तथा भंडार निदेशालय	6. Directorate Purchase & Stores	3401	0.20	3.25	3.45	0.09	3.06	3.15	0.19	3.61	3.80
7. निर्माण और सेवा ग्रुप, बम्बई	7. Construction & Services Group, Bombay	3401	0.12	7.88	8.00	0.18	7.42	7.60	0.21	8.29	8.50
		5401	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	...	0.35
जोड़		*Total*	*0.47*	*7.88*	*8.35*	*0.53*	*7.42*	*7.95*	*0.56*	*8.29*	*8.85*
8. सामान्य सेवा संगठन, कल्पक्कम	8. General Services Organisation, Kalpakkam	3401	...	4.42	4.42	...	4.04	4.04	...	5.24	5.24
9. टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान को अनुदान	9. Grants to Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	3401	18.50	20.00	38.50	16.63	19.00	35.63	20.00	21.24	41.24
10. टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र को अनुदान	10. Grants to Tata Memorial Centre	3401	8.00	13.90	21.90	7.58	13.90	21.48	5.00	17.98	22.98
11. साहा न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी संस्थान को अनुदान	11. Grant to Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	3401	1.50	5.15	6.65	1.58	4.89	6.47	2.00	5.45	7.45
12. अन्य संस्थाओं को अनुदान	12. Grants to other Institutes	3401	11.25	1.28	12.53	10.73	1.40	12.13	13.00	1.60	14.60
13. आवास परियोजनाएं	13. Housing Projects	5401	13.62	...	13.62	12.47	-0.33	12.14	13.90	-0.02	13.88
14. परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग	14. Atomic Minerals Division	3401	7.60	17.40	25.00	5.88	17.83	23.71	6.00	20.81	26.81
		4861	1.40	...	1.40	1.40	...	1.40	1.80	...	1.80
		5401	2.40	...	2.40	1.81	...	1.81	2.50	...	2.50
जोड़		*Total*	*11.40*	*17.40*	*28.80*	*9.09*	*17.83*	*26.92*	*10.30*	*20.81*	*31.11*
न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Nuclear Fuel**										
15. न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स	15. Nuclear Fuel Complex										

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
15.01 ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	15.01 Fuel Fabrication Facilities:										
15.001 राजस्व व्यय	15.001 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	141.06	141.06	...	121.89	121.89	...	140.00	140.00
15.002 घटाइए-प्राप्तियां	15.002 Less-Receipts	0852	...	-156.35	-156.35	...	-135.82	-135.82	...	-173.76	-173.76
15.003 निवल	15.003 Net		...	-15.29	-15.29	...	-13.93	-13.93	...	-33.76	-33.76
15.02 आम सेवाएं	15.02 Common Services	2852	...	2.11	2.11	...	1.75	1.75	...	2.30	2.30
15.03 इस्पात ट्यूब संयंत्र	15.03 Steel Tubes Plant	2852	...	21.50	21.50	...	16.41	16.41	...	21.25	21.25
15.04 पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं	15.04 Capital Projects	4861	36.00	...	36.00	35.93	...	35.93	61.20	...	61.20
जोड़-न्यूक्लीय ईंधन	**Total-Nuclear Fuel**		36.00	8.32	44.32	35.93	4.23	40.16	61.20	-10.21	50.99
भारी पानी	**Heavy Water**										
16. भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	*16.Heavy Water Projects*										
16.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र मनुगुरु	16.01 Heavy Water PlantManuguru	4861	17.00	...	17.00	13.90	...	13.90	4.51	...	4.51
16.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र हजीरा	16.02 Heavy Water Plant,Hazira	4861	3.00	...	3.00	6.05	...	6.05	1.00	...	1.00
16.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र के लिए आवास कालोनियों का रखरखाव	6.03 Maintenance of Housing Colonies for Heavy Water Plants	2852	...	1.35	1.35	...	1.35	1.35	...	2.25	2.25
16.04 नये भारी पानी संयंत्र	16.04 New Heavy Water Plants	4861	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	...	0.50
16.05 अन्य भारी पानी संयंत्र आदि	16.05 Other Heavy Water Plants etc.	4861	2.00	1.15	3.15	4.05	1.20	5.25	3.99	1.25	5.24
जोड़ - भारी पानी परियोजनाएं	**Total-Heavy Water Projects**		**22.00**	**2.50**	**24.50**	**24.00**	**2.55**	**26.55**	**10.00**	**3.50**	**13.50**
17. *भारी पानी उत्पादन :*	*17. Heavy Water Production*										
17.01 भारी पानी संयंत्र, बड़ौदा	17.01 Heavy Water Plant, Baroda	4861	...	29.54	29.54	...	27.29	27.29	...	29.69	29.69
17.02 भारी पानी संयंत्र, कोटा	17.02 Heavy Water Plant, Kota	4861	...	1.96	1.96	...	23.95	23.95	...	25.00	25.00
17.03 भारी पानी संयंत्र, तूतीकोरन	17.03 Heavy Water Plant, Tuticorin	4861	...	16.48	16.48	...	15.08	15.08	...	16.48	16.48
17.04 भारी पानी संयंत्र,तालचर	17.04 Heavy Water Plant, Talcher	4861	...	8.00	8.00	...	7.10	7.10	...	7.50	7.50
17.05 भारी पानी संयंत्र, थाल	17.05 Heavy Water Plant, Thal	4861	...	33.00	33.00	...	35.00	35.00	...	37.00	37.00
17.06 भारी पानी संयंत्र, हजीरा	17.06 Heavy Water Plant, Hazira	4861	...	30.00	30.00	...	29.16	29.16	...	39.78	39.78
17.07 भारी पानी संयंत्र, मनुगुरु	17.07 Heavy Water Plant, Manuguru	4861	...	46.10	46.10	...	46.22	46.22	...	58.00	58.00
जोड़		*Total*	...	*165.08*	*165.08*	...	*183.80*	*183.80*	...	*213.45*	*213.45*
जोड़ - भारी पानी	**Total - Heavy Water**		**22.00**	**167.58**	**189.58**	**24.00**	**186.35**	**210.35**	**10.00**	**216.95**	**226.95**
18.अनुसंधान तथा आईसोटोप प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड	18. Board for Research and Isotope Technology										
18.01 राजस्व व्यय	18.01 Revenue Expenditure	2852	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.10	6.10	...	7.00	7.00
18.02 पूंजी व्यय	18.02 Capital Expenditure	4861	2.50	...	2.50	1.00	...	1.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*2.50*	*6.50*	*9.00*	*1.00*	*6.10*	*7.10*	*2.00*	*7.00*	*9.00*
19. अन्य कार्यक्रम	19. Other Programmes	2852	...	0.97	0.97	...	1.28	1.28	...	1.90	1.90
		3401	0.25	6.14	6.39	0.19	6.30	6.49	0.50	7.43	7.93
		4425	...	0.03	0.03	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.07	0.07
		4861	0.50	90.00	90.50	2.16	20.00	22.16	2.00	50.00	52.00
		5401	0.21	...	0.21	0.06	...	0.06	0.55	...	0.55
		7475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.11
जोड़		*Total*	*0.96*	*97.14*	*98.10*	*2.41*	*27.62*	*30.03*	*3.05*	*59.51*	*62.56*
20. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. को सहायता अनुदान	20. Grants-in-aid to Electronics Corporation of India Limited	2852	...	2.68	2.68	...	1.68	1.68	...	2.00	2.00
21. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	21. Investments in Public Enterprises	4859	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
		4861	51.00	...	51.00	51.00	...	51.00	39.58	...	39.58
		6859	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
		6861	...	...	...	...	10.00	10.00	7.42	...	7.42
जोड़		*Total*	*51.00*	...	*51.00*	*51.00*	*10.00*	*61.00*	*49.00*	...	*49.00*
जोड़ -परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान और उद्योग	**Total-Atomic Energy Research and Industries**		**274.65**	**524.91**	**799.56**	**240.14**	**473.44**	**713.58**	**257.70**	**547.73**	**805.43**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***275.65***	***528.91***	***804.56***	***240.69***	***477.19***	***717.88***	***258.00***	***551.84***	***809.84***

		विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**										
1. इलेक्ट्रानिक कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	12859	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.00	12.00	2.00	13.00	15.00
2. यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.	2. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	12861	51.00	36.00	87.00	51.00	50.42	101.42	32.00	21.00	53.00
3. इंडियन रेयर अर्थस लि.	3. Indian Rare Earths Ltd	12861	...	2.50	2.50	...	18.96	18.96	15.00	20.00	35.00
जोड़	*Total*		*51.00*	*51.50*	*102.50*	*51.00*	*81.38*	*132.38*	*49.00*	*54.00*	*103.00*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स उद्योग	1. Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	12859	...	13.00	13.00	...	12.00	12.00	2.00	13.00	15.00
2. परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योग	2. Atomic Energy Industries	12861	155.50	38.50	194.00	146.34	69.38	215.72	151.00	41.00	192.00
3. परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	3. Atomic Energy Research	13401	120.15	...	120.15	94.35	...	94.35	105.00	...	105.00
	T...		275.65	51.50	327.15	240.69	81.38	322.07	258.00	54.00	312.00

1. **सचिवालय - आर्थिक सेवाएं** : इस में परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के सचिवालय के तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

2. **भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा तथा तत्संबंधी विषयों के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इसकी सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान रिएक्टर, त्वरक, संगणक और एक यूरेनियम संयंत्र, ईंधन तत्व निर्माता संयंत्र और प्लूटोनियम संयंत्र आते हैं । भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र की पूंजीगत परियोजनाओं के लिए, जिनमें अनुसंधान एवं विकास और औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, तथा कार्यचालन क्रियाकलापों के लिए जिनमें वैज्ञानिकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए वेतन, सामग्री तथा सामान, मशीनरी तथा उपस्कर आदि शामिल हैं, और विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रभागों, प्रयोगशालाओं और केन्द्र के अन्य संयंत्रों के अनुरक्षण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.01. जिन मुख्य पूंजी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है, उनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :

i **नई और आधुनिक संगणक प्रणाली की अभिवृद्धि और उसका विस्तार** यह अनुसंधान तथा विकास केन्द्र के कार्यकलापों की संगणकीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए 4.60 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर विद्यमान सुविधाओं में पहले से बृहत्तर संगणक सुविधा की स्थापना करके वृद्धि की जा रही है ।

ii **अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाएं** - इसमें उच्च तापमान में अत्युच्च संभारी सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में मूलभूत अनुसंधान के लिए भी व्यवस्था है।

iii **राष्ट्रीय उच्च शुद्धता सामग्री विश्लेषणात्मक अभिलक्षक केन्द्र**- इस केन्द्र के लिए भी व्यवस्था प्रस्तावित है । प्रयोगशाला में निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है और 1992–93 के दौरान शीघ्र ही पूरा होने की स्थिति में होगा ।

अति उच्च संभारी लाइनक बूस्टर, जीव विज्ञान और कृषि में मूलभूत एवं व्यवहार्य अनुसंधान, अल्ट्रासोनिक इमेजिंग तथा प्रोसेसिंग के विकास रियेक्टर कन्ट्रोल इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन के आधुनिकीकरण तथा कैमक एवं फास्ट बुस-इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन के विकास आदि जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए भी उचित व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2.02 **विद्युत रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनःसंसाधन संयंत्र (पी.आर.ई.एफ.आर.ई.)**

कलपक्कम में इस संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है । बजट में 14.80 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्य रूप से उपस्कर प्राप्त करने तथा सिविल और इलैक्ट्रिकल निर्माण कार्यों आदि के लिए की गई है । परमाणु अनुसंधान रियक्टरों से प्राप्त तरल पदार्थों को संसाधित करने और उन्हें ठोस बनाने के लिए ट्रामबे में एक अपशिष्ट पदार्थ अचलीकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना की जारही है । बजट में 6.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल, विद्युत तथा अभियांत्रिकी निर्माण कार्यों और उपस्करों के लिए की गई है ।

वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों (राजस्व) की तुलना में वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में निवल वृद्धि मुख्यतः अनुसंधान और विकास गतिविधियों, समर्थन सुविधाओं और ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं जैसी औद्योगिक गतिविधिओं और विद्युत रिएक्टर और ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्रों के कार्यचालन के व्ययों के संबंध में है।

3. **इंदिरा गांधी परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : कलपक्कम में स्थित यह केन्द्र फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टरों और थोरियम टैक्नोलाजी से संबंधित अनुसंधान तथा विकास-कार्य करता है । सुविधाओं में फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न विशेष प्रयोगशालाएं तथा संयंत्र शामिल हैं, जिनकी स्थापना फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट-रिएक्टर के निर्माण और प्रचालन में सहायता देने और विद्युत अर्जन में वृद्धि करने के लिए फास्ट रिएक्टर कार्यक्रम को काम में लाने के उद्देश्य से की जा रही है । 9.90 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था प्रोटोटाइप, फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के समर्थन के लिए इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान, और रेडियो धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला, रेडियो रसायन प्रयोगशाला तथा इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं, आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए निर्धारित है ।

प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर को समर्थन देने के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान कार्य शुरू किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य अन्ततोगत्वा प्रस्तावित प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर की स्थापना के कार्य में सहयोग देना है । इस परियोजना के लिए 835 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि फास्ट ब्रीडर टेस्ट रिएक्टर ईंधन पुनः संसाधन संयंत्र के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services** - This includes provisions for the Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy as well as for the Atomic Energy Commission.

2. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)** : BARC is the national centre for research and development work in the nuclear energy and related disciplines. Its facilities include research reactors, accelerators, computers, as also a uranium plant, fuel elements fabrication plant and plutonium plant. Provision has been made for the capital projects of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre covering the research and development as well as industrial projects and for the operational activities which include salaries of scientific and other personnel, materials and supplies, machinery and equipment, etc. and maintenance of various research and development divisions, laboratories and other plants of the Centre.

2.01. Some of the major capital projects for which provision has been included in the budget are the following:

i. **Augmentation and Extension of New and Modern Computer System.** This is to meet the increased computational needs of the Centre for Research and Development activities by augmenting the existing facility with a larger Computer Configuration at an estimated cost of Rs.4.60 crores.

ii. **Super conductivity :** Provision has also been made for superconductivity to carry out basic research in High Temperature Superconductors.

iii. **National Centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials.** Provision for National Centre for Analytical Characterisation of High Purity Materials has also been proposed. Works on the lab. are on and during 1992-93 the centre would be in an advanced stage of completion.

Suitable provisions have also been made for projects like Super Conducting Linac Booster, Basic and Applied Research in Biology and Agriculture, Ultrasonic Imaging and processing, Modernisation of Reactor Control Instrumentation and Development of CAMAC and FAST BUS— Instrumentation, etc.

2.02 **Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plant (PREFRE)**

This plant is being set up at Kalpakkam. The provision of Rs. 14.80 crores in the budget is mainly for procurement of equipment and for civil, electrical works etc. A Waste Immobilisation Project at Trombay is also being set up to process and solidify liquid waste from the Research Reactors of the Atomic Energy. The provision of Rs. 6.00 crores in the Budget is mainly for Civil, electrical and mechanical works and equipments.

The net increase in BE 92-93 over RE 91-92 (Revenue) is mainly on account of larger provisions for Research and Development activities, supporting facilities and industrial activities like Fuel Reprocessing Facilities and for the operational expenses of Power Reactor Fuel Reprocessing Plants.

3. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)** - This Centre at Kalpakkam conducts research and development relating to Fast Breeder Reactors and Thorium technology. Its facilities include Fast Breeder Test Reactor and various special laboratories and plants being set up to help in the construction and operation of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor and use of the Fast Reactor Programme to enhance power generation. The provision of Rs.9.90 crores is for the Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor and Facilities like Radio-metallurgy Laboratory, Radio-chemistry Laboratory, Engineering Services etc.

Engineering Research in support of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor estimated to cost Rs. 25.00 crores has been undertaken to support the ultimate objective of setting up the proposed Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor. A provision of Rs. 8.35 crores has been made for this project, while an amount of Rs. 3.00 crores has been provided for Fast Breeder Test Reactor Fuel reprocessing to reprocess the fuel

की गई है । फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर और विभिन्न प्रयोगशालाओं के संचालन के लिए राजस्व बजट में 23.38 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

4. उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र : फ्यूजन और त्वरक संबंधी अनुसंधानों के लिए इंदौर में इस अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है । पूंजीगत बजट में 15.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था आधारभूत सुविधाओं अर्थात् प्रयोगशाला भवन और वर्कशाप आदि के लिए और लेसर प्रौद्योगिकी और त्वरक के क्षेत्र में नई अनुसंधान और विकास, उद्योग और औषधियों में उनका प्रयोग शुरू करने के लिए की गई है। 7.80 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से लेसर एवं उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी उपस्कर के लिए सुविधाओं का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए आई तथा एम एक क्षेत्र में 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है । राजस्व बजट में, मौजूदा अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों को जारी रखने के लिए 5.50 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5.. **परिवर्तनीय ऊर्जा साइक्लोट्रोन केन्द्र कलकत्ता** यह केन्द्र न्यूक्लीय भौतिकी विज्ञान, न्यूक्लीय रसायन विज्ञान, चिकित्सा औद्योगिक और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए आइसोटोप उत्पादन तथा परमाणु भट्टी की सामग्री से उत्पन्न विकिरणों द्वारा होने वाली क्षति का अध्ययन करने के क्षेत्र में उच्च स्तरीय अध्ययन कार्य सम्पन्न करने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान सुविधा के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है ।

6. आणविक खनिज प्रभाग : पूंजीगत व्यय में की गई व्यवस्था मूलरूप से हैदराबाद, बंगलोर में प्रयोगशालाओं तथा आवासों के निर्माण कराने एवं बगजथा (बिहार), डोमारेट (मेघालय), कश कलारी (हि. प्र.) तथा तुमलापल्ली (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में खानों का पता लगाने के लिए की गई है । राजस्व बजट में मौजूदा कार्यकलापों तथा खुदाई और अन्य प्रचालन एवं सर्वेक्षण, खनिज संसाधनों की संभावनाओं तथा विकास के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

7.0 **सहायता प्राप्त संस्थाएं**

7.1 **बम्बई स्थित टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान** : यह न्यूक्लीय विज्ञान और गणित का एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है तथा इसके दो विभाग हैं, गणित और भौतिकी विभाग । इसकी विशेष सुविधाओं मे राष्ट्रीय संगणक केन्द्र, बैलून बनाने और उड़ाने की सुविधा तथा जल विज्ञान संबंधी अध्ययन के लिए ट्रिशियम प्रयोगशाला शामिल है । बजट में संस्थान को सहायता अनुदान देने के लिए 41.24 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मुख्यतः सिविल निर्माण कार्यों के अनावर्ती व्यय को पूरा करने और अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और पहले से चल रही अनुसंधान की गतिविधियों संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए की गई है जिनमें कर्मचारियों के वेतन और अन्य प्रशासनिक व्यय भी शामिल हैं । यह संस्थान विराट मीटर तरंग रेडियो दूरी दूरवीक्षण यन्त्र, जो खगोल विज्ञान अनुसंधान की दुनिया में एक अद्वितीय शक्तिशाली सुविधा होगी, होमी भाभा विज्ञान शिक्षा केन्द्र, जैव-विज्ञान रेडियो मूलभूत अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना करने जैसे कार्य कर रहा है।

7.2. **टाटा स्मारक केन्द्र (टी.एम.सी.)** : इसमें टाटा स्मारक अस्पताल और कैंसर अनुसंधान संस्थान शामिल हैं, यह देश में कैंसर का इलाज करने वाली अग्रणी संस्थाओं में से एक है और कैंसर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान कार्य भी करता है । बजट में निर्धारित 22.98 करोड़ रुपए का सहायता अनुदान मुख्यतः केन्द्र के लिए उपस्कर प्राप्त करने, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय तथा अस्पताल और अनुसंधान संस्थान के चालू खर्चों के तथा नई बम्बई में कैंसर चिकित्सा, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए आधुनिक केन्द्र, जिसमें 200 बिस्तरे और अन्य सुविधाएं होंगी।

7.3 **कलकत्ता स्थित साहा न्यूक्लियर भौतिकी संस्थान** माइक्रोस्कोपी, मास स्पैक्ट्रोमीटरी, न्यूक्लियर स्पैक्ट्रोस्कोपी कंडेस्ड मेटर फिजिक्स, सर्फेस अध्ययन आदि के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करता है । बजट में 7.45 करोड़ रुपए के सहायता-अनुदान की व्यवस्था सिविल निर्माण कार्यों पर आने वाले व्यय को पूरा करने, पूंजीगत उपस्कर प्राप्त करने और विभिन्न जारी अनुसंधान सुविधाओं के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए है ।

7.4 **अन्य संस्थानों को अनुदान**

भौतिकी विज्ञान संस्थान भुवनेश्वर यह संस्थान सैद्धान्तिक तथा प्रयोगिकी भौतिक विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसंधान कार्य करता है। सहायता अनुदानों की व्यवस्था त्वरक सुविधा की स्थापना, सिविल निर्माण कार्यों और जारी अनुसंधान—गतिविधियों के लिए की गई है।

अन्य अनुदान : गणित शास्त्र का विकास करने के लिए, गणित विज्ञान संस्थान, मद्रास और मेहता संस्थान, इलाहाबाद, नेशनल बोर्ड फार हायर मेथेमेटिक्स,न्यूक्लिय विज्ञान अनुसंधान बोर्ड डा. बरुआ कैंसर संस्थान, गुवाहाटी (असम) आदि जैसे अन्य विभिन्न अनुसंधान संस्थानों के लिए

from FBTR to close the fuel cycle. The provision of Rs. 23.38 crores in the Revenue Budget is for the operation of FBTR and operation and maintenance of various laboratories for carrying on research work.

4. **Centre for Advanced Technology** : This research centre is set up at Indore for Fusion and Accelerator Research. A provision of Rs.15.00 crores in the Capital Budget is to provide infrastructural facilities like laboratory buildings, workshop etc and for taking up new research schemes in the field of Advanced Laser Technology and in the field of accelerators to explore their applications in R&D, Industry and Medicine. It is proposed to set up a "Facility for the Production of Lasers and High Technology Equipment" with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.80 crores for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has also been made in the I &M Sector. On the Revenue side, the provision of Rs. 5.50 crores is for carrying on the existing research activities.

5. **Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta** : This centre is a national research facility for advanced work in nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry,isotopes production for medical, industrial and agricultural purposes and radiation damage studies of reactor materials.

6. **Atomic Minerals Division** The provision made on the capital side is essentially intended towards carrying out construction of laboratories and houses at Hyderabad, Bangalore, as well as for exploratory mining at Bagjatha (Bihar), Domiaset (Meghalaya), Kasha Kalari (HP) and at Tumalapalli (Andhra Pradesh). The provision on the revenue side takes care of the existing activities and drilling and other operations as well as survey, prospecting and development of mineral resources.

7.0 **Aided Institutions.**

7.1 **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)** Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is a national centre for nuclear science and mathematics with the school of mathematics and school of physics. Its special facilities include a national computer centre, a balloon fabrication facility and tritium laboratory for hydrological studies. The provision of Rs. 41.24 crores in the budget for grants-in-aid to the Institute is mainly to cover non-recurring expenses of civil works and procurement of equipments required for its research programmes and running expenses of its on-going research activities including salaries of staff and other administrative expenses. It is also executing National Programmes viz. Giant Meter Wave length Radio Telescope, which will be a uniquely powerful facility in the world of astronomical research, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education and a Centre for Fundamental Research in Biological Science.

7.2 **Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)** This comprises Cancer Research Institute and the Tata Memorial Hospital. It is one of the foremost treatment centre for cancer in the country and also for conducting research on cancer. The Grants-in-aid of Rs.22.98 crores provided in the budget mainly covers procurement of equipments, expenses on civil works and running expenses of the Hospital and the Research Institute besides setting up an Advanced Centre for Treatment, Research and Education in Cancer at New Bombay with 200 beds and allied facilities.

7.3. **Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta** Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta conducts research in Electron Microscopy, mass-spectrometry, nuclear spectroscopy , Condensed Matter Physics, Surface Studies etc. The Grants-in-aid of Rs. 7.45 crores provided in the budget is to cover expenses on procurement of capital equipments, civil works and running expenses of its on-going research facilities.

7.4 **Grants to other Institutes**

Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar This Institute conducts research works in different branches of Theoretical and experimental physics. Provision for Grants-in-aid has been made for the establishment of Accelerator facility, civil works and for on-going research activities.

Other Grants: Grants to the extent of Rs. 12.00 crores are also provided to various other Institutes like the Institute of Mathematical Sciences at Madras, Mehta Research Institute at Allahabad, National Board for Higher Mathematics, Board of Research in Nuclear

12.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी की गई है।

8. **न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्प्लेक्स** : न्युक्लियर विद्युत रिएक्टरों की ईंधन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए हैदराबाद में इस कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना की गई है । परमाणु बिजलीघरों के लिए आवश्यक ईंधन तत्वों तथा कलैंड्रिया ट्यूबों आदि का निर्माण करने के अलावा यह कम्पलैक्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक अति शुद्ध धातुओं तथा सामग्रियों का निर्माण भी करता है । जरकोनियम आक्साइड संयंत्र, सिरेमिक ईंधन निर्माण संयंत्र, स्टैनलैस स्टील की जोड़रहित ट्यूब बनाने वाला संयंत्र, समृद्ध यूरेनियम वाले आकसाइड संयंत्र जैसे ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं वाले अनेक संयंत्र पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं । कम्पलैक्स में ईंधन निर्माण करने की सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, और हैदराबाद और तुरमदीह में एक नई ईंधन परियोजना पलायकायल (तमिल नाडु) में जरको नियम स्पौंज निर्माण संयंत्र तथा हैदराबाद में एक नए जिरकालोए निर्माण संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए 61.20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । कई सुविधाओं तथा संयंत्र के चालू खर्चों के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

वर्ष 1992-93 में ईंधन निर्माण सुविधाओं से लगभग 173.76 करोड़ रुपए की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां होने की आशा है ।

9. **भारी पानी परियोजनाएं** : मानुगुरू और हजीरा में परमाणु बिजलीघरों के उपयोग के लिए आवश्यक भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए भारी पानी का उत्पादन करने के लिए, बजट में 10.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । इसमें कोटा, तूतीकोरिन और हजीरा तथा मानुगुरू में भारी पानी संयंत्रों के लिए आवासीय बस्तियां बनाने के लिए 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था भी शामिल की गई है । नए भारी पानी संयंत्रों पर काम शुरू करने तथा कोटा, तूतिकोरिन, बड़ौदा और थाल के भारी पानी संयंत्रों में सुधार कार्य करने के लिए भी आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

बजट में तूतीकोरिन, बड़ौदा, कोटा, तलचर और थल वेशट में स्थित भारी पानी संयंत्र, मेटैलिक पोटेशियम संयंत्र एवं बड़ौदा में भारी पानी संयंत्र की अमोनिया सिन्थेसिस गैस सुविधा के लिए और कर्मचारियों की आवास कालोनियों के अनुरक्षण संबंधी व्यय के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इस व्यवस्था में मानुगुरु और हजीरा में भारी पानी परियोजना संबंधी प्रचालन व्यय भी शामिल है प्रचालित कर दिए गए हैं ।

10. ***सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश :***

10.1 **इलैक्ट्रानिक्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि.**: परमाणु बिजली संबंधी कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक परिष्कृत इलेक्ट्रानिक उपकरण तैयार करता है। यह कम्पनी भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा टाटा मूलभूत अनुसंधान संस्थान में तैयार किए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के इलैक्ट्रानिक साज-सामान का निर्माण वाणिज्यिक आधार पर करती है । यह कम्पनी अन्य वाणिज्यिक वस्तुओं, अर्थात् कम्प्यूटरों, टी.वी. सैटों आदि का भी निर्माण करती है । 31-3-91 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 44.22 करोड़ रुपए थी । परमाणु ऊर्जा के संबंध में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए, सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

10.2 **इंडियन रेअर अर्थ्स लिमिटेड** : यह खनिज रेत को अलग करने तथा मोनाजाइट से विरल मृदा निकालने का काम करती है । यह कम्पनी ट्रोम्बे में भारत सरकार के थोरियम संयंत्र की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था भी देखती है। कम्पनी ने उड़ीसा सेण्ड्स कम्पलैक्स परियोजना की स्थापना का भी काम पूरा कर दिया है, जिसमें उड़ीसा में खनिज रेत पृथक्करण संयंत्र और सिंथेटिक रुटाइल संयंत्र की स्थापना भी शामिल है । 31.3.91 को कम्पनी की कुल प्रदत्त पूंजी 63.23 करोड़ रुपए थी । 36.00 करोड़ रुपए की कुल आयोजना परिव्यय के एक भाग के रूप में 15.00 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय समर्थन की परिकल्पना की गई है।

10.3 **यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड** : यह खानों से यूरेनियम निकालती है तथा उसकी पिसाई करती है । जादूगुडा में इस निगम की एक खान और एक मिल हैं । यह कम्पनी अन्य यूरेनियम भंडारों से वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर खनिज निकालना चाहती है । 31.3.91 को इस कम्पनी की कुल चुकता पूंजी 69.89 करोड़ रुपए थी । बिहार में नरवापहाड़ तथा तुरमडीह खानों तथा मिलों और जादूगुडा में तीसरे शैफ्ट सिंकिंग पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति के लिए कम्पनी को सहायता देने हेतु ईक्विटी निवेश के लिए बजट में 32 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Science, Dr. Barooha, Cancer Institute of Gauhati (Assam) etc.

8. **Nuclear Fuel Complex** - This Complex at Hyderabad has been established to meet the fuel requirements of the Nuclear Power Reactors. Besides producing the fuel elements, calandria tubes etc. required for the atomic power stations, it also produces special high purity metals and materials, required for electronic industry. A number of fuel fabrication facilities like Zirconium Oxide Plant, Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plant, Enriched Uranium Oxide Plant etc and Stainless Steel Seamless Tubes Plant are already operational. A provision of Rs.61.20 crores has been made for Expansion of Fuel Fabrication Facilities at the complex, setting up of a new fuel project at Hyderabad, a new Zirconium Sponge plant at Palayakayal (Tamil Nadu) and a Zircaloy Fabrication plant at Hyderabad. Provision has also been made for the running expenses of the various facilities and plants.

In 1992-93 the commercial receipts from Fuel Fabrication Facilities are expected to be around Rs.173.76 crores.

9. **Heavy Water Projects** - A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made in the Budget for meeting capital expenditure on the heavy water plants at Manuguru and Hazira for producing heavy water required for the use in the Atomic Power Stations. This also includes a provision of Rs. 3.00 crores for the housing colonies for the Heavy Water Plants at Kota, Tuticorin, Hazira and Manuguru. Necessary provision has also been made for improvement works at Kota, Tuticorin, Baroda and Thal plants.

The Budget also provides for the operational expenses of heavy water plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota, Talcher and Thal Vaishet as also for the metallic potassium plant and the ammonia synthesis gas facility of heavy water plant, Baroda and the maintenance of staff housing colonies. Provision also includes operational expenses of Heavy Water Projects at Manuguru and Hazira which have become operational.

10. ***Investments in Public Enterprises:-***

10.1 **Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL)** ECIL produces sophisticated electronics instruments required for the atomic power programme. The company also undertakes commercial manufacturing of various electronic equipments developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and other commercial products like computer, TV sets etc. The total paid up capital of the company as on 31.3.91 amounted to Rs.44.22 crores. An amount of Rs. 2.00 crores is also proposed as grant-in-aid for research and development programme relevant to Atomic Energy.

10.2 **Indian Rare Earths Limited (IRE)** IRE undertakes the separation of mineral sands and extraction of rare earths from monazite. The company also manages the Government Thorium Plant at Trombay. It has completed the establishment of Orissa Sands Complex Project in Orissa comprising a minerals separation plant and a synthetic rutile plant. The total paid up capital of the Company as on 31.3.1991 amounted to Rs.63.23 crores. A budgetary support of Rs.15.00 crores is projected as part of the total Plan outlay of Rs.36.00 crores.

10.3 **Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL)** is responsible for mining and milling of Uranium. It has a mine and a mill at Jaduguda. The Company proposes to undertake, in due course, commercial exploitation of other Uranium deposits. The total paid-up capital of the Company amounted to Rs. 69.89 crores as on 31.3.1991. A Provision of Rs.32 crores for investment in equity has been made in the Budget to assist the Company in meeting the expenditure on Narwapahar and Turamdih Mines and Mills in Bihar as well as the Third Shaft Sinking at Jaduguda.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.84

नयूक्लीय विद्युत संबंधी स्कीमें Nuclear Power Schemes

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	119.90	119.90	...	100.78	100.78	...	106.16	106.16
पूंजी	*Capital*		*136.49*	...	*136.49*	*141.89*	...	*141.89*	*154.00*	...	*154.00*
जोड़	**Total**		**136.49**	**119.90**	**256.39**	**141.89**	**100.78**	**242.67**	**154.00**	**106.16**	**260.16**
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत परियोजनाएं	**Nuclear Power Projects**										
1. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र :	1. *Rajasthan Atomic Power Station:*										
1.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	1.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	60.00	60.00		60.00	60.00	...	69.73	69.73
1.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1.02 Less-Revenue Receipts	0801	...	-33.29	-33.29		-16.06	-16.06	...	-18.88	-18.88
1.03 निवल	1.03 *Net*		...	26.71	26.71		43.94	43.94	...	50.85	50.85
2. ईंधन भंडार	2. Fuel Inventory										
2.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	2.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	206.00	206.00	...	192.61	192.61	...	221.84	221.84
2.02 घटाइये प्राप्तियां	2.02 Less Receipts	0801	...	-115.23	-115.23	...	-127.06	-127.06	...	-155.32	-155.32
2.03 निवल	2.03 *Net*		...	90.77	90.77	...	65.55	65.55	...	66.52	66.52
3 तारापुर और कलपक्कम में अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं	3. Waste Management Facilities at Tarapur and Kalpakkam	2801	...	6.20	6.20		5.12	5.12	...	6.20	6.20
		4801	1.73	...	1.73	1.73	...	1.73	4.17	...	4.17
जोड़		*Total*	*1.73*	*6.20*	*7.93*	*1.73*	*5.12*	*6.85*	*4.17*	*6.20*	*10.37*
4. भारी पानी पूल प्रबन्ध:	4. *Heavy Water Pool Management :*										
4.01 सकल राजस्व व्यय	4.01 Gross Revenue Expenditure	2801	...	75.40	75.40	...	69.46	69.46	...	85.73	85.73
4.02 घटाइए - राजस्व प्राप्तियां	4.02 Less-Revenue Receipt	0801	...	-79.28	-79.28	...	-83.39	-83.39	...	-115.14	-115.14
4.03 निवल	4.03 *Net*		...	-3.88	-3.88	...	-13.93	-13.93	...	-29.41	-29.41
5. अन्य योजनाएं	5. Other Schemes	2801	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	12.00	12.00
		4801	4.19	...	4.19	9.59	...	9.59	11.78	...	11.78
जोड़		*Total*	*4.19*	*0.10*	*4.29*	*9.59*	*0.10*	*9.69*	*11.78*	*12.00*	*23.78*
6. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	6. Investment in Public Enterprises	4801	130.57	...	130.57	130.57	...	130.57	128.05	...	128.05
		6801	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00
जोड़		*Total*	*130.57*	...	*130.57*	*130.57*	...	*130.57*	*138.05*	...	*138.05*
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***136.49***	***119.90***	***256.39***	***141.89***	***100.78***	***242.67***	***154.00***	***106.16***	***260.16***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investment in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.व.बा.सा. IEBR	जोड़ Total
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम	Nuclear Power Corporation	12801	130.57	441.39	571.96	130.57	690.49	821.06	138.05	812.00	950.05
ए सी सी बावकुक लि.	ACC Babcock Ltd.	12801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*130.57*	*441.39*	*571.96*	*130.57*	*690.49*	*821.06*	*138.05*	*812.00*	*950.05*
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय•	**C. Plan Outlay***										
1. विद्युत	1. Power	12801	136.49	441.39	577.88	141.89	690.49	832.38	154.00	812.00	966.00
	• *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय शामिल है :-*										
	* *Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*										
न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	Nuclear Power Schemes		...	...	...			...		...	...

1. **राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र - यूनिट-I**: राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र का प्रबंध अभिकरण व्यवस्था के आधार पर भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड को सौंप दिया गया है। इसलिए प्रचालन संबंधी व्ययों के लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की गई है।

2. **ईंधन भंडार**: इसमें तारापुर के लिए समृद्ध यूरेनियम का आयात करने पर होने वाले व्यय तथा दाबित भारी पानी के रिएक्टरों के लिए न्यूक्लीय ईंधन कम्पलेक्स के द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले ईंधन के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारतीय परमाणु शक्ति निगम लिमिटेड से वसूल किए गए ईंधन के उपभोक्ता प्रभागों को हिसाब में शामिल करने के पश्चात, इस से संबंधित राजस्व खाते के व्यय की निवल राशि 66.52 करोड़ रूपए है।

3. **अपशिष्ट पदार्थ प्रबन्ध सुविधाएं**: ये सुविधाएं परिचालन में बिजली घरों द्वारा उत्पादित अपशिष्टों पर कार्रवाई करने और एकत्रित करने के लिए स्थापित की गई है और इनका निष्पादन भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा किया जा रहा है और तारापुर तथा कलपक्कम में इनका प्रचालन हो रहा है।

4. **भारी पानी पूल प्रबंध**: इसमें, भारी पानी के भंडार के प्रबंध के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। भारी पानी के उपयोग से संबंधित लीज प्रभार प्रचालन विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में (-) 29.41 करोड़ रुपए के निवल व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

1. **RAPS-Unit-I :** The management of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station has been entrusted to NPCIL on an agency basis. Hence provision has been made in the Budget for the operational expenses.

2. **Fuel inventory :** This provides for expenditure on the import of enriched uranium for Tarapur as well as for the fuel supplied by the Nuclear Fuel complex for Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Taking into account the user charges for fuel recovered from NPCIL, the revenue expenditure on this account is netted at Rs. 66.52 crores.

3. **Waste Management Facilities :** These are facilities set up to process and store radioactive wastes generated by power stations in operation and are executed by BARC and operated at Tarapur and Kalpakkam.

4. **Heavy Water Pool Management :** This provides for the management of Heavy Water Inventory. Lease charges are recovered for the use of Heavy Water by the operating power stations. The net expenditure on this account is Rs. (-) 29.41 crores.

5. **अन्य योजनाएं** : इनमें काकरापार में स्थित पर्यावरण सर्वेक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं सम्मिलित हैं । 33.00 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत के प्रोटोटाइप फास्ट ब्रीडर रिएक्टर के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. **Other Schemes :** These include Environmental Survey Laboratories at Kakrapar. Provision is also made for Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor with an estimated cost of Rs.33.00 crores.

भारतीय न्यूक्लीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड (भा. न्यू. वि. नि. लि.) - इस संस्थान को 3 सितम्बर, 1987 को एक कम्पनी के रूप में निगमित किया गया । इस निगम की स्थापना मुख्य रूप से वाणिज्यिक आधार पर विद्युत का उत्पादन करने के लिए न्यूक्लीय ऊर्जा का विकास और नियमन करने के प्रयोजन से एक वृहत एवं एकीकृत कार्यक्रम का आयोजन करने और उसे कार्यान्वित करने, पर्यावरण के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने और क्रय, विक्रय, निर्यात तथा विनिर्माण आदि के कार्य में व्यस्त होने तथा सहायक सुविधाओं का परिचालन और अनुरक्षण करने के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए की गई थी ।

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL): NPCIL was incorporated as a company on 3rd September, 1987 with the main objective to plan and execute an integrated programme for harnessing and developing nuclear energy for generating electricity on commercial basis, to promote protection of the environment and to engage in purchase, selling, exporting, manufacturing etc., and operation and maintenance of ancillary facilities.

इस कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी 2,000.00 करोड़ रूपए है । कम्पनी ने अपना कारोबार 17.9.87 को शुरू किया । अब यह अपने मौजूदा विद्युत केन्द्रों का संचालन कर रही है और नई विद्युत परियोजनाओं तथा सहायक परियोजनाओं के विनिर्माण का कार्य भी हाथ में ले रही है ।

The authorised capital of the company is Rs.2,000.00 crores. The Company commenced its business on 17.9.1987. It is now operating the existing power stations and is undertaking construction of new power projects and ancillary projects.

कुछ एक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का विवरण, जिन्हें अब निगम द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है जिनमें से प्रत्येक पर 100.00 करोड़ रूपए से ज्यादा की लागत आएगी और जिनके लिए व्यवस्थाएं कर दी गई हैं, इस प्रकार है :

Some of the important projects costing more than Rs.100.00 crores each, now being executed by NPCIL and for which provision has been made are given below :

योजना का नाम	Name of the scheme	स्वीकृत लागत Approved cost	1991-92 (स.अ.) RE for 1991-92 (करोड़ रुपए	आयोजना परिव्यय 1992-93 (ब.अ.) Plan outlay for BE 1992-93 Rs. in crores)	पूर्ति की प्रत्याशित अवधि Anticipated date of completion
1. नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I और II	1. Narora Atomic Power Project I & II	399.64	34.04	16.00	@
2. काकरापार परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना I तथा II	2. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project I & II	382.52	120.37	103.00	1992
3. कैगा परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन यूनिट I तथा II	3. Kaiga Atomic Power Station Unit I & II	730.72	180.29	220.00	1996
4. राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत स्टेशन यूनिट III तथा IV	4. Rajasthan A.P.S. Unit III & IV	711.57	148.12	190.00	1997
5. तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना यूनिट III और IV	5. Tarapur Atomic Power Project Unit III & IV	2427.00	177.55	200.00	2000

सहायक सुविधाओं जिसमें 500 मेगावाट एम्मीयर, 235 मेगावाट एम्मीयर परियोजनाओं के विकास कार्य, तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र और राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र में सुधार कार्य के लिए 58.00 करोड़ रुपए की भी व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Provision is also made for ancillary facilities including developmentworks for 500 MWE, 235 MWE Projects, improvements for TAPS and RAPS etc.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के इक्विटी तथा ऋण

Equity and Loans to Public Sector Enterprises :

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)

(स. अ. 1991-92) RE 1991-92			(ब. अ. 1992-93) BE 1992-93		
इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total	इक्विटी Equity	ऋण Loans	जोड़ Total
130.57	...	130.57	128.05	10.00	138.05

आंतरिक और अतिरिक्त बजटीय ससाधनों के लिए 1992-93 में 812.00 करोड़ रुपए

Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources for 1992-93 are Rs.812.00 crores.

@नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत परियोजना-I को 1.1.1991 से वाणिज्यिक घोषित किया गया है । नरोरा परमाणु परियोजना - II ने अक्तूबर, 1991 से कार्य करना शुरू किया और इसे शीघ्र ही वाणिज्यिक घोषित किए जाने की आशा है ।

@ NAPP-I is declared commercial from 1.1.1991

NAPP-II attained criticality in October, 1991 and is expected to be declared commercial shortly.

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 85

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग Department of Electronics

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		77.95	13.34	91.29	69.61	13.34	82.95	67.35	13.21	80.56
पूंजी	*Capital*		43.65	...	43.65	38.49	...	38.49	7.65	...	7.65
जोड़	Total		121.60	13.34	134.94	108.10	13.34	121.44	75.00	13.21	88.21
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	1.00	3.77	4.77	1.00	4.62	5.62	0.75	4.58	5.33
दूर संचार और इलेक्ट्रानिक्स उद्योग	**Telecommunications and Electronics Industries**										
2. प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं	2. Technology Development Council Projects	2852	5.00	...	5.00	3.10	...	3.10	0.90	...	0.90
		7425	1.00	...	1.00	0.25	...	0.25	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*3.35*	...	*3.35*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
3. औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	3. Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme	2852	2.70	...	2.70	2.70	...	2.70	1.70	...	1.70
		4859	0.30	...	0.30	0.15	...	0.15	1.10	...	1.10
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.80*	...	*2.80*
4. राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजना	4. National Radar Council Projects	2852	2.60	...	2.60	1.95	...	1.95	0.65	...	0.65
		7425	0.40	...	0.40	0.15	...	0.15	0.10	...	0.10
जोड़		*Total*	*3.00*	...	*3.00*	*2.10*	...	*2.10*	*0.75*	...	*0.75*
5. एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम	5. SECO Programme	2852	0.75	...	0.75	0.50	...	0.50	0.25	...	0.25
		4859	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05
जोड़		*Total*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.50*	...	*0.50*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
6. कम्प्यूटर के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का निर्माण	6 Generation of Special Manpower for Computer	2852	2.00	...	2.00	2.00		2.00	0.25	...	0.25
7. प्रकर्ष विकास केन्द्र आदि	7. Centre for Excellence Development etc.	2852	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...
8. इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम	8. Electronics Material Development Programme	2852	3.00	...	3.00	2.60	...	2.60	1.50	...	1.50
9. नेशनल माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक काउंसिल-इंडियन माइक्रो इलेक्ट्रानिक्स प्रोग्राम	9.National Micro Electronics Council-Indian Micro Electronics Programme	2852	5.40	...	5.40	5.20	...	5.20	2.00	...	2.00
		4859	0.45	...	0.45	0.30	...	0.30	1.35	...	1.35
		7425	0.15	...	0.15	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.20
जोड़		*Total*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*	*5.50*	...	*5.50*	*3.55*	...	*3.55*
10. उच्च परिकलन विकास केन्द्र (सी.डी. ए सी)	10. Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)	2852	5.00	...	5.00	7.00	...	7.00	3.50	...	3.50
11. राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना	11. National HVDC Project	2852	1.00	...	1.00	0.10	...	0.10	0.25	...	0.25
12. अनुप्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रानिक इंजीनियरी तथा अनुसंधान संस्था	12. Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)	2852	2.00	2.42	4.42	2.00	2.22	4.22	0.70	2.22	2.92
13. मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम	13. Standardisation Activities Programme	2852	3.80	2.33	6.13	3.80	2.33	6.13	4.50	2.29	6.79
		3601	0.20	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.10	...	0.10
		4859	3.00	...	3.00	4.00	...	4.00	2.00	...	2.00
जोड़		*Total*	*7.00*	*2.33*	*9.33*	*8.00*	*2.33*	*10.33*	*6.60*	*2.29*	*8.89*
14. इलेक्ट्रानिक डिजाइन तथा प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	14. Centre for Electronics Design and Technology	2852	4.25	1.26	5.51	3.25	1.00	4.25	2.00	1.00	3.00
15. विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम	15.Special Manpower Development Programme	2852	4.00	...	4.00	3.50	...	3.50	13.25	...	13.25
16. साफ्टवेयर निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम	16. Software Export Promotion Programme	2852	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	8.00	...	8.00
17. पांचवीं जनरेशन की कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली का विकास कार्यक्रम	17. Fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme	2852	1.50	...	1.50	1.30	...	1.30	0.65	...	0.65
		4859	0.10	...	0.10	...	...	...	1.10	...	1.10
जोड़		*Total*	*1.60*	...	*1.60*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*1.75*	...	*1.75*
18. सेमिकंडक्टर कम्पलैक्स लिमिटेड (एस सी एल)	18. Semi ConductorComplex Ltd.(SCL)	2852	15.00	...	15.00	14.21	...	14.21	...	...	...
19. इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र तथा आर ई टी सी	19. Electronic Research & Development Centres & RETCs	2852	3.00	2.67	5.67	2.50	2.28	4.78	1.50	2.28	3.78
20. सी एल ए एस एस कार्यक्रम	20. CLASS Programme	2852	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
21. भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी विकास	21. Technology Development for Indian Languages	2852	0.75	...	0.75	0.75	...	0.75	0.25	...	0.25
		4859	0.25	...	0.25	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
		Total	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*	*0.25*	...	*0.25*

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. in crores)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
22. फोटोनिक विकास कार्यक्रम	22. Photonics Development Programme	2852	0.50	...	0.50	0.40	...	0.40	0.70	...	0.70
23. मूल्य-वर्धित उच्च गति आंकड़ा संचार नेटवर्क	23. Value-added High Speed Data Communication Network for Software Export	2852	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.25	...	16.25
24. अन्य कार्यक्रम	24. Other programmes	2250	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55	...	0.55	0.55
		2852	10.75	0.20	10.95	7.80	0.20	8.00	7.70	0.20	7.90
		3453	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.09	0.09
		4859	1.05	...	1.05	2.15	...	2.15	1.65	...	1.65
जोड़		*Total*	*11.80*	*0.89*	*12.69*	*9.95*	*0.89*	*10.84*	*9.35*	*0.84*	*10.19*
25. सहायता सामग्री उपस्कर-सकल	25. Aid Material Equipments - Gross	3606	...	2.31	2.31	...	6.41	6.41	...	16.40	16.40
घटाइए - कार्यकारी मुख्यशीर्ष में स्थानान्तरण	Deduct - Transfers to functional Major head	3606	...	-2.31	-2.31	...	-6.41	-6.41	...	-16.40	-16.40
निवल-सहायता सामग्री एवं उपस्कर	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments										
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश -	26. Investment in Public Sector Enterprises	4859	30.30	...	30.30	30.30	...	30.30	...	...	...
		6859	6.40	...	6.40	0.94	...	0.94	...	...	...
जोड़		*Total*	*36.70*	...	*36.70*	*31.24*	...	*31.24*	...	...	...
कुल - जोड़	***Grand Total***		***121.60***	***13.34***	***134.94***	***108.10***	***13.34***	***121.44***	***75.00***	***13.21***	***88.21***
ख. सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश	**B. Investments in Public Enterprises**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. सेमि-कन्डक्टर कम्पलेक्स लि0	1. Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd	12859	35.50	5.00	40.50	30.04	-5.68	24.36	...	...	...
2. सी.एम.सी.लि0	2. CMC Ltd.	12859	0.20	4.00	4.20	0.20	29.75	29.95	...	...	...
3. ई.टी.टी.डी.सी.लि.	3. ETTDC Ltd.	12859	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	-4.17	-3.17	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**36.70**	**9.00**	**45.70**	**31.24**	**19.90**	**51.14**	...	...	...
अन्य संस्थाएं/निकाय	Other Institutions/Bodies										
एन.सी.एस.टी/एस.ए.एम.ई.ई.आर./ के बी सी एस आदि	NCST/SAMEER/KBCS etc.	12859	...	2.40	2.40	...	1.85	1.85	...	...	...
		Total	**36.70**	**11.40**	**48.10**	**31.24**	**21.75**	**52.99**	...	...	...
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	C. Plan Outlay*:-										
1. दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग	1. Telecommunications and Electronics Industries	12859	119.05	11.40	130.45	106.70	21.75	128.45	73.85	...	73.85
2. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	2. Secretariat-Economic Services	13451	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
3. अन्य वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान	3. Other Scientific Research	13425	1.55	...	1.55	0.40	...	0.40	0.40	...	0.40
जोड़		**Total**	**121.60**	**11.40**	**133.00**	**108.10**	**21.75**	**129.85**	**75.00**	...	**75.00**
निम्नानुसार निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय सहित	Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-										
दूरसंचार और इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उद्योग	Telecommunications and Electronics Industries		...	...	...			...			...

1. **सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इसमें इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग के सचिवालय व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **प्रौद्योगिकी विकास परिषद परियोजनाएं (टी.डी.सी.) :** टी.डी.सी. ने अब तक लगभग 337 परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता दी है जिसमें से लगभग 286 परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूरी हो चुकी हैं जिनसे इलेक्ट्रोनिकी के क्षेत्र में देश की अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी क्षमताओं पर पर्याप्त प्रभाव पड़ा है । टी.डी.सी. कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान कुछ नई परियोजनाएं शुरू किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **औद्योगिक इलेक्ट्रोनिकी संवर्धन कार्यक्रम (आई.ई.पी.पी.) :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत एप्रोप्रिएट आटोमेशन प्रोमोशन सेंटर सूक्ष्म-संसाधन अनुप्रयोग इंजीनियरी केन्द्रों और खनन इलेक्ट्रोनिकी उपस्कर विकास के लिए सहायता अनुदान दिया जाता है ताकि विशिष्ट औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को कम किया जा सके और यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उद्योग विदेशों से सहायता पर निर्भर रहने की बजाय अपना आधुनिकीकरण स्वयं कर लें ।

4. **राष्ट्रीय राडार परिषद परियोजनाएं (एन.आर.सी.) :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत देश में राडार, मार्गनिर्देशी उपकरणों, सोनार तथा अन्तर्जलीय इलेक्ट्रानिकी प्रणालियों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 110 परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं जिनमें से अब तक 44 परियोजनाएं पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

5. **एस ई सी ओ कार्यक्रम:** सी ए एस ई और एस ई सी ओ, जो सातवीं योजना के लिए विभागीय कार्यक्रम थे, दोनों कार्यक्रमों को मिला कर प्रणाली इंजीनियरिंग और अनुप्रयोग कार्यक्रम (सिस्टम इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्राम) नामक एक ही कार्यक्रम बना दिया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य मौजूदा संगठनों की सुविज्ञता और सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हुए

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services** - It provides for Secretariat expenditure of the Department of Electronics.

2. **Technology Development Council Projects (TDC)** - The Technology Development Council has so far supported about 337 projects out of which about 286 projects have already been completed which have made much impact on the R&D capabilities of the country in Electronics. Some new projects are proposed to be initiated during 1992–93 under S&T programme as per recommendations of TDC Working Groups.

3. **Industrial Electronics Promotion Programme (IEPP)** - Under this programme Grants-in-aid are released for Appropriate Automation Promotion Centre, Micro-processor Application Engineering Centres and Mining Electronics Equipment Development, to mitigate the problems of specific industrial sectors and also to ensure that the industry carry out its modernisation on its own instead of depending for help from outside the country.

4. **National Radar Council Projects (NRC)** - Under this programme about 110 projects have so far been initiated in the country in the area of Radars, Navigational Aids, Sonars and Underwater Electronics Systems out of which 44 have since been completed.

5. **SECO Programme**: CASE & SECO which were the departmental programmes of the 7th plan have been merged into a single programme called System Engineering and Application Programme, which will aim at new emerging system applications in Indian Context utilising the expertise and facilities of the existing

भारतीय संदर्भ में नये प्रणाली अनुप्रयोग विकसित करना और उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में स्वदेशी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें समन्वित करना है ।

6. **कम्प्यूटरों के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति जुटाना :** कम्प्यूटर क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष जनशक्ति का विकास करने हेतु चुनिंदा विश्वविद्यालय/कालिजों तथा संस्थाओं में विभिन्न नए पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ किए गए हैं ।

7. **प्रकर्ष विकास केन्द्र** इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, मुख्यतः कृषि, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास आदि में इलेक्ट्रोनिकी यंत्रों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना है ।

8. **इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री विकास कार्यक्रम :** देश में इस कार्यक्रम की स्थापना इलेक्ट्रानिकी सामग्री के लगातार अत्यधिक आयात को कम करके इलेक्ट्रानिकी संघटक उद्योग में आत्म- निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समिति के रूप में सी-मेट की स्थापना की गई है । इसके अधीन हैदराबाद, पुणे और त्रिचूर में तीन केन्द्र होंगे, जो व्यावसायीकरण के लिये उद्योगों में अन्तरित करने हेतु बहुत सी इलैक्ट्रोनिक सामग्री के लिये प्रोद्योगिकी की स्थापना करेंगे । इस समय इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न संस्थाओं में 28 प्रायोजित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं भी निष्पादित की जा रही हैं।

9. **राष्ट्रीय सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रानिकी परिषद- भारतीय सूक्ष्म इलेक्ट्रानिकी कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इलेक्ट्रानिकी उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ए एस आई सी के अभिकल्प पर काम करने के लिए 10 अभिकल्प केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 32 प्रायोजित अनुसंधान और विकास परियोजनाएं भी निष्पादित की जा रही हैं ।

10. **उच्च कम्प्यूटरिंग विकास केन्द्र (सी-डैक) :** परियोजना की स्थापना एक पंजीकृत वैज्ञानिक संस्था के रूप में पुणे में की गई है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य सुपर कम्प्यूटरों/उच्च कम्प्यूटरों में प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली समानान्तर संसाधन तकनीकों में, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान बढ़ाने के लिए, अपेक्षित देशी अनुसंधान और विकास सक्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण उपयोगों जैसे मौसम का पूर्वानुमान, भूकंपी आंकड़ों का संसाधन, इकनोमैट्रिक माडलिंग, कृत्रिम आसूचना, आदि के लिए एक समय-बद्ध प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन के रूप में विकास करना है।

11. **राष्ट्रीय एच.वी.डी.सी. परियोजना :** इसका उद्देश्य एच.वी.डी.सी. प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास करना है जिससे कि उच्च प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अनुभव प्राप्त किया जा सके, उच्च अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को नाभिकीय बनाया जा सके तथा तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों में इलेक्ट्रानिकी अनुप्रयोग के लाभों को गुणात्मक और परिमाणात्मक आधार पर प्रदर्शित किया जा सके ।

12. **प्रयुक्त माइक्रोवेव इलेक्ट्रानिकी इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान सोसाइटी :** बम्बई स्थित यह सोसाइटी सामरिक आवश्यकताओं के लिए कस्टम निर्मित माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों का नमूना तैयार करने और उनकी सप्लाई करने तथा कुछ चुने हुए माइक्रोवेव उत्पादों की बेच संरचना का कार्य कर रही है । यह सोसाइटी कैंसर चिकित्सा के लिए रेखीय त्वरित्र की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का विकास/संरचना करने और इसकी जानकारी के अन्तरण का कार्य भी कर रही है । इसका मद्रास केन्द्र इलेक्ट्रानिकी उपस्करों के लिए ई.एम.सी. मानक तैयार कर रहा है और ई.एम.आई/ई.एम.सी क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण/ सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है जबकि इसका कलकत्ता केन्द्र राडार और संचार के क्षेत्र में मिलीमीटर-वेव बैंड में संघटक/उप-प्रणालियों का विकास कर रहा है। एस.ए.एम.ई. ई.आर. का सी.ई.पी.टी ई.डी. कार्यक्रम, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता में क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, का लक्ष्य पैकेजिंग प्रौद्योगिकी और एरगोनोमिक नमूने तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी उपस्करों के लिए सुविधाएं स्थापित करना है।

13. **मानकीकरण गतिविधि कार्यक्रम :** इसका उद्देश्य देश में निर्मित किये गये इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता में सुधार लाना तथा उन्हें राष्ट्रीय/अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बनाना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 4 प्रयोगशालाएं और 13 केन्द्र अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं । इसके अलावा, परिक्षण सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के अंतर्गत 7 केन्द्रों को सहायता भी दी जा रही है।

14. इलेक्ट्रानिक डिजाइन और प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र : इन केन्द्रों का उद्देश्य इलेक्ट्रोनिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-यांत्रिकी प्रणाली के क्षेत्र में डिजाइन टेक्नालाजी और फैब्रिकेशन तकनीक में विशेषज्ञता का निर्माण करना और इलेक्ट्रानिकी और इलेक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल प्रणाली का निर्माण करना है । इस समय देश के विभिन्न भागों में सात केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

15. **विशेष जनशक्ति विकास कार्यक्रम :** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत आधुनिक इलेक्ट्रानिकी के क्षेत्र में लोगों को शिक्षित, उन्नत और प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए विभिन्न परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 14 इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों सहित 32 चुनिंदा संस्थानों में इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स एवं कम्प्यूटर में प्रशिक्षण की गुणवत्ता के उन्नयन हेतु आई.एम.पी.ए.सी.टी

organisations and coordinate meeting with requirements indigenously in the high risk areas.

6. **Generation of Special Manpower for Computers.** - Various new courses have been started at selected Universities/Colleges and other Institutions to develop high calibre manpower for Computer Sector.

7. **Centre for Excellence Development etc.** The main objective of this programme is to promote the use of various electronics instruments in different areas mainly Agriculture, Health care and regional development.

8. **Electronics Material Development Programme** - This programme has been set up in the country to achieve self reliance in electronics components industry reducing the size of the continuous import of Electronics material. C-MET has been set up under this programme as a Society with 3 Centres under it at Hyderabad, Pune & Trichur to establish technology for a range of electronic materials for transfer to industrry for commercialisation. Also, 28 sponsored R&D projects are presently being executed under this programme at different institutions.

9. **National Micro-Electronics Council-Indian Micro Electronics Programme** : Under this programme 10 Design Centres are set up to undertake design of ASICs to cater to customer needs in different sectors of electronics industry. Also, 32 sponsored R&D projects are being executed under this programme.

10. **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)** - C-DAC Project has been set up at Pune as a registered Scientific Society with the main objective of development as a time bound technology mission for enhancing the indigenous R&D capability in the techniques of parallel processing used in super computers/advanced computers required for pursuing research in frontier areas of S&T as well as various important applications like weather forecasting seismic data processing econometric modelling, artificial intelligence information etc.

11. **National HVDC Project** - It is aimed to develop the HVDC technology, gain experience in high technology area, to nucleate advanced research Centres and to demonstrate qualitatively and quantitatively the benefits of electronics application in Thermal Power Plants.

12. **Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER)** - SAMEER Bombay is engaged in designing and supplying custom built micro-wave products for strategic needs and batch fabrication of selected microwave products. It is also working in the development fabrication of various systems of linear accelerator for Cancer Therapy and transfer of its know-how. Its Madras centre is engaged in formulating EMC standards for electronic equipments & providing training/support in EMI/EMC area while its Calcutta Centre in the development of Components/sub-systems in millimeter-wave band in Radar & Communication area. The CEPTED programme of SAMEER, which is being implemented with UNDP assistance, aims at establishing facilities for packaging technology and ergonomic design & electronic equipments.

13. **Standardisation Activities Programme** - It aims to improve the quality and reliability of electronic products manufactured in the country and their conforming to the National/International standards. Under this programme 4 Laboratories and 13 Centres are functioning as subordinate offices. Also, assistance is being provided to 7 centres under State Govts. for augmenting the testing facilities.

14. **Centres for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT)** - The objectives of these centres are to build expertise in design Technology and fabrication techniques in the area of electronics and electro-mechanical system. At present, seven Centres are functioning at different locations in the country.

15. **Special Manpower Development Programme**- Under this programme different projects are being executed to educate, upgrade and train people in the field of modern electronics. The programme includes IMPACT (Electronic Industry Development Project - Manpower Component) to upgrade the quality of Training in

(इलैक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग विकास परियोजना — जनशक्ति घटक) शामिल है।

16. **साफ्टवेयर निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रम:** इसका उद्देश्य विश्व भर में बाजारों का पता लगाना और उन बाजारों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का विश्लेषण करना और विभिन्न बाजारों के लिये कार्य-नीतियां विकसित करना और विदेशी ग्राहकों के सामने भारतीय क्षमताओं का प्रदर्शन करना, डाटा सम्पर्क के माध्यम से साफ्टवेयर के विकास एवं निर्यात के लिए बुनियादी सुविधाएं जुटाना और निर्यात बढ़ाने व लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के प्रति अपना योगदान देना है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, शत-प्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुखी परियोजनाओं के रूप में भुवनेश्वर, पुणे बंगलौर, हैदराबाद, नौयडा, गांधी नगर और त्रिवेन्द्रम में 7 साफ्टवेयर प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क सोसायटी के रूप में स्थापित किए गए है ।

17. **पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली विकास कार्यक्रम** : यह कार्यक्रम सात संस्थाओं में निष्पादित किया जा रहा है और इसका उद्देश्य सम्बद्ध समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी पर आधारित कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली (के.बी.सी.एस.) प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर अनुसंधान, डिजाइन, विकास और प्रदर्शन करके के.बी.सी.एस./पांचवी पीढ़ी कम्प्यूटर प्रणाली की प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में व्यापक विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त करना है ।

18. **सेमि कन्डक्टर काम्प्लेक्स लि.:** सेमिकंडक्टर लिमिटेड मोहाली में 7/8 फरवरी, 1989 को हुए अग्निकांड में अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी सभी सुविधाएं पूरी तरह से नष्ट हो गई थीं । यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान 42.8 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजीगत निवेश तथा 19.2 करोड़ रुपए के आवर्ती व्यय के द्वारा इन सुविधाओं का पुनर्निर्माण किया जाए । अनुसंधान और विकास सुविधाओं का उद्देश्य यह है कि जहां तक संभव हो प्रौद्योगिकी को आधुनिकतम और प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक बनाए रखने के लिए उसका विकास और उन्नयन किया जाए तथा एल एस आई/वी एल एस आई क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य किए जाएं।

19. **इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र (ई.आर.एण्ड डी.सी) तथा ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र (आर.ई.टी.सी):** इस केन्द्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न निर्धारित क्षेत्रों में स्टेट-आफ-आर्ट इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी विभिन्न उत्पादों का विकास करना तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक मूल्यों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय गुणवत्ता के अनुरूप इनके उत्पादन में सहायता करना है । इलैक्ट्रोनिकी अनुसंधान और विकास केन्द्र क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट उत्पादों के विकास से संबंधित कार्य करते हैं तथा अपने क्षेत्र के निजी और सरकारी दोनों प्रकार के उद्योगों को अनुसंधान और विकास संबंधी सहायता देते है । ग्रामीण इलैक्ट्रोनिकी प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र ग्रामीण अनुप्रयोग हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उत्पाद तैयार करते है और उनके प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों को व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण भी देते है।

20. **सी.एल.ए. एस. एस. कार्यक्रम:** यह परियोजना हमारे स्कूली बच्चों के बीच कम्प्यूटर संबंधी जानकारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 1984-85 में 250 स्कूलों में प्रारम्भ की गई थी । प्रति वर्ष यह कार्यक्रम और अधिक स्कूलों में भी लागू किया जाता रहा है और इन स्कूलों को 60 संसाधन केन्द्रों के माध्यम से सहायता मिलती है । इस कार्यक्रम को चालू रखना है और इसीलिए वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए सांकेतिक बजटीय व्यवस्था की गई है।

21. **भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी विकास:** इस का उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक भाषा समझ, संस्करण तथा निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से मानव तन्त्र अंतःक्रिया तथा सूचना संसाधन को सुकर बनाने के वास्ते भारतीय भाषाओं हेतु इलैक्ट्रोनिकी उपकरण तैयार करना है ।

22. **फोटोनिक्स विकास कार्यक्रम:** इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य उचित प्रौद्योगिकियों की सहायता से शैक्षिक संस्थाओं, प्रयोगशालाओं तथा उद्योग में फोटोनिक्स कल्चर को बढ़ावा देना है ताकि अन्य राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के सहयोग से इस क्षेत्र में सहक्रियात्मक विकास किया जा सके ।

23. **साफ्टवेयर निर्यात के लिए मूल्य-वर्धित उच्च गति आंकड़ा संचार नेटवर्क** :— परियोजना में मुख्य रूप से बम्बई, दिल्ली और बंगलौर स्थित साफ्टवेयर निर्यातकों के परिसरों को उनके विदेशी प्रतिपक्षियों एवं ग्राहकों के साथ जोड़ने के लिए एक समिति की स्थापना करने पर विचार किया गया है । परियोजना को फ्रैंच सरकार की सहायता से 1992-93 में शुरू किया जाएगा ।

24. **अन्य कार्यक्रम:** इसके अंतर्गत मुख्य कार्यक्रम हैं: इलैक्ट्रोनिकी क्षेत्र के पावर सेमी कंडक्टर डिवाइसिज, एन.सी.एस.टी, फाइबर आप्टिक्स, कम्पयूटर विकास कार्यक्रम, प्रदर्शनियां, आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान कई अन्य नये कार्यक्रम शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

25. **सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर:** इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत सामग्री, उपस्करों तथा अन्य मदों के रूप में सहायता को दर्शाया गया है।

26. **सरकारी उद्यमों में निवेश:** इस विभाग के नियंत्रण में 3 सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम-सी.एम.सी. लिमिटेड, ई.टी.एण्ड टी. तथा एस.सी.एल. आते हैं, ई.टी.एण्ड टी. में इलेक्ट्रानिकी व्यापार के विकास को बढ़ावा देना, सी.एम.सी. में समस्त सहायक सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने और भारत में कम्पयूटरों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने तथा एल.एस.आई./वी.एल.एस.आई. सर्किट और मोड्यूल्स उप-प्रणालियों का डिजाइन तैयार करने तथा निर्माण करने के लिए एस.सी.एल. में निवेश किया जाएगा ।

Electronics and Computer in selected 32 Institutions including 14 Engg. Colleges.

16. **Software Export Promotion Programme** : It aims at identifying markets and analysing the market characteristics and developing strategics for different markets world over and projecting the Indian capabilities to the foreign customers, creating basic facilities for development and export of software through data links and contribute towards boosting the exports and achieving targets. Under this programme 7 Software Technology Parks have been set up as Societies at Bhubaneshwar, Pune and Bangalore, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhi Nagar and Trivandrum as 100% export oriented projects.

17. **Fifth Generation Computer System Development Programme** : The programme is being executed at seven institutions to gain extensive expertise in the knowledge Based Computer System/Fifth Generation Computer System technology by research, design, development and demonstrate KBCS Technology based solutions to related problems.

18. **Semi Conductor Complex Limited (SCL):** The R&D facilities at SCL, Mohali were completely destroyed in a fire on 7th/8th February, 1989. A decision has been taken to rebuild these facilities with a capital investment of Rs.42.8 crores and recurring expenditure of Rs.19.2 crores spread over a period of 5 years during the 8th Plan. The objectives of R&D are to develop and upgrade technology so as to remain as contemporary and competitive as possible and to lead a national R&D effort in LSI/VLSI field.

19. **Electronics Research and Development Centre (ER&DC) and Rural Electron ics Technology Centre**: The main objectives of the centres are to develop products in the State-of-art Electronics Technology in various identified areas and enable their productionisation at competitive prices and international quality. ER&DCs are engaged in development of region specific products and provide R&D support to the industry in their region, both in the private and public sector. The RETCs develop electronics products for rural applications as well as accelerate their usage in addition to providing vocational training for those belonging to weaker sections of the Society.

20. **CLASS Programme**: The CLASS Project was launched in 250 schools in the year 1984-85 to promote computer awareness amongst our school children. This programme was extended to more schools on a year to year basis and these schools are supported through 60 resource Centres. This programme is required to be maintained and as such a token budget provision has been kept for the year 1992-93.

21. **Technology Development for Indian Languages**: Its aim is to develop electronic tools for Indian Languages to facilitate human machine interaction and information processing, to promote research and development in the area of Natural Language Understanding, processing and Generation.

22. **Photonics Development Programme**: It aims to spread photonics culture through support of appropriate technologies at academic institutions, laboratories and industry to enable synergetic development in this area in coordination with other national agencies

23. **Value-Aided High Speed Data Communication network for software export** :— The project is intended to establish a society for linking the premises of software exorters mainly at Bombay, Delhi and Bangalore with their foreign counter parts and customers. The project will be initiated in 1992-93 with the assistance of French Govt.

24. **Other Programmes**: The main programmes covered under it are Power Semi-conductor Devices, NCST, Fibre-Optics, Computer Development Programme, Exhibition in Electronics etc. In addition a number of other new programmes are proposed to be initiated during 1992-93.

25. **Aid Material and Equipment**: Under this programme assistance in the form of materials equipments and other commodities is shown.

26. **Investment in Public Enterprises** - There are three Public Sector Undertakings under the control of this Department viz. CMC Ltd., ET&T and SCL. The investment in ET&T is to promote the growth of trade in electroinics, in CMC for augmenting facilities to provide total support services and promote application of computers in India and in SCL for design and manufacture of LSI/VLSI circuits and modules/sub-systems.

महासागर विकास विभाग DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.86

महासागर विकास विभाग Department of Ocean Development

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		30.12	9.21	39.33	27.39	9.10	36.49	31.44	9.17	40.61
पूंजी	*Capital*		*6.88*	...	*6.88*	*4.88*	...	*4.88*	*7.56*	...	*7.56*
जोड़	**Total**		**37.00**	**9.21**	**46.21**	**32.27**	**9.10**	**41.37**	**39.00**	**9.17**	**48.17**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat - Economic Services	3451	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.72	0.72	...	0.70	0.70
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Oceanographic Research**										
2. समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण	2. Oceanographic Survey	3403	...	7.30	7.30	...	7.30	7.30	...	7.30	7.30
3. एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान (बर्फ तोड़ने वाले यंत्रों सहित)	3. Antarctic Research (Including ice-breakers)	3403	10.50	...	10.50	10.50	...	10.50	12.49	...	12.49
		5403	6.88	...	6.88	4.88	...	4.88	7.56	...	7.56
जोड़		*Total*	*17.38*	...	*17.38*	*15.38*	...	*15.38*	*20.05*	...	*20.05*
4. बहुधात्विक कोषिका कार्यक्रम	4. Polymetallic Nodules Programme	3403	8.40	...	8.40	7.24	...	7.24	6.40	...	6.40
5. अन्य कार्यक्रम	5. Other Programmes	3403	11.22	1.19	12.41	9.65	1.08	10.73	12.55	1.17	13.72
जोड़-समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	**Total Oceanographic Research**		**37.00**	**8.49**	**45.49**	**32.27**	**8.38**	**40.65**	**39.00**	**8.47**	**47.47**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***37.00***	***9.21***	***46.21***	***32.27***	***9.10***	***41.37***	***39.00***	***9.17***	***48.17***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय*	**C. Plan Outlay***	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	1. Oceanographic Research	13403	37.00	...	37.00	32.27	...	32.27	39.00	...	39.00
समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान	Oceanographic Research		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* *इसमें निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य परिव्यय के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल है ।*
**Inclusive of Works Outlay as below:-*

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं**- इसमें महासागर विकास विभाग के सचिवालय के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **समुद्र विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण** : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र विज्ञान अनुसंधान एवं सर्वेक्षण कार्य में अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण, अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र और महाद्वीपीय रेती (शेल्फ) क्षेत्र की संसाधन क्षमता का मानचित्रण एवं रेखांकन करना है । विभाग के दो अनुसंधान जलयान – सागर कन्या और सागर सम्पदा – भारतीय नौवहन निगम, बम्बई द्वारा चलाए जा रहे है ।त्रिपक्षीय समझौते के अन्तर्गत इन दो जलयानों का समुद्रीय प्रबन्ध क्रमशः राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान, गोवा तथा महासागर विकास विभाग के पास है ।

3. **एंटार्कटिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम** : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य एंटार्कटिक में सजीव और निर्जीव संसाधनों का वैज्ञानिक अध्यन करना है। यह विभाग वर्ष 1981 से प्रति वर्ष एंटार्कटिका में वैज्ञानिक अभियान दल भेज रहा है । ग्यारहवें अनुसंधान अभियान दल जिसमें 98 सदस्य थे, को नवम्बर, 1991 में भेजा गया था ।

एंटार्कटिका में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम आयोजित करने तथा उनका परिवीक्षण करने के लिए यह विभाग गोआ में एंटार्कटिका अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए एक भवन का निर्माण कर रहा है । नक्शे तथा अनुमान अनुमोदन के लिए गोवा म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी को प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए है ।

4. **बहुधात्विक ग्रंथिका कार्यक्रम** :भारत को आवंटित अग्रगामी क्षेत्र के 75% से अधिक भाग का, जल-सफाई के लिए मल्टी बीम स्वाथ बाथीमीट्रिक सिस्टम्स का इस्तेमाल करके सर्वेक्षण किया गया है । इससे हम दि प्रिपैरटरि कमीशन फार दि इंटरनेशनल सी-बैड आथारिटी (पी.आर.ई.पी सी.ओ. एम.) द्वारा यथावांछित क्षेत्र के 20% को छोड़ने के योग्य हो जायेंगे । राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्मीय प्रयोगशाला, जमशेदपुर और क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, भुवनेश्वर में बैंच स्केल पर धातुकर्मीय खनन के लिए प्रक्रिया को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है । इन दो स्थानों पर 100 किलोग्राम/250 किलोग्राम प्रतिदिन क्षमता स्तर के पायलट प्लांट अप्रैल, 1992 तक संचालित हो जायेंगे । केन्द्रीय यांत्रिक इजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान संस्थान, दुर्गापुर 100 टी. प्रतिदिन क्षमता परीक्षण खनन प्रणाली के डिजाइन तथा संरचना के काम को पूरा करेगा । इस प्रणाली को अनुरूपी परिस्थितियों में भूमि आधारित और फिर उथले पानी (5 मीटर गहरे) परीक्षणों से गुजारा जायेगा । इस प्रणाली की बाद में समुद्र की 100 मीटर गहराई पर जांच की जायेगी ।

1. **Secretariat-Economic Services-** Under this expenditure on account of the Secretariat of the Department of Ocean Development is provided.

2. **Oceanographic Survey:** The main objective of this programme is to conduct research and training in marine Oceanographic research and survey, mapping and demarcating of resources potential of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Continental Shelf area. The Department's two research vessels, namely "Sagar Kanya" and "Sagar Sampada", are run by the Shipping Corporation of India, under the tripartite agreement. The oceanographic management for these two vessels remains with NIO, Goa and Department of Ocean Development respectively.

3. **Antarctic Research Programme:** The main objective of this programme is to undertake scientific study of living and non-living resources at Antarctica. The Department is sending every year a scientific expedition to Antarctica, since 1981. The Eleventh Scientifc Expedition consisting of 98 members was sent in November 1991.

For organising and monitoring the Indian Scientific Research programmes in Antarctica, the Department is constructing a building at Goa to house the Antarctic Study Centre. The plans and estimates have been submitted to Goa Municipal Committee for approval.

4. **Polymetallic Nodules Programme:** More than 75% of the pioneer area allotted to India, has been surveyed by using Multi Beam Swath Bathymetric systems for Hydrosweep. This will enable us to surrender 20% of the area as required by the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority (PREPCOM). The processes for extractive metallurgy have been finalised on a bench scale at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar. Pilot Plants at 100 Kg./250 Kg. per day capacity levels will be operated at these two places by April, 1992. The Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur will be completing the design and fabrication of a 100 T./day capacity testing mining system. This system will be put through land base and then shallow water (5 meter depth) tests in simulated conditions. This system will later be tried in 100 mt. depth of the sea.

5. **अन्य कार्यक्रम :**

(क) तरंग ऊर्जा – देश में अपनी किस्म का प्रथम तथा विश्व में द्वितीय 150 कि.वा. का ऊर्जा संयंत्र अब विझिंजाम, केरल में काम कर रहा है । संयंत्र के कार्य-निष्पादन को मानीटर किया जा रहा है । तरंग ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के सम्बन्ध में और प्रयोग 1992-93 में आयोजित किए जायेंगे । तरंग ऊर्जा प्रणाली को तरंग-रोध में एकीकृत करने सम्बन्धी आरंभिक कार्य को भी थंगासेरे मत्स्यपालन बन्दरगाह पर शुरु किया जायेगें ।

(ख) समुद्रीय प्रदूषण : इस में महासागर विकास विभाग द्वारा समर्थित क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों, राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान बम्बई को एक प्रथम श्रेणी के पर्यावरणीय अध्यन केन्द्र तक उन्नत करने के लिए तथा अन्य 11 इकाइयों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं तथा परिचालनात्मक सुविधा जुटाने के लिए प्रावधान हैं ।

(ग) अपक्षार और समुद्रीय रसायन कार्यक्रम :इस कार्यक्रम को आई.एंड एम. क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य महासागर के प्रचुर अजैव और जैव संसाधनों का पता लगाना है ।

(घ) समुद्रीय यांत्रिकी : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में ही विभिन्न समुद्रीय यंत्रों के डिजाइन और विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है । दो तरफासंचार प्रणाली विकसित करके तथा समुद्रतट पर उपयुक्त ट्रान्समीटर लगाकर समुद्र तथा तट पर मछली पकड़ने वाले जलयानों के बीच संचार की एक प्रणाली शुरू की जायेगी तथा तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल और कर्नाटक के समुद्रीतटों पर प्रायोगिक परियोजनाएँ शुरू कर दी गई हैं । अवगाहन-क्षम यन्त्रों जो भारत में अपनी किस्म के प्रथम होंगे के विकास सम्बन्धी सम्भाव्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जायेगी और उनकी संरचना सम्बन्धी आरंभिक कार्य शुरु कर दिया गया है ।

(ङ) प्रदर्शनी और मेले : विभाग का अपनी उपलब्धियों को दर्शाने के लिये प्रगति मैदान में एक स्थाई मंडप है । प्रगति मैदान में प्रदर्शनी के अलावा विभाग भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर अनेक प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजना भी करता है ।

(च) द्वीप विकास कार्यक्रम : अंडमान और निकोबार महासागर विकास केन्द्र नाम से एक छोटी-सी स्थानीय इकाई (ए.एन.सी.ओ.डी.), जिसे अनेक कार्यों के लिए प्रभारी बनाया गया है, की प्रस्तावित विकास योजना के लिए प्रेरक के रूप में काम करने के लिए स्थापना की गई है । विकास प्रक्रिया को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से अंडमान और निकोबार महासागर विकास केन्द्र के सदृश ही लक्ष्यद्वीप द्वीपसमूह में महासागर विकास सम्बन्धी केन्द्र (एल.सी.ओ.डी.) की भी स्थापना की जायेगी । विभाग का द्वीप समूहों के निवासियों के लाभ के लिए समुद्रीय सप्राण और निष्प्राण संसाधनों के उपयोग के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमें शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(छ) अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजनाएं : इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत पाँच केन्द्रों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान, गोआ, राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी, हैदराबाद, महासागर प्रबन्ध संस्थान मद्रास, केन्द्रीय समुद्री मत्स्यपालन अनुसंधान संस्थान कोचीन और उड़ीसा राज्य सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र, भुवनेश्वर पर समुद्री उपग्रह सूचना सेवा (एम. ए. आर. एस. आई. एस) संचालित करने का प्रस्ताव है । सम्भावित मछली पकड़ने वाले क्षेत्रों को दर्शाने वाले नक्शों का कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के समुद्रीतटों पर काम कर रहे मछुआरों में प्रचार किया जायेगा । इन केन्द्रों के जरिए प्रयोगकर्त्ताओं के लिए मुख्य भौतिक, रसायनिक तथा जैविक प्राचलों का भण्डारण, अभिलेखन और प्रचार भी किया जायेगा ।

(ज) ***महासागर अनुसंधान तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए जनशक्ति प्रशिक्षण*** इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य समुद्र-विज्ञान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये पर्याप्त संख्या में कार्मिकों की भर्ती करना है । देश में युवक वैज्ञानिकों को समुद्री विज्ञान के लिये फैलोशिप/एशोशिएटशिप प्रदान की जाती है ।

(झ) अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, विचार-गोष्ठियों-संगोष्ठियों आदि के लिए सहायता : विशिष्ट महत्व के अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए उच्च स्तर के वैज्ञानिक दल के सृजन के लिए तथा अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं की उपलब्धि का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए विभाग ने वर्ष 1989 में एक अनुसंधान सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया था । समुद्र विज्ञानी कार्यों से संबंधित अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित किया जाता है तथा समय समय पर उनकी प्राप्ति की समीक्षा की जाती है ।

(ञ) विश्वविद्यालयों को सहायता : इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रकर्ष केन्द्रों का विकास करना है । विभाग समुद्र विज्ञान

5. **Other Programmes:**

(a) Wave Energy : A 150 KW energy plant at Vizhinjam, Kerala, the first of its kind in the country and the second in the world is now operational. The performance of the plant is being monitored. Further experiments on the development of wave energy projects would be conducted in 1992-93. The preliminary work for integrating the wave energy system into the breakwater at Thangassery fishery harbour would also be taken up.

(b) Marine Pollution : The provision is for upgradation of DOD supported Centres at Regional Centre, National Institute of Oceanography, Bombay to a first grade Centre for environmental studies, and also for development of infrastructure and other operational facilities in other 11 units.

(c) *Desalination and Marine Chemicals Programme* : This programme is grouped under I & M sector. The main objective of the programme is to exploit the rich inorganic and organic resources of the ocean.

(d) *Marine Instrumentation* : Under this programme it is envisaged to encourage indigenous designing and development of various marine instrumentation. A system to communicate between fishing vessels on sea and shore by developing two way communication system and installing suitable transmitters on the coast would be taken up and pilot projects commissioned on the coasts of Tamilnadu/Andhra Pradesh, Kerala & Karnataka. The feasibility report for development of submersibles, first of their kind in India, would be prepared and preliminary work started for their fabrication.

(e) *Exhibitions & Fairs* : The Department has its own permanent Pavillion at Pragati Maidan for displaying the achievements of the Department. The Department arranges a number of exhibitions at various places in India apart from the exhibition at Pragati Maidan.

(f) *Island Development Programme* : A small local unit named Andaman & Nicobar centre for Ocean Development (ANCOD) charged with various tasks has been established to act as spur to the proposed development plan. A centre for Ocean Development in Lakshadweep islands (LCOD) will also be established on the analogy of ANCOD to promote development process. The Department proposes to undertake various schemes for utilization of Marine Living & Non-Living Resources for the benefit of the islanders..

(g) *All India Co-ordinated Projects* : Under this Project, a Marine Satellite Information Service (MARSIS) is proposed to be operationalised at 5 centres viz. National Institute of Oceanography Goa, National Remote Sensing Agency Hyderabad, Institute of Ocean Management Madras, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Cochin, and Orissa State Remote Sensing Application Centre Bhubaneswar. The maps showing the potential fishing zones would be disseminated to the fishermen operating from the coast of Karnataka, Andhrapradesh and Orissa. The major physical, chemical and biological parameters would also be stored, archived and disseminated to the users through these centres.

(h) *Manpower Training for Ocean Research & Management* : Under this scheme the main objective is to have sufficient number of personnel for various fields of oceanographic sciences. Fellowships/Associateships are awarded to the young scientists in the country to develop their knowledge in the Marine Sciences.

(i) Assistance for Research Projects, Seminars, Symposia, Etc. A Research Advisory Committee (RAC) was constituted in the Department in 1989 to identify specific research projects of importance, creation of a band of high quality scientists and evaluation of the output of the research projects. The research projects related with oceanographic activities are funded and the progress achieved is reviewed from time to time.

(j) Assistance to Universities : The main purpose of this programme is to develop the centres of excellence in universities. The

तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के कुछ चुनीदा क्षेत्रों में स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रमों के लिए परियोजना तथा अनुसंधान सहायता भी प्रदान करता रहा है । महासागर प्रसार तथा महासागर और वायु युग्मित प्रक्रिया के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के लिए भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बंगलौर में एक स्नातकोत्तर कक्ष की स्थापना की गई थी । भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, अहमदाबाद जैसे संस्थानों में एक या अधिक ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ट) समुद्र विज्ञानी आंकड़ा केन्द्र : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, विभाग ने समुद्र विज्ञान आंकड़ों के एक व्यापक सेट के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के रूप में परिकल्पित राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान सूचना प्रणाली के एक ढांचे का डिजाइन तैयार किया है । तटवर्ती क्षेत्र के कार्यकलापों की व्यापक समुद्रीय किस्मों की आयोजना तथा प्रबन्ध के लिए एक आधारभूत संसाधन के रूप में विभिन्न समुद्रीय तथा तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की स्थिति और प्राचलों का चित्रण किया गया है । इसे विभाग द्वारा एक राष्ट्रीय संचालन समिति के जरिए समन्वित किया जायेगा ।

(ठ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग : इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत यह विभाग मित्र राष्ट्रों को वैज्ञानिक एवं समुद्री अनुसंधान सहायता प्रदान करता है । इस विभाग को सी. सी. ए. एम. एल. आर. आदि जैसे कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों के लिए अंशदान/शुल्क भी जारी होता है ।

(ड) अन्य योजनाएं : इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ शामिल हैः-

(1) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भौगोलिक और जीव मण्डल कार्यक्रम

(2) समुद्र स्तरीय परिवर्तनों की मानीटरिंग तथा माडलिंग (एम.एम. एस. एल. वी.)

(3) बंगाल की खाड़ी के गहरे समुद्री फैंस पर एकीकृत अध्ययन ।

Department has been extending projects and research support to post graduate programmes in some selected areas in Ocean Science & Technology. A post-graduate Cell for training and research in ocean circulation and ocean & air coupled process was set up in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. It is proposed to set up one or more such centres at institutions like Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

(k) Oceanographic Data Centre : Under this programme, the Department has designed a structure of a National Ocean Information system conceived as being the National archives of a comprehensive set of marine data characterizing the state and parameters of various oceanic and coastal domains as a basic resource for Planning and management of the wide variety of maritime of coastal zone activities. This will be coordinated by the Department through a National Steering Committee.

(L) International Co-operation : Under this programme the Department provides scientific and oceanic research assistance to friendly countries. The Department is also required to release contribution/fee to some of the internaional bodies like CCAMLR, etc.

(m) Other Schemes : These include the following schemes:–

(1) International Geosphere Bio sphere programme,

(2) Monitoring and Modelling of Sea Level Variations (MMSLV)

(3) Integrated studies on deep sea Fans of the Bay of Bengal.

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग DEPARTMENT OF SPACE

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.87

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग Department of Space

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		266.58	134.50	401.08	285.44	134.51	419.95	289.15	142.00	431.15
पूंजी	*Capital*		*108.02*	...	*108.02*	*62.66*	...	*62.66*	*78.85*	...	*78.85*
जोड़	**Total**		**374.60**	**134.50**	**509.10**	**348.10**	**134.51**	**482.61**	**368.00**	**142.00**	**510.00**
1. सचिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.02	1.08	1.10	0.01	1.26	1.27	0.02	1.29	1.31
अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	**Space Research**										
राकेट विकास	Rocket Development										
2. संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए.एस.एल.वी. - सी सहित)	2. Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (including ASLV-C)	3402	4.63	...	4.63	1.86	...	1.86	3.07	...	3.07
3. पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन	3. Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle	3402	12.42	...	12.42	9.28	...	9.28	6.31	...	6.31
		5402	0.81	...	0.81	1.45	...	1.45	0.57	...	0.57
जोड़		*Total*	*13.23*	...	*13.23*	*10.73*	...	*10.73*	*6.88*	...	*6.88*
4. जिओ-सिंक्रोनाउस प्रक्षेपण वाहन	4. Geo - Synchronous Launch Vehicle	3402	61.05	...	61.05	87.94	...	87.94	115.87	...	115.87
		5402	41.74	...	41.74	6.06	...	6.06	33.13	...	33.13
जोड़		*Total*	*102.79*	...	*102.79*	*94.00*	...	*94.00*	*149.00*	...	*149.00*
5. पोलर प्रक्षेपण केन्द्र	5. Polar Launch Station	5402	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
6. विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र	6. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	3402	3.73	45.32	49.05	7.73	45.26	52.99	5.93	46.40	52.33
		5402	3.49	...	3.49	8.16	...	8.16	8.23	...	8.23
जोड़		*Total*	*7.22*	*45.32*	*52.54*	*15.89*	*45.26*	*61.15*	*14.16*	*46.40*	*60.56*
7 आईएसआरओ इनर्शियल सिस्टम यूनिट	7. ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU)	3402	2.04	...	2.04	2.79	...	2.79	1.13	...	1.13
		5402	6.02	...	6.02	1.01	...	1.01	2.79	...	2.79
जोड़		*Total*	*8.06*	...	*8.06*	*3.80*	...	*3.80*	*3.92*	...	*3.92*
8. श्री हरिकोटा केन्द्र	8. Sriharikota Centre	3402	3.63	14.95	18.58	5.37	14.95	20.32	4.93	14.95	19.88
		5402	5.76	...	5.76	4.26	...	4.26	1.82	...	1.82
जोड़		*Total*	*9.39*	*14.95*	*24.34*	*9.63*	*14.95*	*24.58*	*6.75*	*14.95*	*21.70*
9. भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन टेलीमीटरी, ट्रैकिंग और कमांड नेटवर्क	9. ISRO Telemetry,Tracking & Command Network	3402	1.14	7.41	8.55	3.54	7.41	10.95	0.35	7.74	8.09
		5402	4.63	...	4.63	1.00	...	1.00	0.75	...	0.75
जोड़		*Total*	*5.77*	*7.41*	*13.18*	*4.54*	*7.41*	*11.95*	*1.10*	*7.74*	*8.84*
10. तरल नोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र	10. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre	3402	4.45	8.80	13.25	3.88	8.80	12.68	1.83	11.35	13.18
		5402	1.47	...	1.47	1.36	...	1.36	2.35	...	2.35
जोड़		*Total*	*5.92*	*8.80*	*14.72*	*5.24*	*8.80*	*14.04*	*4.18*	*11.35*	*15.53*
11. अन्य	11. Others	3402	0.30	0.30	0.60	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.35	0.35
जोड़-राकेट विकास	**Total - Rocket Development**		**157.32**	**76.78**	**234.10**	**145.70**	**76.72**	**222.42**	**189.07**	**80.79**	**269.86**
उपग्रह विकास	**Satellite Development**										
12. विस्तारित रोहिणी उपग्रह श्रृंखला सहित	12. Stretched Rohini Satellite Series continuation	3402	1.24	...	1.24	0.39	...	0.39	0.51	...	0.51
13. भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.निरन्तरता सहित)	13. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (including IRS continuation & Launch Services)	3402	51.27	...	51.27	61.14	...	61.14	31.92	...	31.92
		5402	11.92	...	11.92	14.31	...	14.31	7.38	...	7.38
जोड़		*Total*	*63.19*	...	*63.19*	*75.45*	...	*75.45*	*39.30*	...	*39.30*
14. इनसेट-II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्ष यान परियोजना(प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं सहित)	14. INSAT - II Test Spacecraft Project (Including launch Services)	3402	27.27	...	27.27	41.35	...	41.35	19.78	...	19.78
		5402	1.91	...	1.91	2.39	...	2.39	0.03	...	0.03
जोड़		*Total*	*29.18*	...	*29.18*	*43.74*	...	*43.74*	*19.81*	...	*19.81*
15. आई.आर.एस-II उपग्रह	15. IRS-II Satellites	3402	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
16. जी-सेट	16. G-SAT	3402	0.50	...	0.50	0.01	...	0.01	1.00	...	1.00
17. आईआरएस — पी2	17. IRS P2	3402	6.95	...	6.95	0.70	...	0.70	5.40	...	5.40
		5402	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	...	0.60
		Total	*6.95*	...	*6.95*	*0.70*	...	*0.70*	*6.00*	...	*6.00*
18. आईएसआरओ उपग्रह केन्द्र	18. ISRO Satellite Centre	3402	4.94	11.33	16.27	4.84	11.33	16.17	4.75	13.07	17.82
		5402	3.85	...	3.85	4.47	...	4.47	2.58	...	2.58
जोड़		*Total*	*8.79*	*11.33*	*20.12*	*9.31*	*11.33*	*20.64*	*7.33*	*13.07*	*20.40*
जोड़-उपग्रह विकास	**Total - Satellite Development**		**109.86**	**11.33**	**121.19**	**129.60**	**11.33**	**140.93**	**73.96**	**13.07**	**87.03**
अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Space Applications**										
19. अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र	19. Space Applications Centre	3402	2.88	13.70	16.58	5.20	13.70	18.90	3.37	14.49	17.86
		5402	4.66	...	4.66	5.39	...	5.39	0.88	...	0.88
जोड़		*Total*	*7.54*	*13.70*	*21.24*	*10.59*	*13.70*	*24.29*	*4.25*	*14.49*	*18.74*
20. राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन अभिकरण	20. National Remote Sensing Agency	3402	1.90	11.85	13.75	3.25	11.85	15.10	0.84	10.66	11.50

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
21. अन्य	21. Others	3402	12.21	2.27	14.48	5.82	2.27	8.09	8.19	2.82	11.01
		5402	5.66	...	5.66	3.18	...	3.18	3.65	...	3.65
जोड़		*Total*	*17.87*	*2.27*	*20.14*	*9.00*	*2.27*	*11.27*	*11.84*	*2.82*	*14.66*
जोड़-अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग	**Total - Space Applications**		**27.31**	**27.82**	**55.13**	**22.84**	**27.82**	**50.66**	**16.93**	**27.97**	**44.90**
अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Space Sciences**										
22. भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला	22. Physical Research Laboratory	3402	1.77	6.65	8.42	2.56	6.65	9.21	1.62	7.30	8.92
23. अन्य योजनाएं	23. Other Schemes	3402	6.88	...	6.88	4.72	...	4.72	4.00	...	4.00
जोड़-अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान	**Total - Space Sciences**		**8.65**	**6.65**	**15.30**	**7.28**	**6.65**	**13.93**	**5.62**	**7.30**	**12.92**
24. अन्य	24. Others	3402	1.78	7.45	9.23	1.78	7.38	9.16	0.33	8.14	8.47
		5402	3.90	...	3.90	3.42	...	3.42	2.83	...	2.83
जोड़		*Total*	*5.68*	*7.45*	*13.13*	*5.20*	*7.38*	*12.58*	*3.16*	*8.14*	*11.30*
इन्सेट आपरेशनल	INSAT Operational										
25. इन्सेट-I (एम.सी.एफ. सहित)	25. INSAT-1 (including MCF)	3252	0.72	3.39	4.11	0.72	3.35	4.07	0.30	3.44	3.74
		5252	0.53	...	0.53	1.74	...	1.74	0.51	...	0.51
जोड़		*Total*	*1.25*	*3.39*	*4.64*	*2.46*	*3.35*	*5.81*	*0.81*	*3.44*	*4.25*
26. इन्सेट-2 उपग्रह (प्रक्षेपण संबंधी	26. INSAT-2 Satellites	3252	52.84	...	52.84	30.56	...	30.56	67.68	...	67.68
सेवाओं सहित	(Including Launch Services)	5252	11.66	...	11.66	4.45	...	4.45	10.74	...	10.74
जोड़		*Total*	*64.50*	...	*64.50*	*35.01*	...	*35.01*	*78.42*	...	*78.42*
27. इन्सेट-III उपग्रह	27. INSAT-III Satellites	3252	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	0.01	...	0.01
जोड़ इन्सेट आपरेशनल	**Total - INSAT Operational**		**65.76**	**3.39**	**69.15**	**37.47**	**3.35**	**40.82**	**79.24**	**3.44**	**82.68**
28. सहायक सामग्री और उपस्कर सकल	28. Aid Material Equipments-Gross	3606	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.19	0.19	...	0.02	0.02
घटाइए-कायात्मिक प्रमुख शीर्ष को अंतरण	Deduct-Transfers to Functional Major Head	3606	...	-0.20	-0.20	...	-0.19	-0.19	...	-0.02	-0.02
निवल सहायता सामग्री एवं उपस्कर	Net-Aid Materials & Equipments										
जोड़		*Total*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		***374.60***	***134.50***	***509.10***	***348.10***	***134.51***	***482.61***	***368.00***	***142.00***	***510.00***
ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आं.ब.बा.स. IEBR	जोड़ Total
1. अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान	1. Space Research	13402	374.60	...	374.60	348.10	...	348.10	368.00	...	368.00

1. **सचिवालय आर्थिक सेवाएं :** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के सचिवालय पर किए जाने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

2. **संवर्धित उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (ए एस एल वी) विस्तारण :** ए एस एल वी-सी परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 17.98 करोड़ रुपए है । 1992-93 के लिए निर्धारित ए एस एल वी-सी उड़ान एस आर ओ एस एस-3 और 1995-96 के लिए निर्धारित उड़ान एस आर ओ एस एस-4 उपग्रह ले जाएगी ।

3. **पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी.एस.एल.वी.) :** परियोजना-कार्यक्रम में एक ऐसे प्रक्षेपण वाहन का विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है जिससे भारतीय क्षेत्र से 900 कि.मीटर वाली पोलर सूर्य-तुल्यकालिक कक्षा में 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक का एक भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह छोड़ा जा सके। यह वाहन भविष्य में पृथ्वी संबंधी प्रेक्षण कार्यों के लिए पोलर कक्षा उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण कार्यों के वास्ते वर्क-हार्स वाहन होगा । परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 414.96 करोड़ रुपए है । 1992 तक प्रथम उड़ान परीक्षण के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु परियोजना कार्य प्रगति पर है।

4. **भू-तुल्यकालिक प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी.एस.एल.वी.) :** अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य यह भी रहा है कि अनुप्रयोग उपग्रहों की प्राप्ति, पेलोड तथा प्रेक्षपण क्षमता में हम आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करें । अन्तरिक्ष आधारित उपर्युक्त सेवाएं सुनिश्चित आधार पर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से संचार उपग्रहों का अपने ही देश से प्रक्षेपण करने में समर्थ होने के लिए भू-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी एस एल वी) और क्रायोजेनिक इंजिन व स्टेज का विकास इस दिशा की ओर दो महत्त्वपूर्ण कदम होंगे जिनसे हमारी आत्म-निर्भरता और कम लागत में कार्यसाधकता सुनिश्चित होगी ।

जी एस एल वी परियोजना का उद्देश्य भू-तुल्यकालिक परिवर्तन कक्षा में 1500/2500 कि. ग्रा. के वायुयान को स्थापित करने के लिए एक भू-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (जी एस एल वी) विकसित करके उसे इस कार्य के योग्य बनाना है । इसके अन्तर्गत जी एस एल वी एम के-I की एक विकासात्मक उड़ान और जी एस एल वी एम के-II की दो विकासात्मक उड़ानों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

नवम्बर 1990 में 756.07 करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है जो दो क्रायोइंजिन एवं स्टेज की प्राप्ति सहित जी एस एल वी परियोजना पर कार्य करने के लिए है ।

1. **Secretariat - Economic Services:** Provision is made for expenditure to be incurred on the Secretariat of the Department of Space.

2. **ASLV Continuation:** The sanctioned cost of the ASLV-C Project is Rs.17.98 crores. The ASLV-C flight scheduled for 1992-93 will carry SROSS-3 and the one scheduled for 1995-96 will carry SROSS-4 Satellite.

3. **Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) :** This project envisages development of an Indian Launch Vehicle to place an Indian Remote Sensing Satellite of 1000 kg class in a 900 km polar sun-synchronous orbit from an Indian range. This will be the future work-horse vehicle for missions for launching polar orbiting satellites for earth observations. The sanctioned cost of the project is Rs.414.96 crores. The project is progressing with the target for the first flight test by 1992.

4. **Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle (GSLV) :** One of the major objectives of Space Programme has been to achieve self-reliance in realising application satellites, payloads and the launch capability. For providing the above space based services on an assured basis, development of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) and a Cryogenic Engine & Stage to enable indigenous launch of Communication Satellites will be two crucial steps in this direction which will ensure self reliance and cost effectiveness.

The scope of the GSLV Project is to develop and qualify a Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing 1500/2500 kg class spacecraft in Geosynchronous transfer orbit. It provides for one developmental flight of GSLV MK-1 and two developmental flights of GSLV MK-II.

Financial sanction has been issued for Rs.756.07 crores in November 1990 for undertaking the GSLV project including procurement of two Cryo Engine and Stage.

5. **पोलर प्रक्षेपण स्टेशनः** : पी.एस.एल.वी. की पूरी-पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि बालासौर के आस-पास उड़ीसा में एक अन्य प्रक्षेपण स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाए जिसके लिए सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

6. **विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र :** यह अन्तरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास का राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र है । इस केन्द्र में राकेटों और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहनों का उनसे संबंधित नियंत्रण तथा मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली और इलेक्ट्रानिकी समेत देश में ही विकास करने के कार्य पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस केन्द्र का मुख्य प्रयास अब ए.एस.एल.वी. - सी., पी.एस.एल.वी. और जी.एस.एल.वी. की प्राप्ति पर केन्द्रित हैं ।

7. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन जड़त्वीय प्रणाली यूनिट (आई आई एस यू)** : विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र (वीएसएससी) में पिछले बीस वर्षों में अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी किए गए प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से कम्प्लेक्सों के सफलतापूर्वक विकास एवं उड़ान संबंधी मूल्यांकनों, स्टेट-आफ दि-आर्ट जड़त्वीय संवेदकों एवं प्रणालियों तथा एस एल वी-3, ए एस एल वी, 'एप्पल', आर आर एस जैसे मिशनों के लिए संबद्ध उपग्रह तत्वों में समर्थ हो सके है । पी एस एल वी और इनसेट-II जैसी चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षमताएं विकसित की जा रही हैं । वर्तमान विकास की स्थिति, भविष्य में प्रोद्योगिकी संबंधी चुनौतियों और अधिक संख्या में इन संवेदकों व प्रणालियों की जरुरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए आई एस आर ओ जड़त्वीय प्रणाली यूनिट को एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में गठित किया गया है ।

8. **श्री हरिकोटा अनुप्रयोग अनुसंधान केन्द्र** : यह केन्द्र स्थिर परीक्षण, ठोस नोदक उत्पादन और प्रक्षेपण सेवाओं के संचालन के लिए है । ठोस नोदक अन्तरिक्ष बूस्टर संयंत्र की सुविधाओं का उपयोग प्रक्षेपण वाहन कार्यक्रमों के लिए ठोस मोटर्स का संसाधन करने के लिए किया जा रहा है, पी.एस.एल.वी. प्रक्षेपण काम्प्लेक्स और भूमि पर सहायक सुविधाएं स्थापित की जा रही है और जल सेवा संरचना का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। स्थिर परीक्षण सुविधाओं को पी.एस.एल.वी. ठोस मोटरों और उनकी उप-प्रणालियों को भूमि पर सापेक्षता के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है।

9. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन दूरमिति, ट्रैकिंग और कमांड नेटवर्क (आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी.)** : आई.एस.टी.आर.ए.सी. को एक अलग यूनिट के रूप में गठित किया गया था जिसका मुख्यालय बंगलौर में होगा और इसके अहमदाबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम, श्रीहरिकोटा, लखनऊ, कार निकोबार और मारीशस में भूकेन्द्र है जिनका कार्य आई.आर.एस/ एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस./ ए.एस.एल.वी/पी.एस.एल.वी. के कार्यक्रमों में सहायता करना है । बंगलौर स्थित अन्तरिक्षयान नियंत्रण केन्द्र पूरी तरह काम कर रहा है।

10. **तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.)** : तरल प्रणोदन प्रणाली केन्द्र (एल.पी.एस.सी.) 1985 में स्थापित किया गया था । इसे भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन प्रक्षेपण की सभी तरल प्रणोदन प्रणालियों और आई.एस.आर.ओ. की उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के विकास की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई ।

11. **अन्य** : इसके अन्तर्गत, उपग्रहों की समग्र गतिशीलता, परीक्षण हेतु अकाउस्टिक परीक्षण सुविधा के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है ।

12. **एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस. विस्तारण** : ए.एस.एल.वी-3 और ए.एस.एल.वी-4 पर उड़ाए जाने वाले 150 कि. ग्रा. वर्ग के दो उपग्रहों के लिए एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस-विस्तारण परियोजना की स्वीकृत लागत 14.33 करोड़ रुपए है। एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस-3 और एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस-4 पर एक एरोनोमी पेलोड़ (एल.पी.एल और पी.आर.एल) तथा एक एस्ट्रोनोमी पेलोड (टी.आई.एफ..आर.और आई.एस.ए.सी.) को उड़ाने की योजना है। एस.आर.ओ.एस.एस.-3 का प्रक्षेपण 1992-93 में और एस. आर. ओ. एस. एस.-4 का 1995-96 में किये जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

13. **भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह (आई.आर.एस.)(आई.आर.एस निरन्तरता सहित)** : भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रह परियोजना के उद्देश्य इस प्रकार हैं; (क) भूमिगत संसाधनों के अनुप्रयोगों के वास्ते भारत के ऊपर बिम्बग्रहण के लिए एक 3 - अक्षेप स्थायीकृत पोलर सूर्य-तुल्यकालिक उपग्रह का डिजाइन तैयार करना, उसे विकसित और कार्यरत करना (ख) आंकड़े प्राप्त करने, उन्हें दर्ज करने, संसाधित करने और उनका विश्लेषण करने के लिए भू-स्थित प्रणालियों की स्थापना एवं संचालन और (ग) महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में संशोधनों के सर्वेक्षण एवं. प्रबन्ध के लिए आई.आर.एस. से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग करना । आई.आर.एस.-।ए जो कि लगभग 2-1/2 वर्षों के अन्तरालों पर छोड़े जाने वाले परिचालन सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों की श्रृंखला में पहला था, मार्च, 1988 में सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया और मई,

5. **Polar Launch Station:** In order to exploit the full capability of PSLV, it is necessary to establish another launch station around Balasore in Orissa for which a token provision is made.

6. **Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre :** This is a National Centre for Research and Development in Space Technology. The main thrust of the work in the Centre is towards indigenous development of rockets and satellite launch vehicles with their associated control and guidance systems and electronics. The main efforts of the Centre are now focussed towards the realisation of the ASLV-C, PSLV and GSLV.

7. **ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU)** : The research and development efforts in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) in the last twenty years have enabled successful development and flight evaluation of a number of complex, state of the art inertial sensors and systems and allied satellite elements for missions such as SLV-3, ASLV, APPLE, IRS. Significant capabilities are being developed for on-going projects like PSLV and INSAT-II. Taking into account the current development status, future technology challenges and the need for larger number of these sensors and systems, the ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU) is now constituted as a separate Unit.

8. **SHAR Centre :** SHAR Centre is the operations base for static testing, solid propellant production and launch services. The facilities at the Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB) are being utilised for processing of solid motors for launch vehicle programmes; the PSLV launch complex and ground support facilities are being set up and fabrication of a Mobile Service Structure taken up. The Static Test Facilities (STEX) are geared up for ground qualification of PSLV solid motors and their sub-systems.

9. **ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC)**: ISTRAC organised into a separate Unit with Head quarters at Bangalore, has ground stations at Ahmedabad, Trivandrum, SHAR, Lucknow, Car Nicobar and Mauritius for supporting the IRS/SROSS/ASLV/PSLV Missions. The Space-craft Control Centre at Bangalore is fully operational.

10. **Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) :** LPSC was established in 1985 with the responsibility for development of all liquid propulsion systems for ISRO launchers and satellite projects of ISRO.

11. **Others :** Provision made for Acoustic Test Facility for overall dynamic testing of satellites.

12. **SROSS Continuation :** The sanctioned cost of SROSS-Continuation Project is Rs.14.33 crores for two satellites of 150 Kg class to be flown on ASLV-3 and ASLV-4. An Aeronomy payload (of NPL and PRL) and an Astronomy pay load (of TIFR and ISAC) are planned to be flown on SROSS-3 and SROSS-4 respectively. The launch of SROSS-3 is scheduled for 1992-93 and SROSS-4 for 1995-96.

13. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) (including IRS Continuation:** The objectives of the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite Project are (a) to design, develop and deploy a three-axes stabilised polar sun-synchronous satellite for acquiring imageries over India for earth resources applications (b) to establish and operate ground based systems for data reception, recording, processing and analysis and (c) to use the data from IRS for survey and management of resources in important national areas. IRS-IA spacecraft, the first of a series of operational remote sensing satellites to be launched at intervals of about 2-1/2 years was successfully launched in March 1988, and was declared operational in May, 1988. With the successful

1988 में इसे प्रचालित घोषित कर दिया गया । 29 अगस्त, 1991 को एफ.आर.एस-1बी के सफलतापूर्वक प्रक्षेपण से आई. आर. एस-1 ए और 1-बी से बिम्ब नियमित आधार पर प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं और विभिन्न उपयोगकर्ताओं को आंकड़े सप्लाई किये जा रहे है।

136.22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से आई.आर.एस-आई.सी और आई.डी. परियोजनाएं शुरू करने के लिए स्वीकृति मई 1989 में जारी कर दी गई थी। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य उपयोगकर्ता समुदाय को निरन्तर अन्तरिक्ष आधारित सुदूर संवेदन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए द्वितीय उत्पादन परिचालन स्टेट-आफ-दी-आर्ट 3-अक्षेप के पिण्ड स्थायीकृत उपग्रहों का डिजाइन और विकास करना है और इस परियोजना में 1993-94 और 1996-97 तक क्रमशः आई.आर.एस.आई.सी और आई.डी के दो उड़ान माडल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण की परिकल्पना की गई है।

14. **इनसेट - II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान परियोजना - इनसेट** II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दो इनसेट- - II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयानों के स्वदेशी डिज़ाइन, विकास, भूमिपर परीक्षण और परिगुण करने, कक्षा में प्रचालित करने और उड़ान परीक्षण की परिकल्पना की गई है । इनसेट--II प्रचालनात्मक अन्तरिक्षयान के संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए ये आकृति के साथ-साथ सेवा क्षमताओं में समान होंगे। इस अन्तरिक्षयान में उपग्रह से जुड़ा हुआ एक सर्च एण्ड रेस्क्यू पेलोड शामिल होगा । 243.10 करोड़ रुपए की जो लागत स्वीकृत की गई है, वह दो अन्तरिक्ष उपयुक्त इनसेट- - II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयानों व इसके अतिरिक्त पुर्जों तथा हसन में इनसेट मास्टर नियंत्रण सुविधा के संवर्धन, और इनसेट-- II परीक्षण अन्तरिक्षयान के निर्माण, परीक्षण और परिगुण के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं के निकट आवश्यक संरचना स्थापित करने एवं इनसेट- - II प्रचालनात्मक अन्तरिक्षयान के संबंध में अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने के लिए है । एरिएने द्वारा इन दोनों अन्तरिक्षयानों के लिए प्रक्षेपण की स्वीकृत लागत 198.30 करोड़ रुपए है। इनसेट- IIए का प्रक्षेपण 1992 के प्रथमार्द्ध में होने की संभावना है। दूसरे अन्तरिक्षयान (इनसेट-II बी) की सुपुर्दगी और प्रक्षेपण 12 महीने बाद किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

15. **आई.आर.एस-2 उपग्रह** : विभिन्न अनुप्रयोगों के लिए अन्तरिक्ष के बिम्बों के बढ़ते उपयोग और आई.आर.एस. उपग्रह से निरन्तर प्राप्त की जाने वाली सेवाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आई.आर.एस.2 परियोजना पर कार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि 1998-99 के दौरान आई.आर.एस-1डी के क्रम में अगले आई.आर.एस उपग्रह का प्रक्षेपण किया जा सके। इस परियोजना का कार्य शुरु करने के लिए बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में 0.01 करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान की मांग रखी गई है।

16. **जी-सेट** : जी-सेट एक उपग्रह प्रणाली है जिसे ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को; शिक्षा, ग्रामीण विकास, स्वास्थ्य आदि क्षेत्रों में विकासोन्मुखी कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये, समर्पित उपग्रह टीवी चैनल प्रदान करने की दीर्घकाल से अनुभव की जा रही आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए प्रस्तावित किया गया था । विकास कार्यक्रमों को, राष्ट्रीय हित के कार्यक्रम होने के साथ-साथ अपने प्रभाव को अधिकाधिक बढ़ाने के लिये एरिया / क्षेत्र / राज्य विशिष्ट होना भी आवश्यक है । जी-सेट उपग्रह की परिकल्पना स्थलीय ट्रांसमीटरों के माध्यम से प्रत्यक्ष ग्रहण अथवा पुनप्रसारण के लिये पर्याप्त क्षमता के 6-8 टीवी चैनल प्रदान करने के लिये की गई है । देशी जी एस एल वी मार्क-1 प्रक्षेपण वाहन के अनुरूप इष्टतम उपग्रह आकृति प्राप्त करने के लिये अध्ययन जारी है ।

17. **आई.आर.एस.-पी2** : भारतीय सुदूर संवेदन पी-2 परियोजना का उद्देश्य द्वितीय पी.एसएल.वी. विकासात्मक उड़ान अर्थात् पी.एस.एल.वी. -डी2 के लिए पेलोड की व्यवस्था करना है ताकि पोलर सन सिंक्रोनस ओर्बिट में आई.आर.एस श्रेणी के सुदूर संवेदन उपग्रहों को स्थापित करने के लिए पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण वाहन (पी.एस.एल.वी) की क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया जा सके। 10.40 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत पर परियोजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए फरवरी 1991 में मंजूरी दी गई थी।

18. **भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन उपग्रह केन्द्र (आई.एस.ए.सी.) बंगलौर** आई.एस.ए.सी. मुख्य रूप से अन्तरिक्ष यानों, की योजना बनाने और उपग्रह की मुख्य संरचना से संबंधित प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

19. **अन्तरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग केन्द्र (एस.ए.सी.) अहमदाबाद** : एस.ए.सी को उपग्रह संचार, भू-गणित और मौसम विज्ञान के क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास और उपग्रह परियोजनाओं के लिए पेलोड के विकास का कार्य सौंपा गया है।

launch of IRS-1B on August 29, 1991 imageries from IRS-1A and 1B are being obtained on a regular basis and data products are being supplied to various users.

Sanction for undertaking IRS-IC and ID Projects at an estimated cost of Rs.136.22 crores was issued in May 1989. The objectives of the project are to design and develop second generation operational state-of-the-art 3-axis body stabilized satellites for providing continued space based remote sensing services to the user community, and the project envisages launch of two flight model satellites of IRS-IC and ID by 1993-94 and 1996-97 respectively.

14. **INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project :** INSAT-II Test Spacecraft Project envisages indigenous design, development, test and qualification on ground, operation in orbit, and flight test of two INSAT-II Test Spacecraft. These will be identical in configuration as well as service capabilities to the follow on operational INSAT-II spacrecraft. The spacecraft will also include a Satellite aided Search and Rescue (SAS&R) Payload. Sanctioned cost of Rs.243.10 crores is for two spaceworthly INSAT-II Test Spacecrafts and spares along with augmentation of the INSAT Master Control Facility at Hassan, and establishment of necessary infrastructure around the existing facilities for building, testing and qualifying INSAT-II Test Spececraft and consequently for the follow on INSAT-II operational spacecraft. The sanctioned cost for launching these two spacecrafts by Ariane is Rs.198.30 crores. The launch of INSAT-IIA is expected in the first half of 1992. The delivery and launch of the second spacecraft (INSAT-IIB) are scheduled 12 months thereafter.

15. **IRS-2 Satellites :** Taking into account the increased use of space imageries for different applications and continued service required from IRS satellites, it is proposed to take up IRS-2 project during the 8th Five Year Plan for launching of the next IRS satellite during 1998-99, in continuation of IRS-ID. Provision of Rs.0.01 crore is sought in BE 1992-93 to enable a start on the project.

16. **G-SAT** : G-SAT is a satellite system proposed for meeting the long felt need for providing dedicated satellite TV channels for broadcasting development-oriented programmes in the areas of education, rural development, health etc., for rural masses. Apart from programmes of National interest, the development programmes also need to be area/region/state-specific to maximise their impact. G-SAT satellite is envisaged to provide 6-8 TV channels of sufficient power to enable either direct reception or re-broadcast through terrestrial transmitters. Studies are underway for arriving at an optimal satellite configuration compatible with the indigenous GSLV mark - 1 launch vehicle.

17. **IRS-P2 :** The object of the Indian Remote Sensing P2 Project is to provide a payload for the second PSLV developmental flight viz., PSLV-D2 in order to demonstrate the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)'s capability to place IRS class of remote sensing satellites into Polar Sun Synchronous Orbit. Sanction for undertaking the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.40 crores was issued in February 1991.

18. **ISRO satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore**: ISAC is mainly responsible for planning of spacecraft; and for development of technologies related to satellite mainframe.

19. **Space Applications Centre (SAC) Ahmedabad :** SAC is entrusted with the task of research and development work in the areas of satellite communications, geodesy and meteorology, and the development of payloads for the satellite projects.

20. **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी (एन.आर.एस.ए)** : यह अंतरिक्ष विभाग के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त पंजीकृत संस्था है । यह हैदराबाद में स्थित है । यह सुदूर संवेदन प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रचालनात्मक सेवाओं और उपयोग के लिए देश में एक प्रमुख संगठन है । यह मुख्य रूप से उपग्रह और वायुयान संबंधी सुदूर संवेदन आकड़ों को प्राप्त करने, संसाधन और प्रसार, उपयोग की विभिन्न तकनीकों में उपयोगकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण और सुदूर संवेदन की तकनीकों को प्रयोग करके संसाधन सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

21. **अन्य** : इसमें निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

(क) परम्परागत पद्धतियों और उपग्रह सुदूर संवेदन को अधिकतम मिश्रित करके देश में एक राष्ट्रीय-प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबन्ध प्रणाली की स्थापना की गई है। अन्तरिक्षयान की आई.आर.एस. श्रृंखला एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. का अतिमहत्वपूर्ण घटक है। एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य उचित एकीकरण और संयोजनों से राष्ट्रीय/क्षेत्रीय/ राज्य/जिला/तालुका स्तरों पर सभी संसाधनों हेतु देश के लिए एक प्राकृतिक संसाधन सूचना प्रणाली तैयार करना है। प्राकृतिक संसाधन प्रबंध से संबंधित सभी विभाग और केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की एजेंसियां एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. में भाग लेती है। एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग केन्द्रीय एजेंसी है और एन.एन.आर.एम.एस. (पी. सी-एन.एन.आर.एन.एस.) की आयोजना समिति इस राष्ट्रीय प्रयास का समन्वय करती है। देश में आधारभूत ढांचे के सुदृढ़ीकरण, अनुप्रयोग विकास और जनशक्ति विकास को एकीकृत ढंग से शुरू किया गया है।

(ख) पांच क्षेत्रीय सुदूर संवेदन सेवा केन्द्र जो कि पहले से ही कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा उपयोगकर्त्ताओं के लिए डिजिटल आंकड़ा विश्लेषण सुविधा प्रदान कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रकाशीय/आई.आर. सुदूर संवेदन को माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदन से जोड़ने की अत्यावश्यक जरूरतों पर विचार करते हुए इस उदीयमान क्षेत्र में भारतीय क्षमताओं की स्थापना के लिए एक नीति तैयार की गई है। एक वायुवाहित सी-बैंड सिंथेटिक एपरचर राडार का विकास किया जा रहा है और राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी भू-केन्द्र से ई.आर.एस-1 के आंकड़े प्राप्त करने के लिए योजनाएं जारी हैं। इस प्रकार माइक्रोवेव आंकड़ों की प्राप्ति, संसाधन व निर्वचन से प्राप्त अनुभव से विभिन्न माइक्रोवेव सुदूर संवेदकों को वहन करने वाली एक उपग्रह प्रणाली 1990 के दशक के अन्त तक तैयार हो जानी चाहिए।

(घ) सुदूर संवेदन अनुप्रयोग मिशन (आर. एस. ए. एम.) चुने हुए क्षेत्रों जैसे फसल उत्पादन पूर्वानुमान, भूमि उपयोग संबंधी मानचित्रण, वन किस्म का गहनता मानचित्रण और क्षति का पता लगाने, वाटर-शेड को प्राथमिकता देने, खनन/सुदूर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्रों के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, शहरों के अव्यवस्थित प्रसार और तटीय पर्यावरण पर बड़े पैमाने पर प्रदर्शन परियोजनाएं संचालित करता है ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी में डाटा प्रोडक्ट्स संबंधी सुविधा बढ़ाने के लिए।

(च) राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन एजेंसी, हैदराबाद, में डिजीटल फोटोग्रेमीट्रिक वर्क स्टेशन, त्रिविम निष्कर्षण सुविधा, अंकीय विश्लेषण सुविधा और मानचित्रण सुविधा स्थापित करने के लिए।

(छ) विकास और शिक्षा संचार इकाई (डी.ई.सी.यू.) जनसंचार साफ्टवेयर जिसमें विकासोन्मुखी दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम, संचार अनुसंधान और दूरदर्शन के कार्मिकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शामिल है, का कार्य कर रही है।

22. **भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (पी.आर.एल), अहमदाबाद** : पी.आर.एल. अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान करने का प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय संस्थान है । यह एक स्वायत्त संस्थान है जिसकी वित्त व्यवस्था मुख्यतः अन्तरिक्ष विभाग से प्राप्त सहायता अनुदानों से होती है ।

23. **अन्य योजनाएं** : अन्य योजनाओं के अंतर्गत की जाने वाली मुख्यः गतिविधियों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थानों (रिसपोंड) में अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं, जिनमें अंतरिक्ष विभाग की रूचि हो, का वित्त पोषण आदि सम्मिलित है । इनमें निम्नलिखित के लिये भी व्यवस्था की गई है:-

(i) मौसम विज्ञान-संबंधी पेलोड तथा बैलून पेलोड सुविधा ।
(ii) मेसोफेयर, स्ट्रेटोसफेयर और ट्रोपोसफेयर राडार (एम.एस.टी. राडार) जो मध्य वायुमण्डल में हवा, तरंगों, विक्षोभ और वायुमण्डलीय स्थिरता को लगातार मानीटर कर सकता है। यह

20. **National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)** : This is an autonomous Registered Society under the Department of Space, located at Hyderabad. It is the premier organisation in the country for operational services and applications of remote sensing technology. It is mainly responsible for acquisition, processing and dissemination of satellite and aircraft remote sensing data, training of users in different applications techniques and conducting resources surveys using remote sensing techniques.

21. **Others**: Under Others, provision is made for the following:-

(a) A National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) has been established in the Country, combining optimally the advantages of the satellite remote sensing and conventional methods. The IRS series of spacecraft form the most vital component of NNRMS. One of the the major objectives of NNRMS is to evolve a Natural Resources Information System (NRIS) for the country for all resources themes at National/Regional/State/District/Taluk levels, with appropriate integration and linkages. All Departments and agencies of Central Government and State Governments/Union Territories concerned with natural resource management participate in NNRMS. Department of Space is the nodal agency for NNRMS and the Planning Committee of NNRMS (PC-NNRMS) coordinates this national effort. Strengthening of the infrastructure, applications development and manpower development have been undertaken in the country in an integrated manner.

(b) Five Regional Remote Sensing Service Centres which are already operational and are providing digital data analysis facility for the users.

(c) Considering the imperative needs for supplementing the optical/IR remote sensing with microwave remote sensing, a strategy has been arrived at for establishing the indian capability in this emergent field. An airborne C-band SAR is under development and plans are afoot to receive ERS-1 data from National Remote Sensing Agency Ground Station. With the experience thus gained in acquisition, processing and interpretation of microwave data, a satellite system carrying various microwave remote sensors should be realisable in late 1990s.

(d) Remote Sensing Applications Mission (RSAM) to conduct large scale demonstration projects in selected areas like crop production forecasting, land use mapping, forest type density mapping and damage detection, water-shed prioritisation, environmental effects of mining/super thermal power stations, monitoring urban sprawl and coastal environment.

(e) For augmentation to the Data Products Facility at National Remote Sensing Agency.

(f) For establishment of Digital Photogrametric work station, stereo extraction facility, digital analysis facility and cartogaphic facility at the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.

(g) Development and Educational Communication Unit (DECU) is engaged in mass communication software including television programmes with a developmental orientation, communications research and training programmes for Doordarshan personnel.

22. **Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad** : PRL is the premier national institution carrying out research in space science and allied fields. It is an autonomous institution supported mainly by way of grants-in-aid by the Department of Space.

23. **Other Schemes** : The major activites under the Other Schemes is the funding of the research projects of interest to the Department in Universities and academic institutions (RESPOND). Provisions are also included for the following:-

(i) Meteorological payload and balloon facility.
(ii) Mesosphere, Stratosphere and Troposphere Radar (MST Radar), which can monitor continuously winds, waves, turbulances and atmospheric stability in the middle

परियोजना बहुत से उपयोगकर्ता विभागों द्वारा वित्तपोषित की जा रही है।

(iii) अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान संबंधी प्रयोगों के लिए परिज्ञप्ति राकेट।

(iv) आई एस आर ओ-जी बी पी : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जिओस्फियर-बायोस्फियर का एक कार्यक्रम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक संघ के तत्वावधान में प्रारम्भ किया गया है । भारत के लिए ऐसे कार्यक्रम की महत्ता एवं प्रासंगिकता को देखते हुए और इस क्षेत्र में अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के उल्लेखनीय योगदान की संभावना को देखते हुए यह कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है।

(v) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के एम.आई.आर अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र पर एम.आई.आर अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र संबंधी प्रयोग।

(vi) आई आर एस संवर्धनात्मक प्रयास

(vii) भारत का मध्यवर्ती वायुमंडल कार्यक्रम

(viii) संयुक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाएं

(ix) कारपोरेट फ्रन्ट

(x) राष्ट्रीय ड्राप ट्यूब सुविधा

(xi) भारतीय सौर क्षेत्रीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम

(xii) अन्तरक्षि विज्ञान को लोकप्रिय बनाना

24. **अन्य** : निम्नलिखित के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है :

(क) आई. एस. आर. ओ. मुख्यालय आई. एम. आर. ओ. / केन्द्रों / इकाइयों को समस्त विदेश तथा वैज्ञानिक, प्रौद्योगिकीय तथा प्रबन्धकीय सहायता देता है और अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के कार्यक्रमों / परियोजनाओं का समन्वय करता है ।

(ख) सिविल इंजीनियरी विभाग अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपेक्षित सिविल, बिजली तथा वातानुकूलन संबंधी कार्यों के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

(ग) बंगलौर तथा हासन में क्वार्टरों और कार्यालयों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए ।

(घ) विकसित और विकासशील देशों के साथ विभिन्न सहयोगी कार्यक्रमों के लिये।

25. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) - भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट) प्रणाली दूरसंचार, मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी भू-प्रेक्षण और आंकड़ों के लिये तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित सामुदायिक रेडियो तथा टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के वितरण/जाल बिछाने संबंधी एक क्रियात्मक, बहु-उद्देशीय स्वदेशी उपग्रह प्रणाली है । अंतरिक्ष विभाग इन्सेट प्रणाली के अतरिक्ष भाग के कार्यान्वयन तथा संचालन के लिये जिम्मेदार है । अंतरिक्ष-भाग (इन्सेट- I ए, I बी, I सी तथा I डी) की स्वीकृत लागत 468.57 करोड़ रुपए है।

इनसेट- I डी उपग्रह, जो जून, 1990 में सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया था; का 17 जुलाई, 1990 से प्रचालनात्मक उपयोग किया जा रहा है । इनसेट-1 डी के प्रक्षेपण के साथ ही इनसेट-1 परियोजना सफलतापूर्वक पूरी हो गई है ।

26. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-2 उपग्रह)** - सरकार ने तीन कार्यात्मक इनसेट-2 अन्तरिक्ष यान (इनसेट-2 सी., डी., ई.) तैयार करना अनुमोदित कर दिया है, इनसेट प्रणाली को अन्तरिक्ष खण्ड क्षमता प्रदान करने के लिए इनके 1994-97 के दौरान प्रक्षेपित किये जाने की संभावना है । इनसेट-2 सी, डी, ई के लिए कुल स्वीकृत लागत 205.25 करोड़ रुपए है । इन अन्तरिक्ष यानों के 1994-97 के दौरान प्रक्षेपित किये जाने की संभावना है ।

27. **भारतीय राष्ट्रीय उपग्रह (इन्सेट-III उपग्रह)** - 1990-2000 दशक के अंत तक इनसेट- III अन्तरिक्षयान की आवश्यकता होगी जिसके लिए आवश्यक तैयारी आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही करनी होगी ।

atmosphere. This project is being funded by several user Departments.

(iii) Sounding rockets for space science experiments.

(iv) An International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) has been initiated under the auspices of the International Council of scientific Union. Considering the importance and relevance of such a programme to India and significant contribution that Department of Space could make in this area, a programme has been initiated.

(v) MIR Space Station Experiments on board USSR's MIR Space Station.

(vi) IRS Promotional Efforts.

(vii) Indian Middle Atmosphere Programme.

(viii) Joint International Projects.

(ix) Corporate Front

(x) National Drop Tube Facility

(xi) Indian Solar Terrestrial Energy Programme.

(xii) Space Science Popularisation.

24. **Others**: Provision is made for the following:-

(a) ISRO Headquarters providing overall direction and scientific, technological and managerial support to ISRO Centres/Units and coordination to the programmes/projects of the Department of space.

(b) Civil Engineering Division (CED) is responsible for execution of all civil, electrical and air conditioning work required for the various programmes of the Department of Space.

(c) For construction of quarters and Office buildings at Bangalore and Hassan.

(d) For various collaborative programmes with developed and developing countries.

25. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I) :** The Indian National Satellite (INSAT-I) System is an operational, multi-purpose, domestic satellite system for telecommunications, meteorological earth observation and data relay and direct TV broadcasting to augmented community receivers in rural areas as well as for radio-TV programme distribution networking. The Department of Space is responsible for the implementation and operation of the space segment of the INSAT System. The sanctioned cost of the Space Segment (INSAT-IA, IB, IC&ID) is Rs.468.57 crores.

INSAT-ID satellite which was successfully lauched in June 1990, is being operationally used since July 17, 1990. With the launch of INSAT-1D, INSAT-1 Project was completed successfully.

26. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2 Satellites)** : Government has approved building of three operational INSAT-2 Spacecraft (INSAT-2 C,D,E) which are expected to be launched during 1994-97 to provide the Space segment capacity of the INSAT system. The total sanctioned cost for INSAT-2 C,D,E spacecraft is Rs.205.25 crors. The speacecrafts are expected to be launched during 1994-97.

27. **Indian National Satellite (INSAT-III Satellites) :** By the end of 1990-2000 Decade, there will be need for INSAT-III spacecraft for which preparatory actions will need to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan itself.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.88

लोक सभा LOK SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	20.36	20.36	...	20.36	20.36	...	27.40	27.40
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**20.36**	**20.36**	...	**20.36**	**20.36**	...	**27.40**	**27.40**
संसद-लोक सभा	**Parliament-Lok Sabha**										
1. अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष	1. Speaker & Deputy Speaker	2011	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.12	0.12	...	0.14	0.14
2. सदस्य	2. Members	2011	...	12.16	12.16	...	12.16	12.16	...	13.52	13.52
3. सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	...	7.63	7.63	...	7.63	7.63	...	13.29	13.29
4. अन्य व्यय	4. Other Expenditure	2011	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45	...	0.45	0.45
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***20.36***	***20.36***	...	***20.36***	***20.36***	...	***27.40***	***27.40***

लोक सभा

इसमें लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के वेतनों, यात्रा व्यय आदि तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित लोक सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Lok Sabha

Provision has been made for the salaries, travel expenses, etc. of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of the Lok Sabha and for the Lok Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 89

राज्य सभा RAJYA SABHA

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget			संशोधित 1991-92 Revised			बजट 1992-93 Budget		
			आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	9.05	9.05	...	9.90	9.90	...	9.69	9.69
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**9.05**	**9.05**	...	**9.90**	**9.90**	...	**9.69**	**9.69**
संसद-राज्य सभा	**Parliament-Rajya Sabha**										
1. सभापति और उप-सभापति	1.Chairman & Deputy Chairman	2011	...	0.04	0.04	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05
2. सदस्य	2.Members	2011	...	5.44	5.44	...	5.95	5.95	...	5.55	5.55
3. सचिवालय	3. Secretariat	2011	...	3.49	3.49	...	3.80	3.80	...	3.99	3.99
4. अन्य	4. Others	2011	...	0.08	0.08	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*		...	*9.05*	*9.05*	...	*9.90*	*9.90*	...	*9.69*	*9.69*

राज्य सभा

अनुदानों की मांग में राज्य सभा के सभापति, उपसभापति और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के वेतनों और यात्रा व्यय आदि तथा वेतन और लेखा कार्यालय सहित राज्य सभा सचिवालय के व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Rajya Sabha

Includes provision for the salaries and travel expenses etc. of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Members of the Rajya Sabha and for the Rajya Sabha Secretariat including its Pay and Accounts Office.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No.90

विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, आवास और भत्ते Appropriation- Staff, Household and Allowances.of the President

क. वसूलियों को घटाकर बजट आवंटन नीचे दिए गए हैं:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	3.15	3.15	...	3.65	3.65	...	3.63	3.63
पूंजी	*Capital*		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**3.15**	**3.15**	...	**3.65**	**3.65**	...	**3.63**	**3.63**
राष्ट्रपति	**President**										
1. राष्ट्रपति	1. President	2012	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02
2. सचिवालय	2. Secretariat	2012	...	1.10	1.10	...	1.12	1.12	...	1.17	1.17
3. अन्य व्यय	3. Other Expenditure	2012	...	2.03	2.03	...	2.51	2.51	...	2.44	2.44
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*3.15*	*3.15*	...	*3.65*	*3.65*	...	*3.63*	*3.63*

राष्ट्रपति की आवास व्यवस्था सहित राष्ट्रपति के वेतन और भत्ते एवं राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय और राष्ट्रपति भवन की अन्य स्थापना पर व्यय का प्रावधान है ।

Provides for the salaries and allowances of the President and expenditure on the President's Secretariat and other establishment of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, including President's Household Establishment.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 91

उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय Secretariat of the Vice-President

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.30	0.30
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**0.27**	**0.27**	...	**0.27**	**0.27**	...	**0.30**	**0.30**
उप-राष्ट्रपति	**Vice-President**										
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	2012	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.26	0.26	...	0.29	0.29
2. अन्य	2. Others	2012	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	***0.27***	***0.27***	...	***0.27***	***0.27***	...	***0.30***	***0.30***

अनुदानों की मांगों में उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के व्यय, उपराष्ट्रपति और कर्मचारीवृंद के यात्रा व्यय, आकस्मिक व्यय और उपराष्ट्रपति के विवेकाधीन अनुदानों के लिए व्यवस्था है ।

Provides for expenditure on the Officers and staff of the Vice President's Secretariat, travel expenses of the Vice President and staff, contingencies and discretionary grants of the Vice President.

उपराष्ट्रपति को राज्य सभा के सभापति की हैसियत से वेतन प्राप्त होता है ।

The Vice President draws pay as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

संसद,राष्ट्रपति और उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिवालय तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग

PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 92

विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग Appropriation- Union Public Service Commission

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवंटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		...	13.33	13.33	...	14.57	14.57	...	13.97	13.97
पूंजी	*Capital*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**		...	**13.33**	**13.33**	...	**14.57**	**14.57**	...	**13.97**	**13.97**
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**Union Public Service Commission**										
1. प्रशासनिक व्यय	1. Administrative Expenditure	2051	...	9.21	9.21	...	9.05	9.05	...	9.81	9.81
2. परीक्षा और चयन	2. Examinations and Selections	2051	...	4.12	4.12	...	5.52	5.52	...	4.16	4.16
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		...	*13.33*	*13.33*	...	*14.57*	*14.57*	...	*13.97*	*13.97*

1. **प्रशासनिक व्यय :** संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष, सदस्यों, अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों की व्यवस्था है ।

2. **परीक्षाएं और चयन :** आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं और चयन के सम्बन्ध में होने वाले व्यय की व्यवस्था है । इसमें प्रशासन सम्बन्धी व्यय भी शामिल है जो पूर्णतया परीक्षा और चयन से सम्बद्ध है ।

1. **Administrative Expenditure :** Provides for salaries and allowances of the Chairman, Members, Officers and Staff of the Union Public Service Commission.

2. **Examinations and Selections :** Provides for expenditure connected with the examinations and selections conducted/ made by the Commission, including the expenditure on Publications which is entirely related to Exams & Selections.

गृह मंत्रालय *MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*

मांग संख्या DEMAND No. 93-98

बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र Union Territories Without Legislature

क. वसूलियों को घटाने के बाद, बजट आवटन इस प्रकार है:
A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries are given below:

(करोड़ रुपए)
(In crores of Rupees)

		मुख्य शीर्ष Major Head	बजट 1991-92 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total	बजट 1992-93 Budget आयोजना Plan	आयोजना-भिन्न Non-Plan	जोड़ Total
राजस्व	Revenue		355.98	1001.46	1357.44	353.25	1091.23	1444.48	362.05	1118.86	1480.91
पूंजी	*Capital*		*841.52*	*-16.76*	*824.76*	*760.05*	*-10.16*	*749.89*	*838.60*	*-10.55*	*828.05*
जोड़	**Total**		**1197.50**	**984.70**	**2182.20**	**1113.30**	**1081.07**	**2194.37**	**1200.65**	**1108.31**	**2308.96**
(i) दिल्ली	(i) Delhi										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	303.06	780.36	1083.42	304.57	790.49	1095.06	302.10	814.19	1116.29
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-79.36	-79.36	...	-94.77	-94.77	...	-75.47	-75.47
			303.06	701.00	1004.06	304.57	695.72	1000.29	302.10	738.72	1040.82
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	177.57	...	177.57	149.93	6.28	156.21	173.04	4.59	177.63
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	439.37	1.00	440.37	384.50	...	384.50	444.86	1.02	445.88
जोड़ - दिल्ली	**Total Delhi**		**920.00**	**702.00**	**1622.00**	**839.00**	**702.00**	**1541.00**	**920.00**	**744.33**	**1664.33**
(ii) अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	(ii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	16.85	131.59	148.44	15.37	162,13	177.50	19.88	143.63	163.51
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			16.85	131.59	148.44	15.37	162.13	177.50	19.88	143.63	163.51
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	136.70	1.10	137.80	138.21	1.11	139.32	134.48	1.15	135.63
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.45	0.01	0.46	0.42	0.01	0.43	0.64	0.01	0.65
जोड़ :अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	**Total A & N Islands**		**154.00**	**132.70**	**286.70**	**154.00**	**163.25**	**317.25**	**155.00**	**144.79**	**299.79**
(iii) दादरा और नगर हवेली	(iii) Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	6.82	8.43	15.25	6.12	10.45	16.57	7.20	10.64	17.83
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	-0.07	-0.07	...	-0.07	-0.07	...	-0.08	-0.07
			6.82	8.36	15.18	6.12	10.38	16.50	7.20	10.56	17.76
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	13.96	0.55	14.51	12.91	0.35	13.26	10.81	0.63	11.44
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.22	0.25	0.47	0.16	0.24	0.40	0.14	0.29	0.43
जोड़ : दादरा और नगर हवेली	**Total D & N Haveli**		**21.0^**	**9.16**	**30.16**	**19.19**	**10.97**	**30.16**	**18.15**	**11.48**	**29.63**
(iv) लक्षद्वीप	(iv) Lakshadweep										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	12.35	25.44	37.79	10.29	30.83	41.12	14.76	33.14	47.90
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12.35	25.44	37.79	10.29	30.83	41.12	14.76	33.14	47.90
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	9.98	0.03	10.01	9.26	0.01	9.27	9.82	0.01	9.83
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.13	...	0.13	0.52	...	0.52	0.42	...	0.42
जोड़ : लक्षद्वीप	**Total Lakshadweep**		**22.46**	**25.47**	**47.93**	**20.07**	**30.84**	**50.91**	**25.00**	**33.15**	**58.15**
(v) चंडीगढ़	(v) Chandigarh										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	12.20	122.74	134.94	12.20	179.84	192.04	13.21	179.89	193.10
1.01 घटाइए - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12.20	122.74	134.94	12.20	179.84	192.04	13.21	179.89	193.10
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	49.83	-19.75	30.08	50.84	-18.21	32.63	54.29	-18.30	35.99
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	2.33	0.01	2.34	2.32	0.01	2.33	0.50	0.01	0.51
जोड़ : चंडीगढ़	**Total Chandigarh**		**64.36**	**103.00**	**167.36**	**65.36**	**161.64**	**227.00**	**68.00**	**161.60**	**229.60**
[vi] दमन और दीव	[vi] Daman and Diu										
1. राजस्व	I. Revenue	3710	4.70	12.33	17.03	4.70	12.33	17.03	4.90	12.92	17.82
1.01 घटाइये - प्राप्तियों के आधार पर निवल राशि	1.01 Less - Amount netted against Receipts	3710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4.70	12.33	17.03	4.70	12.33	17.03	4.90	12.92	17.82
2. पूंजी	2. Capital	5710	10.93	...	10.93	10.93	...	10.93	9.53	...	9.53
3. ऋण और अग्रिम	3. Loans & Advances	7710	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.11
जोड़ : दमन और दीव	**Total Daman & Diu**		**15.68**	**12.37**	**28.05**	**15.68**	**12.37**	**28.05**	**14.50**	**12.96**	**27.46**
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***		*1197.50*	*984.70*	*2182.20*	*1113.30*	*1081.07*	*2194.37*	*1200.65*	*1108.31*	*2308.96*

ग. आयोजना परिव्यय	**C. Plan Outlay**	विकास शीर्ष Head of Dev.	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total	बजट समर्थन Budget Support	आ.ब.बा.सं. IEBR	जोड़ Total
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र आयोजनाएं	**Union Territory Plans**										
बिना विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories without Legislature:										
1. दिल्ली	1. Delhi	43602	920.00	...	920.00	839.00	...	839.00	920.00	...	920.00
2. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43602	154.00	...	154.00	154.00	...	154.00	155.00	...	155.00
3. दादरा और नगर हवेली	3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43602	21.00	...	21.00	19.19	...	19.19	18.15	...	18.15
4. लक्षद्वीप	4. Lakshadweep	43602	22.46	...	22.46	20.07	...	20.07	25.00	...	25.00
5. चण्डीगढ़	5. Chandigarh	43602	64.36	...	64.36	65.36	...	65.36	68.00	...	68.00
6. दमन और दीव	6. Daman & Diu	43602	15.68	...	15.68	15.68	...	15.68	14.50	...	14.50
जोड़		*Total*	*1197.50*	...	*1197.50*	*1113.30*	...	*1113.30*	*1200.65*	...	*1200.65*

93 दिल्ली DELHI

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 91-92 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE92-93 (5)
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	702.00	702.00	744.33
आयोजना	Plan	920.00	839.00	920.00
जोड़	**Total**	**1622.00**	**1541.00**	**1664.33**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दिल्ली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Delhi** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

		BE 91-92	RE 91-92	BE92-93
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	263.75	268.29	290.49
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	13.67	15.76	13.75
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**277.42**	**284.05**	**304.24**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	624.22	606.94	635.07
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	76.86	69.90	76.92
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**701.08**	**676.84**	**711.99**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	116.09	125.06	115.26
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	87.04	70.55	86.96
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**203.13**	**195.61**	**202.22**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	440.37	384.50	445.88
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***1622.00***	***1541.00***	***1664.33***

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of rupees)*

1	2	बजट अनुमान BE 91-92 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92 (4)	बजट अनुमान BE92-93 (5)
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	4.24	4.36	4.76
2. पुलिस	2. Police	179.61	180.38	197.34
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	260.58	268.94	276.93
4. स्वास्थ्य	4. Health	74.28	69.87	75.06
5. श्रम	5. Labour	11.59	11.25	10.82
6. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा कल्याण	6. Social Security & Welfare	42.77	37.02	36.53
7. अन्य	7. Others	128.93	130.18	142.89
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**702.00**	**702.00**	**744.33**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	15.35	10.50	13.53
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	7.31	7.27	8.29
3. सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	3. Irrigation & Flood control	15.47	13.89	12.00
4. ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	4. Village & Small Industries	6.35	11.41	2.92
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	57.51	43.68	38.72
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	34.75	31.66	37.21
7. स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण	7. Health and Family Welfare	38.23	35.63	38.90
8. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	8. Housing & Urban Development	343.66	342.96	366.61
9. ऊर्जा	9. Energy	270.85	210.85	275.75
10. सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा अन्य	10. Social Security and Others	130.52	131.15	126.07
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**920.00**	**839.00**	**920.00**

94 अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

		BE 91-92	RE 91-92	BE92-93
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	132.70	163.25	144.79
आयोजना	Plan	154.00	154.00	155.00
जोड़	**Total**	**286.70**	**317.25**	**299.79**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** both on Revenue Account and Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provision is as follows:-

		BE 91-92	RE 91-92	BE92-93
(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	29.58	30.55	30.77
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	4.35	4.15	3.80
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**33.93**	**34.70**	**34.57**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	28.75	35.34	35.31
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	16.42	16.47	17.34
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**45.17**	**51.81**	**52.65**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	90.11	111.61	97.43
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	117.03	118.70	114.49
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**207.14**	**230.31**	**211.92**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.46	0.43	0.65
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***286.70***	***317.25***	***299.79***

		BE 91-92	RE 91-92	BE92-93
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	1.44	1.46	1.54
2. पुलिस	2. Police	11.93	11.97	12.33
3. शिक्षा	3. Education	16.34	19.75	19.57
4. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	4. Forestry &Wildlife	14.57	13.98	14.55
5. परिवहन	5. Transport	46.37	61.59	47.20
6. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	6. Housing & Urban Development	12.01	12.58	12.44
7. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	7. Food & Civil Supplies	0.34	0.39	0.40
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	9.64	17.37	14.64
9. अन्य	9. Others	20.06	24.16	22.12
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total Non-Plan**	**132.70**	**163.25**	**144.79**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	4.00	3.13	3.86
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	4.27	4.18	4.34
3. परिवहन	3. Transport	101.10	107.81	100.46
4. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	4. Housing & Urban Development	22.33	22.42	26.22
5. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	5. Forestry & Wildlife	4.08	3.21	5.00
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	2.78	2.74	4.51
7. ऊर्जा	7. Energy	11.26	6.49	4.68
8. अन्य	8. Others	4.18	4.02	5.93
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**154.00**	**154.00**	**155.00**

95 दादरा और नागर हवेली DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट अनुमान BE 91-92	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92	बजट अनुमान BE92-93
1	2	3	4	5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	9.16	10.97	11.48
आयोजना	Plan	21.00	19.19	18.15
जोड़	**Total**	**30.16**	**30.16**	**29.63**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दादरा और नागर हवेली** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	3.56	2.63	2.74
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.42	0.25	0.41
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**3.98**	**2.88**	**3.15**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	7.46	6.47	7.18
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	3.30	3.16	2.45
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**10.76**	**9.63**	**9.63**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.16	7.40	7.84
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	10.79	9.85	8.58
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**14.95**	**17.25**	**16.42**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.47	0.40	0.43
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***30.16***	***30.16***	***29.63***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट अनुमान BE 91-92	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92	बजट अनुमान BE92-93
1	2	3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	I. **Non-Plan Broad-details are :-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.17	0.22	0.19
2. पुलिस	2. Police	1.33	0.88	1.07
3. स्वास्थ्य	3. Health	0.89	0.86	0.89
4. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	4. Agriculture & Rural Development	0.85	0.71	0.79
5. शिक्षा	5. Education	3.24	3.21	3.34
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	-3.56	0.25	0.26
7. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	7. Housing & Urban Development	1.82	1.22	1.34
8. परिवहन	8. Transport	1.65	1.37	1.22
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food & Civil Supplies	0.05	0.04	0.05
10. अन्य	10. Others	2.72	2.21	2.33
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total-Non-Plan**	**9.16**	**10.97**	**11.48**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	II. **Plan - Broad-details are :-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	5.68	5.64	1.79
2. वानिकी तथा वन्य जीवन	2. Forestry and wild Life	1.34	1.57	1.51
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	3.54	3.42	2.76
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	1.23	1.19	1.36
5. सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण	5. Irrigation & Flood Control	3.07	2.57	5.68
6. ऊर्जा	6. Energy	1.58	1.56	1.46
7. अन्य	7. Others	4.56	3.24	3.59
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total Plan**	**21.00**	**19.19**	**18.15**

96 लक्षद्वीप LAKSHADWEEP

आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	25.47	30.84	33.15
आयोजना	Plan	22.46	20.07	25.00
जोड़	**Total**	**47.93**	**50.91**	**58.15**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **लक्षद्वीप** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Lakshadweep** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	(i) **General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.59	5.73	7.26
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.04	0.02	0.00
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**4.63**	**5.75**	**7.26**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(ii) **Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	9.97	10.58	10.82
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.26	0.46	0.51
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**10.23**	**11.04**	**11.33**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(iii) **Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	23.23	24.81	29.82
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	9.71	8.79	9.32
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**32.94**	**33.60**	**39.14**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	(iv) **Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.13	0.52	0.42
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***47.93***	***50.91***	***58.15***

I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	I. **Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.68	0.71	0.73
2. पुलिस	2. Police	1.29	2.29	3.50
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.70	1.73	1.80
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	3.57	4.83	4.96
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	3.89	3.89	4.06
6. परिवहन	6. Transport	10.02	12.96	13.46
7. कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास	7. Agriculture & Rural Development	1.77	1.88	1.98
8. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	8. Food & Civil Supplies	0.02	0.01	0.02
9. स्वास्थ्य	9. Health	1.09	1.10	1.15
10. अन्य	10. Others	1.44	1.44	1.49
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non Plan**	**25.47**	**30.84**	**33.15**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं :-	II. **Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. कृषि तथा संबद्ध सेवाएं	1. Agriculture & Allied activities	4.04	3.40	4.25
2. ग्रामीण विकास	2. Rural Development	0.35	0.24	0.56
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	3.42	3.70	4.16
4. परिवहन	4. Transport	7.04	6.43	8.15
5. ऊर्जा	5. Energy	3.24	2.78	3.40
6. शिक्षा	6. Education	1.25	1.05	0.96
7. अन्य	7. Others	3.12	2.47	3.52
जोड़-आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**22.46**	**20.07**	**25.00**

97 चण्डीगढ़ CHANDIGARH

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट अनुमान BE 91-92	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92	बजट अनुमान BE92-93
1	2	3	4	5
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	103.00	161.64	161.60
आयोजना	Plan	64.36	65.36	68.00
जोड़	**Total**	**167.36**	**227.00**	**229.60**

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **चण्डीगढ़** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Chandigarh** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	45.41	55.89	53.17
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.17	2.17	1.76
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**47.58**	**58.06**	**54.93**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	63.65	65.92	68.96
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	14.55	16.31	18.25
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**78.20**	**82.23**	**87.21**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	25.88	70.23	70.97
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	13.37	14.15	15.98
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total Economic Services**	**39.25**	**84.38**	**86.95**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	2.33	2.33	0.51
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*167.36*	*227.00*	*229.60*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

		बजट अनुमान BE 91-92	संशोधित अनुमान RE 91-92	बजट अनुमान BE92-93
1	2	3	4	5
I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.82	0.83	0.86
2. पुलिस	2. Police	13.80	18.88	19.44
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	14.67	20.16	18.34
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	42.99	44.39	44.85
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	5.28	5.70	5.78
6. श्रम	6. Labour	1.00	0.99	1.03
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	16.30	18.61	18.86
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	3.24	46.61	47.08
9. अन्य	9. Others	4.90	5.47	5.36
जोड़-आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**103.00**	**161.64**	**161.60**
II. आयोजना - विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	2.66	2.42	2.67
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	5.22	4.52	4.06
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	39.87	41.46	40.41
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	8.65	7.59	8.65
5. अन्य	5. Others	7.96	9.37	12.21
जोड़- आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**64.36**	**65.36**	**68.00**

98 दमन और दीव DAMAN AND DIU

		BE 91-92	RE 91-92	BE92-93
आयोजना-भिन्न	Non-Plan	12.37	12.37	12.96
आयोजना	Plan	15.68	15.68	14.50
जोड़	Total	28.05	28.05	27.46

इस मांग में संघ राज्य क्षेत्र **दमन और दीव** के ऋणों सहित राजस्व खाते और पूंजी खाते के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय के लिए व्यवस्था है। इस व्यवस्था का विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The provisions in this Demand are for the expenditure of the Union Territory of **Daman and Diu** both on Revenue Account and on Capital Account including Loans. A broad analysis of the provisions is given below:-

(i) सामान्य सेवाएं	**(i) General Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	3.49	3.50	3.91
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	0.70	0.75	0.81
जोड़-सामान्य सेवाएं	**Total General Services**	**4.19**	**4.25**	**4.72**
(ii) सामाजिक सेवाएं	**(ii) Social Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	8.95	8.63	9.12
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	2.68	2.70	2.45
जोड़-सामाजिक सेवाएं	**Total Social Services**	**11.63**	**11.33**	**11.57**
(iii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	**(iii) Economic Services**			
(क) राजस्व खाता	(a) Revenue Account	4.59	4.90	4.79
(ख) पूंजी खाता	(b) Capital Account	7.55	7.48	6.27
जोड़-आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Total- Economic Services**	**12.14**	**12.38**	**11.06**
(iv) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकार द्वारा ऋण तथा अग्रिम	**(iv) Loans and Advances by the Union Territory Govt.**	0.09	0.09	0.11
कुल जोड़	*Grand Total*	*28.05*	*28.05*	*27.46*

I. आयोजना-भिन्न विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**I. Non-Plan Broad-details are:-**			
1. सचिवालय	1. Secretariat	0.34	0.34	0.35
2. पुलिस	2. Police	0.79	0.79	0.87
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	1.77	1.77	1.97
4. शिक्षा	4. Education	4.08	4.01	4.21
5. स्वास्थ्य	5. Health	0.92	0.92	1.06
6. श्रम	6. Labour	0.22	0.22	0.24
7. परिवहन	7. Transport	0.93	0.93	0.95
8. ऊर्जा	8. Energy	0.97	0.97	0.69
9. खाद्य तथा नागरिक आपूर्ति	9. Food and Civil Supplies	0.11	0.11	0.12
10. अन्य	10. Others	2.24	2.31	2.50
जोड़ - आयोजना-भिन्न	**Total- Non-Plan**	**12.37**	**12.37**	**12.96**
II. आयोजना- विस्तृत ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-	**II. Plan - Broad-details are:-**			
1. परिवहन	1. Transport	2.83	2.98	2.84
2. शिक्षा	2. Education	1.00	0.92	0.93
3. आवास तथा शहरी विकास	3. Housing & Urban Development	4.20	4.17	4.17
4. ऊर्जा	4. Energy	1.79	1.79	1.62
5. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	5. Village and Small Industries	1.35	1.30	0.50
6. अन्य	6. Others	4.51	4.52	4.44
जोड़ - आयोजना	**Total- Plan**	**15.68**	**15.68**	**14.50**

11

Receipts Budget 1992-93 (Incorporating Receipts, Recoveries of Loans, Other Capital Receipts and Debt Position of Central Government), as Finally Adopted

290 Fin/93

विषय सूची

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परिचायक टिप्पणी

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

इस पुस्तक के दो भाग हैं - अर्थात् भाग "क", जिसमें राजस्व प्राप्तियां और भाग "ख", जिसमें पूंजी प्राप्तियां प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ।

This document has two parts, namely, Part A Revenue Receipts and Part B Capital Receipts.

भाग "क" में राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों की व्याख्या की गई है, जिनको दो वर्गों अर्थात् (क) कर-राजस्व तथा (ख) कर - भिन्न राजस्व के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है।

Part A explains the estimates of Revenue receipts which are grouped under two categories, namely (a) Tax revenue, and (b) Non-tax revenue.

भाग "ख" का सम्बन्ध पूंजी प्राप्तियों से है, जिनमें बाजार ऋण, विदेशी सहायता, अल्प बचतें, सरकारी भविष्य निधियां, विभिन्न जमा खातों में प्राप्त राशियां तथा रेलवे और दूर संचार आदि विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और प्रारक्षित निधियां भी सम्मिलित है ।

Part B deals with Capital Receipts which include market loans, external assistance, small savings, Government provident funds, accretions to various deposit accounts, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways, Telecommunications, etc.

अनुबन्ध :

अनुबन्ध 1 और 2 में क्रमशः सीमा शुल्कों तथा संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुवार ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबन्ध 3 में वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य को, आयकर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्क तथा रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों के प्रतिशत हिस्से का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । अनुबंध 4 में आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद-शुल्कों का वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 से संबंधित राज्यवार वितरण प्रदर्शित किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 5 में दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

Annexures:

Annexures 1 and 2 give the commodity-wise details of revenue from Customs and Union Excise duties, respectively. Annexure 3 gives the percentage share of each State in respect of Income-tax, Union Excise duties, and grants in lieu of Railway Passenger Fare Tax as recommended by the Finance Commission. Annexure 4 gives State-wise distribution of Income-tax, Basic and Additional Excise Duties in 1991-92 and 1992-93. Annexure 5 gives the financial results of the working of the Telecommunications Department.

अनुबन्ध 6 में कतिपय वर्षों की भारत सरकार की कर्ज की स्थिति भी प्रदर्शित की गई है जिसके साथ सरकार की देनदारियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियों का एक अनुबंध भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है, जो सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेशों और प्रदत्त उधारों पर आधारित है । अनुबंध 7 में सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । विदेशी स्रोतों से प्राप्त ऋणों, नगदी और वस्तु सहायता अनुदानों तथा विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी का ब्यौरा अनुबंध 8 में दिया गया है ।

Annexure 6 gives a summary of debt position of the Government of India over the years along with statements showing the liabilities of the Government and assets comprising Capital investments and loans by the Government, while Annexure 7 gives details of current rupee loans of the Government. The details of loans, cash and commodity grants received from external sources and repayments of external loans are given in Annexure 8.

अनुबन्ध 9 और 10 में क्रमशः प्राप्तियों और व्यय की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रदर्शित किया गया है, जबकि कर और कर-भिन्न प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण अनुबंध 11 में किया गया है। व्यय का विश्लेषण "व्यय बजट" पुस्तक खण्ड 1 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है । अनुबन्ध 12 में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमान का प्राप्ति बजट में प्रदर्शित अनुमानों के साथ मिलान दर्शाया गया है ।

Annexure 9 and 10 show the trends in receipts and expenditure respectively, while an analysis of tax and non-tax receipt is included in the Annexure 11. Analysis of expenditure is included in the document Expenditure Budget, Volume 1. In Annexure 12 the estimates of receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement and the Receipts Budget have been reconciled.

भाग क PART A

राजस्व प्राप्तियां REVENUE RECEIPTS

नीचे सार रूप में स्थूल वर्गों के द्वारा वह ब्यौरा दिया गया है जिसमें अतिरिक्त राजस्व के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखने के बाद राजस्व प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है और जिसमें वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 से प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है । इस विवरण के बाद विभिन्न भागों और लेखा शीर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं, जिनके साथ दी गई संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियों में बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 के अन्तर और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों के अन्तर को स्पष्ट किया गया है ।

The Statement below summarises by broad categories, th estimates of revenue receipts after taking into account the effect of th additional revenue likely to be realised from the Finance Act, 1992. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brie notes explaining the variations between the Budget and Revise estimates, 1991-92 and between the latter and the Budget estimates fo 1992-93, are given in the notes that follow this Statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
I. कर - राजस्व	**I. Tax Revenue**			
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	6704.00	7300.00	8125.00
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	6152.00	6788.00	7870.00
ब्याज कर	Interest Tax	535.00	535.00	800.00
व्यय-कर अधिनियम, 1987	Expenditure-tax Act, 1987	235.00	110.00	50.00
संपदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	2.30	3.00	3.00
धन कर	Wealth Tax	255.00	255.00	300.00
दान कर	Gift Tax	9.00	9.00	5.00
सीमा शुल्क	Customs	25899.41	22895.00	25211.65
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	27402.18	27695.79	32210.55
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	Taxes of Union Territories	1361.43	1398.70	1640.61
अन्य कर	Other Taxes	279.00	310.00	308.00
जोड़-कर राजस्व	**Total - Tax Revenue**	**68834.32**	**67299.49**	**76523.81**
घटाइए-राज्यों का अंश	***Less - States' Share:***			
आय पर कर	Taxes on Income	4564.91	5105.84	5868.56
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	11689.84	12092.57	14123.17
जोड़-राज्यों का अंश	**Total - States' Share**	**16254.75**	**17198.41**	**19991.73**
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अन्तरण	***Less-Transfer of Union territory taxes and duties to local bodies***	79.43	94.84	75.55
केन्द्र का निवल कर राजस्व	***Centre's Net Tax Revenue***	***52500.14***	***50006.24***	***56456.53***
II. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**II. Non-Tax Revenue**			
ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ	Interest receipts, dividends and profits	11975.94	12345.46	16085.57
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व	Non-Tax Revenue of Union Territories	140.51	162.34	172.78
अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व @	Other Non-Tax Revenue @	2912.51	4034.61	2973.54
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व	**Total - Non-Tax Revenue**	**15028.96**	**16542.41**	**19231.89**
निवल-केन्द्रीय राजस्व*	***Net - Centre's Revenue****	***67529.10***	***66548.65***	***75688.42***

कर-राजस्व TAX REVENUE

कम्पनी कर CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है: The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	1233.00	1342.00	1435.00
(ख) अग्रिम कर संग्रह	(b) Advance tax collections	4658.00	5072.00	5697.00
(ग) अधिकर	(c) Surtax	9.00	9.00	10.00
(घ) अधिभार	(d) Surcharge	788.00	859.00	964.00
(ङ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(e) Miscellaneous receipts	16.00	18.00	19.00
जोड़	**Total**	**6704.00**	**7300.00**	**8125.00**

वित्त अधिनियम 1992 के द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखने के बाद 1992-93 के दौरान जो संग्रह किया गया उसके 8125 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है ।

After taking into account the effect of the changes made through th Finance Act, 1992 the collections during 1992-93 are estimated Rs.8125 crores.

कम्पनी-कर से भिन्न आय पर कर TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX

इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिखाया गया है : The details of receipts under this head are as shown below:

(क) साधारण संग्रह	(a) Ordinary collections	3008.00	3319.00	3569.00
(ख) आयकर का अग्रिम संग्रह	(b) Advance collections of Income Tax	2734.00	3017.00	3772.00
(ग) अधिभार (संघ)	(c) Surcharge (Union)	373.00	411.00	485.00
(घ) विविध प्राप्तियां	(d) Miscellaneous receipts	37.00	41.00	44.00
जोड़	TOTAL	6152.00	6788.00	7870.00

@ *वाणिज्यिक विभागों को छोड़कर ।*

* *इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 12 में उपर्युक्त प्राप्तियों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।*

@ *Excluding commercial departments.*

* *Annexure 12 to this document gives a reconciliation of the Receipts show above with the Annual Financial Statement.*

वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 के द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखने के बाद वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 7870 करोड़ रुपए संग्रह होने का अनुमान है ।

निगम कर तथा कृषि आय पर लगने वाले करों से भिन्न आयकर की निवल प्राप्तियों को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 270 के अन्तर्गत संघ तथा राज्यों के बीच वितरित करना होता है । इस प्रयोजन के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से संबंधित आयकर संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय कर तथा संघीय प्रयोजनों के लिए लगाये गये आयकर के अधिभार को विभाज्य पूंजी से बाहर रखा गया है । संविधान (राजस्व वितरण) सं. 3 आदेश, 1990 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, जिसे नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में 1990-95 अवधि के लिए की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर 1990-95 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष आय संबंधी करों से प्राप्त होने वाली निवल धनराशियों के 85 प्रतिशत अंश को, सिवाए उस स्थिति के जिसमें ये प्राप्तियां संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.437 प्रतिशत) तथा संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में देय करों की द्योतक हो, राज्यों के नाम समनुदेशित कर दिया जाता है और अनुबन्ध 3 में उल्लिखित प्रतिशतताओं के अनुसार राज्यों में ही संवितरित कर दिया जाता है ।

आयकर में राज्यों के हिस्से का हिसाब उपर्युक्त आधार पर कर लिया गया है और नीचे दिखाया गया है (प्रत्येक राज्य के हिस्से की राशि अनुबन्ध 4 में दी गई है)-

After taking into account the effect of the changes made through the Finance Act, 1992 the collections during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.7870 crores.

Under article 270 of the Constitution, the net proceeds of taxes on income, other than corporation tax and those on agricultural income, are to be distributed between the Union and the States. For this purpose, the proceeds of income tax attributable to Union territories, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and surcharge on income-tax levied for Union purposes are excluded from the divisible pool. In terms of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) No. 3 Order, 1990 issued on the basis of the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission for the period 1990-95, 85 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union territories (1.437 per cent) and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, is assigned to the States in each Financial year during 1990-95 and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages indicated in *Annexure 3.*

The States' share of Income-tax has been worked out on the above basis and is indicated below (the amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4*):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(i) निगम कर से भिन्न कुल आय कर (वापसियों की रकम को घटाकर)	(i) Total taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (net of refunds)	6152.00	6783.00	7870.00
(ii) घटाइए	(ii) ***Less***			
(क) संघ अधिभार	(a) Union surcharge	- 373.22	- 411.00	- 485.00
(ख) विविध प्राप्तियां	(b) Miscellaneous receipts	- 37.00	- 41.00	- 44.00
(ग) संघीय परिलब्धियों के संबंध में संदेय कर	(c) Taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments	- 98.00	- 108.00	- 124.77
(iii) वितरण योग्य प्राप्तियां	(iii) Distributable proceeds	5643.78	6228.00	7216.23
(iv) घटाइए-संग्रह लागत	(iv) Deduct - Cost of Collection	- 195.00	- 207.09	- 211.38
(v) निवल विभाज्य प्राप्तियां	(v) Net distributable proceeds	5448.78	6020.91	7004.85
(vi) घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य अंश (1.437%)	(vi) Deduct-Proceeds attributable to Union territories (1.437%)	- 78.30	- 86.52	- 100.66
(vii) जोड़-विभाज्य राशि	(vii) Total - Divisible Pool	5370.48	5934.39	6904.19
(viii) राज्यों का अंश (85%)	(viii) States' Share (85%)	4564.91	5044.23	5868.56
(ix) नियन्त्रण महालेखापरीक्षक के वर्ष 86-87 के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर संदेय राशि	(ix) Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 86-87	—	+ 61.61	—
(x) जोड़—राज्यों को संदेय अंश	(x) **Total-Share payable to States**	**4564.91**	**5105.84**	**5868.56**

ब्याज कर

वित्त अधिनियम, 1991 (सं. 2) ने ब्याज कर को पुनःस्थापित किया था। वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान किए गए संग्रह का निम्न प्रकार से 800 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है :—

	(करोड़ रुपए)
(क) अग्रिम कर	750.00
(ख) साधारण संग्रह	50.00

व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987

"व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987 के अन्तर्गत, ऐसे होटलों में ठहरने पर किए गए व्यय के सम्बन्ध में कराधान की व्यवस्था करना है जहां पर किसी रिहायशी इकाई के कमरे का प्रतिव्यक्ति दैनिक किराया 1200 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक हो । दिनांक 1.6.1992 से पहले किए गए व्यय के लिए, यह राशि प्रति व्यक्ति दैनिक आधार पर 400 रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक थी, दिनांक 1-10-1991 से प्रभावी वित्त अधिनियम, 1991 (सं. 2) के द्वारा व्यय कर ऐसे रेस्तरां पर किए गए खर्चों पर भी लगाया गया है जो वातानुकूलन की सर्वोत्तम सुविधा उपलब्ध कराते है अथवा इन सुविधाओं को जुटाने के निकट हों । इस लेवी को दिनांक 1-6-1992 से प्रभावी वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 के द्वारा वापस ले लिया गया है । इस व्यय का भुगतान राजनयिक अधिकार प्राप्त लोगों द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है । दिनांक 1-10-1992 से पहले विदेशी मुद्रा में किए गए व्यय का इस कर पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन दिनांक 1-10-1992 के बाद या उसके बाद इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा । वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 द्वारा किए गए संशोधनों को

INTEREST TAX

The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 had reintroduced the Interest Tax. The collections during 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.800 crores as under:—

	(In crores of Rupees)
a) Advance tax	750.00
b) Ordinary Collections	50.00

EXPENDITURE-TAX ACT, 1987

"The Expenditure Tax Act, 1987 provides for levy of a tax on expenditure incurred in hotels where the room charges for any unit of residential accommodation are rupees twelve hundred or more per day per individual. For expenditure incurred before 1/6/1992, this amount was rupees four hundred or more per day per individual. By the Finance (No. 2) Act 1991 w.e.f. 1/10/1991, expenditure tax was also levied on expenditure incurred in restaurants providing superior facilities of Air conditioning or having access to these facilities. This levy has been withdrawn by the Finance Act 1992 w.e.f. 1/6/1992. The expenditure tax is not payable in the case of persons enjoying diplomatic privileges. The expenditure incurred in foreign exchange before 1.10.1992 will not attract this tax but will attract this tax on or after 1.10.1992. After taking into account the amendments made by the Finance Act 1992, the budget estimate for 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 50 crores."

ध्यान में रखने के बाद वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए के बजट अनुमान की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

सम्पदा शुल्क

कृषि भूमि पर संपदा शुल्क को संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1984 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया था । 16 मार्च, 1985 को अथवा उसके बाद मृत्यु होने के कारण हस्तांतरित होने वाली सम्पत्ति (कृषि भूमि से भिन्न) पर संपदा शुल्क की लेवी को भी संपदा शुल्क (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1985 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त कर दिया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में, जो कि उपर्युक्त संशोधनों से पहले अन्तरित होने वाली सम्पदाओं से संग्रहीत राशियों के द्योतक है, क्रमशः 3.00 करोड़ रुपए और 3.00 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्थाएं की गई है।

इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

ESTATE DUTY

Estate duty on agricultural land was discontinued under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1984. The levy of Estate Duty in respect of property (other than agricultural land) passing on death occurring on or after 16th March, 1985, has also been abolished under the Estate Duty (Amendment) Act, 1985. The Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Budget Estimate 1992-93 which represent likely collections on estates passing on before the above amendments, are placed at Rs. 3.00 crores and Rs.3.00 crores respectively.

The details are :-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
इनके सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा शुल्क :	Estate Duty in respect of:			
(i) कृषि भूमि	(i) Agricultural land	0.01	0.02	0.02
(ii) कृषि भूमि से भिन्न संपत्ति	(ii) Property other than agricultural land	2.29	2.98	2.98
जोड़	**Total**	**2.30**	**3.00**	**3.00**

धन कर *WEALTH TAX*

प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:- The details of the receipts are :-

धन कर :-	*Wealth Tax on :*			
(i) कृषि सम्पत्ति से भिन्न सम्पत्ति	(i) Property other than agricultural property	254.73	254.73	299.90
(ii) कृषि सम्पत्ति	(ii) Agricultural property	0.27	0.27	0.10
जोड़	**Total**	**255.00**	**255.00**	**300.00**

धन कर अधिनियम, 1957 में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, और हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्ब और अल्प जन धारित कम्पनियों के निवल धन पर कर लगाने की व्यवस्था है। धन कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से व्यक्तियों तथा हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्बों के संबंध में छूट की सीमा को 1.50 लाख से बढ़ाकर 2.50 लाख रुपए कर दिया गया। जिन हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्बों का कम से कम एक सदस्य ऐसा था जिसके कर-निर्धारण वर्ष के दौरान निर्धारित निवल धन की राशि 2.50 लाख रुपए से अधिक थी उनके संबंध में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं था। यदि व्यक्तियों और हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्बों के संबंध में निर्धारण योग्य धन 20 लाख रुपए से अधिक हो तो कर की अधिकतम दर को भी कर योग्य धन के 5 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 2 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। जिन हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्बों का कम से कम एक सदस्य ऐसा है जिसा निर्धारण योग्य कुल धन 2.50 लाख रुपए से अधिक हो, उनके मामले में, यदि कुल निर्धारण योग्य धन 10 लाख रुपए से अधिक हो, अधिकतम कर दर 3 प्रतिशत है।

The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for levy of a tax on the net wealth of every individual, Hindu undivided family (HUFs) and Companies which are closely held. The basic exemption under the Wealth-Tax Act was enhanced from Rs.1.50 lakhs to Rs. 2.50 lakhs with effect from 1.4.1986 in respect of individuals and HUFs. There was no change in respect of HUFs which had at-least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeded Rs.2.50 lakhs. The maximum rate of tax was also lowered from 5 per cent of the taxable wealth to 2 per cent if the assessable wealth exceeds Rs.20 lakhs in respect of individuals and HUFs. The maximum rate of tax in respect of HUFs with at least one member whose net wealth assessable exceeds Rs.2.50 lakhs, is 3% if the total assessable wealth exceeds Rs.10 lakhs.

वित्त अधिनियम, 1982 के अन्तर्गत कृषि संपत्ति पर धन कर वापस ले लिया गया था । जो अनुमान दिखाये गये हैं वे बकाया राशि की मांग के बारे में है । कृषि सम्पत्ति पर धन कर की निवल प्राप्तियों के बराबर की राशि सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में राज्यों को दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिये व्यय के अनुमानों में आवश्यक व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Wealth Tax on agricultural property was withdrawn under the Finance Act, 1982. The estimates assumed are in respect of arrear demand. An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural property is passed on to the States as grants-in-aid for which necessary provision is made in the expenditure estimates.

वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1991 में हिन्दु अविभक्त कुटुम्बों द्वारा धारित पी. पी. एफ. तथा व्यक्तियों के संघों अथवा व्यक्तियों के निकाय के अंतर्गत जमाओं पर 1.4.1984 से पूर्वव्यापि की तारीख से धन कर अधिनियम की धारा 5(1) (XVII क) के अंतर्गत छूट दी गई है ।

In the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 exemption in respect of deposits under PPF held by HUFs and Association of persons or Body of Individuals has also been extended under section 5(1)(XVII a) of the Wealth Tax Act with retrospective effect from 1.4.1984.

वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम 1991 में व्यवस्था है कि किसी निवेश कंपनी के गैर उद्धृत शेयरों का मूल्यांकन धन कर अधिनियम की अनुसूची III के नियमों के अनुसार किसी कंपनी की परिसंपत्तियों के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के पश्चात शेयर के विश्लेषित मूल्य के मुताबिक होगा।

The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 provides that unquoted equity shares of an investment company will be valued as per break-up value of the share after revaluing the assets of the company in accordance with Rules of Schedule III of the Wealth Tax Act.

"उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियों में निवेश को प्रोत्साहित करने की दृष्टि से, वित्त अधिनियम 1992 के द्वारा कतिपय विशिष्ट परिसंपत्तियों, जैसे कि — गेस्ट हाउसों, फार्म हाउसों सहित आवासीय गृहों, मोटर कारों, जेवरातों, पोतों, नौकाओं तथा वायुयानों, शहरी भूमि तथा व्यक्तियों या अविभक्त हिन्दू कुटुम्बों के मामले में 50,000 रुपए एवं कंपनियों के मामले में कोई भी राशि जो लेखा खातों में दर्ज न की गई हो, के अतिरिक्त सभी परिसंपत्तियों पर धनकर समाप्त कर दिया गया है । 1 अप्रैल, 1993 से धन कर, 15 लाख रुपए से अधिक निवल धन के पर केवल 1% की दर से लगाया जाएगा ।"

"With a view to stimulating investment in productive assets, the Finance Act 1992 has abolished wealth tax on all assets excepting certain specified assets such as guest houses, residential houses including farm houses, motor cars, jewellery, yachts, boats and aircrafts, urban land and cash in hand exceeding Rs.50,000 in cases of individuals or Hindu Undivided family and any amount not recorded in the books of account in the cases of companies. With effect from Ist April 1993, wealth-tax will be chargeable in respect of the net wealth exceeding Rs.15 lakhs @ 1% only."

दान कर

20,000 रुपए के मूल्य से अधिक के दान पर, कुछ छूटों को देने के बाद, दानकर लगाया जाता है । 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में दान कर से क्रमशः 9 करोड़ रुपए और 5 करोड़ रुपए के राजस्व की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है ।

GIFT TAX

Gift Tax is levied on gifts exceeding value of Rs.20,000 subject to certain exemptions. The Revised Estimate 1991-92 and the Budget Estimate 1992-93 are placed at Rs.9 crores and Rs. 5 crores respectively.

सीमा शुल्क

1991-92 के दौरान 22895 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 में वित्त अधिनियम, 1992 के अंतर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद 25211.65 करोड़ रुपए का निवल सीमा शुल्क राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है । (वापसी अदायगी और चुंगी वापसी की रकम को घटाकर) अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

CUSTOMS

The net Customs revenue has been estimated at Rs. 22895 crores during 1991-92 and Rs. 25211.65 crores in 1992-93 after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance Act, 1992. The following is the break-up of the estimates (net of refunds and drawbacks):-

(करोड़ रुपए) (*In crores of Rupees*)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(i) आयात शुल्क	(i) Import Duties	25560.85	21855.65	24534.00
(ii) निर्यात शुल्क	(ii) Export Duties	0.10	0.35	142.50
(iii) निर्यात पर उपकर	(iii) Cesses on Exports	45.31	44.00	55.00
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	293.15	240.00	295.15
(v) जब्त सोने और चांदी की बिक्री	(v) Sale of confiscated gold & silver	—	755.00	185.00
जोड़	**Total**	**25899.41**	**22895.00**	**25211.65**

1990-91 में वास्तविक राजस्व का और 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 में अनुमानित राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा अनुबंध 1 में दिया गया है ।

(i) *आयात शुल्क*:- मूल बजट में 25560.85 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में 21855.65 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आयात राजस्व में कुल कमी आयात-दबाव और सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई ऋण पाबन्दियों के कारण है। सकल राजस्व में अनुमानित कमी मुख्यतः मशीनरी, कार्बनिक रसायनों, वनस्पति वसा और तेल, यात्री सामान, लोहा और इस्पात, हस्तनिर्मित फिलामेंट तथा रेशे, वायुयानों तथा जलयानों, मोटर वाहन संघटकों, यन्त्रों, रबड़ उत्पादों, खनिज पदार्थों आदि से राजस्व की कम वसूली होने के कारण है। अनुमानित राजस्व वसूलियों में कमी परियोजना आयातों, कच्चा तेल, लोहे तथा इस्पात की वस्तुओं, अकार्बनिक रसायनों आदि से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में वृद्धि द्वारा अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हुई है ।

वर्ष 1992-93 में आयात शुल्क की प्रत्याशित (निवल) वसूली वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में 2678.35 करोड़ रुपए अधिक है। भुगतान संतुलन की सुधरी हुई स्थिति होने के कारण, 1992-93 में आयात राजस्व में सर्वतोमुखी सुधार होने की आशा है। सकल राजस्व में वृद्धि मुख्यतः कार्बनिक तथा अकार्बनिक रसायन, कच्चा तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, परियोजना आयात, मशीनरी, प्लास्टिक, तांबा, यन्त्रों, परिवहन उपस्कर लौह धातु, यात्री सामान आदि से अपेक्षित है।

(ii) *निर्यात शुल्क*:- संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार वर्ष 1991-92 में निर्यात शुल्क से मूल अनुमान में 0.10 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 0.35 करोड़ रुपए की निवल राशि प्राप्त होने की संभावना है । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 142.50 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने की संभावना है। 1992-93 के बजट में तैयारशुदा चमड़े, ग्रेनाइट (परिष्कृत को छोड़कर) पर निर्यात-शुल्क की लेवी से राजस्व में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

(iii) *निर्यात पर उपकर*:- 1991-92 के संशोधित तथा 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान क्रमशः 44 करोड़ रुपए और 55 करोड़ रुपए के हैं जबकि वर्ष 1991-92 का बजट बनाते समय 45.31 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था ।

(iv) *अन्य प्राप्तियां*:- संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 दोनों में क्रमशः 240 करोड़ रुपए और 295.15 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने के अनुमान हैं जबकि 1991-92 के बजट में 293.15 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था।

(v) *जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री* :— ये प्राप्तियां जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री की आय से संबंधित हैं। 1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों में इसके लिए 334 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों की "अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व-राजकोषीय सेवाएं— अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं" के अंतर्गत परिकल्पना की गई थी।

The commodity-wise break-up of the actual revenue collections during 1990-91 and the estimated revenue in 1991-92 and 1992-93 are indicated in *Annexure 1.*

(i) *Import Duties.*- As against the original estimate of Rs.25560.85 crores, Revised Estimate for 1991-92 is placed at Rs.21855.65 crores. The overall shortfall in import revene has been due to import compression and credit restrictions pursued by the Government during the current financial year. The estimated decrease in gross revenue is mainly on account of less revenue realisations from machinery, organic chemicals, vegetable fats and oils, baggage, iron and steel, man-made filaments and fibres, air-crafts and vessels, components of motor-vehicles, instruments, rubber products, mineral substances, etc.This decrease in estimated revenue realisations has partly been offset by increased collection of import duties from project imports, crude oil, articles of iron and steel, inorganic chemicals, etc.

Anticipated import duty realisation (net) in 1992-93 shows an increase of Rs.2678.35 crores as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1991-92. Due to the improved position of the balance of payment, an all round improvement in the import revenue is expected in 1992-93. The increase in gross revenue is expected mainly from organic & inorganic chemicals, crude oil & petroleum products, project imports, machinery plastics, copper, instruments, transport equipments ferrous metals, baggage etc.

(ii) *Export Duties* :- The Revised Estimate of net collections from export duties in 1991-92 is placed at Rs.0.35 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 0.10 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 142.50 crores. The substantial growth in revenue is expected from levy of export duty on finished leather, granite (other than polished) and iron ore in budget 1992-93.

(iii) *Cesses on Exports*:--Revised Estimate for1991-92 and Budget Estimate for 1992-93 are placed at Rs 44.00 crores and Rs. 55.00 crores respectively, against Rs.45.31 crores as anticipated at the Budget stage for 1991-92.

(iv) *Other Receipts*:-- Collections are placed at Rs.240 crores and Rs.295.15 crores respectively in the Revised Estimate for 1991-92 and Budget Estimate for 1992-93 as against the Budget Estimate of Rs.293.15 crores in 1991-92.

(v) *Sale of Confiscated gold and silver* :— The receipts relate to sale proceeds of confiscated gold and silver. In BE 91-92 receipts of Rs.334 crores were assumed on this account under "Other Non-Tax Revenue-Fiscal Services-Other Fiscal Services".

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क तथा उपकर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 और अन्य विशेष अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत, जो समय-समय पर लागू होते रहते हैं, आने वाली वस्तुओं पर लगाए जाते हैं । इन वस्तुओं को बजट

UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Union Excise Duties and Cesses are levied on commodities covered by the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and other special Acts enacted from time to time. The commodities are grouped into 139

शीर्षों की 139 वस्तुओं में बांटा गया है । तथापि, कई वस्तुओं को शुल्क से मुक्त कर दिया गया है । अनुमान है कि वर्ष 1991-92 में 27695.79 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी जबकि मूल बजट अनुमान में 27402.18 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम 1991 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेते हुए की गई थी, जो 293.61 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। यह आशा है कि वर्ष 1992-93 में 32210.55 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होंगी, अर्थात् वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 4514.76 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा प्राप्त होगा। निम्नलिखित सारणी में उत्पाद-शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व (वापसी घटाकर) का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है :—

budget heads. A number of commodities are, however, exempt from duty. The receipts during 1991-92 are estimated at Rs. 27695.79 crores as against the original Budget Estimate of Rs.27402.18 crores after taking into account the changes brought about under the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 showing an increase of Rs.293.61 crores. The receipts in 1992-93 are expected to be Rs. 32210.55 crores i.e. Rs. 4514.76 crores more than the Revised Estimate of 1991-92. The following table summarises the position of excise duty revenue (net of refunds):-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. (क) निम्नस्थ (ख) से भिन्न बुनियादी तथा विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	1. (a) Basic and Special Excise Duties other than (b) below	21983.02	22551.78	26975.73
(ख) वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	(b) Additional duties on textiles and textile article	367.00	325.52	357.76
जोड़	**Total**	**22350.02**	**22877.30**	**27333.49**
2. बिक्री-कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax	**1933.31**	**1911.43**	**2204.22**
3. निर्धारित उपकर	3. Earmarked Cesses:			
(क) राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित	(a) Administered by Revenue Department	2999.41	2794.01	2543.19
(ख) अन्यों द्वारा प्रशासित	(b) Administered by others	119.44;	113.05	129.65
*जोड़ (1+2+3)**	*Total (1+2+3)**	*27402.18*	*27695.79*	*32210.55*

* *राजस्व विभाग द्वारा एकत्र न किए गए उपकरों को छोड़कर।*
* *Exclusive of cesses not collected by Dept. of Revenue.*

संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तु-वार ब्यौरा वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के लिए, वर्ष 1991-92 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों के लिए और वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों के संबंध में अनुबन्ध 2 में दिया गया है ।

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties for actuals of 1990-91, budget and revised estimates of 1991-92 as well as the budget estimates of 1992-93 are given in *Annexure 2.*

संशोधित अनुमानों में बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्कों की प्राप्तियों को 21983.02 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है जबकि मूल अनुमान में 22551.78 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया था। 568.76 करोड़ रुपए की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि मुख्यतः प्लास्टिक, सीमेंट, गैर-विद्युत मशीनरी, मोटर वाहन, वातित जल आदि के कारण है। अनुमानित राजस्व वसूली में होने वाली यह वृद्धि मोटर स्पिरिट, सिगरेट, हस्तनिर्मित रेशे और यार्न आदि से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व में कमी से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी।

As against the original estimate of basic and special excise duties of Rs. 21983.02 crores, the revised estimate has been placed at Rs.22551.78 crores. The anticipated increase of Rs. 568.76 crores is mainly on account of higher revenue realisation from plastics, cement, non-electrical machinery, motor vehicles, aerated waters, etc. This increase in estimated revenue realisation is likely to be partially offset by decreased revenue from motor spirit, cigarettes, man-made fibres and yarns, etc.

वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों की तुलना में वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह मुख्य रूप से हस्त निर्मित रेशे और यार्न, सिगरेट, मशीनरी, सीमेंट, चीनी, लोहा और इस्पात, टायर, मोटर स्पिरिट, रसायन आदि से उत्पाद-शुल्क वसूली में संभावित वृद्धि होने के कारण हुई है। उपर्युक्त मदों के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि देशीय कच्चे तेल से प्राप्त होने वाले कम उपकर राजस्व से अंशतः प्रतिसंतुलित हो जाएगी ।

The increase in Budget Estimate for 1992-93 as compared to the Revised Estimate of 1991-92 is mainly on account of expected growth in excise revenue realisations from man-made fibres & yarns, cigarettes, machinery, cement, sugar, iron & steel, tyres, motor spirit, chemicals etc. The increase under the above items will be partly offset by decreased revenue from Cess on indigenous crude oil.

संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में, वित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1991 के अन्तर्गत किए गए परिवर्तनों को हिसाब में लेकर मूल अनुमान में 1933.31 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों की प्राप्तियों को 1911.43 करोड़ रुपए आंका गया है। 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 2204.22 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्रदर्शित की गई है ।

The receipts from Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax are placed at Rs.1911.43 crores in the Revised Estimate for 1991-92 as against Rs.1933.31 crores in the original estimate (after taking into account the changes made thereon in the Finance (No.2) Act, 1991. The Budget Estimate for 1992-93 is placed at Rs.2204.22 crores.

केन्द्र और राज्यों में संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों का वितरण:

Distribution of Union Excise Duties between Centre and States:

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 272 के अन्तर्गत, संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों के ऐसे भाग की अदायगी तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके वितरण के लिए इस प्रयोजन से बनाए गए कानून के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गई है । तथापि, अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (वस्त्र तथा वस्त्र-सामग्री) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत वस्त्रों तथा वस्त्रों से संबंधित सामग्री पर लागू अतिरिक्त शुल्कों से प्राप्तियां उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3(2) के अनुरूप है, जो राज्यों के बीच बांटी नहीं जा सकती । इसी प्रकार, निर्धारित उपकरों से प्राप्त राशि को भी राज्यों में नहीं बांटा जाता ।

Article 272 of the Constitution provides for sharing a part of net proceeds of Union Excise Duties and their distribution among the States in accordance with law enacted for the purpose. However, the receipts from additional duties on textiles and textile articles levied under the Additional Duties of Excise (Textiles and Textile Articles) Act, 1978 are, in terms of Section 3(2) of the said Act, not distributable among the States. Similarly, the receipts from earmarked cesses are also not shareable with States.

संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (संवितरण) संशोधन अधिनियम 1990 के अंतर्गत जिसमें नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार

Under the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1990 based on the recommendations made in the Second Report of the

पर विशेष अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत समाए गए तथा निर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित किए गए उपस्करों को छोड़कर केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 के अन्तर्गत और ऐसे ही शुल्क को आरोपित करने के लिए तथा एकत्रित करने के लिए लागू किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत आरोपित एवं संग्रहीत संघ उत्पाद शुल्कों की निवल प्राप्तियों की रकम के 45 प्रतिशत अंश को राज्यों को 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिशतताओं के आधार पर दिया जाना है । प्रतिशतता के आधार पर प्रत्येक राज्य का हिस्सा अनुबंध-3 में दिया गया है ।

अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) अधिनियम 1957 में चीनी, तम्बाकू, सूती फेब्रिकों, ऊन के तथा हाथ से बने कपड़ों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क आरोपित किए जाने और उसे एकत्रित किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। यह शुल्क केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 अथवा इस समय प्रवृत्त किसी अन्य कानून के अन्तर्गत देय शुल्कों के अतिरिक्त है और राज्यों की सरकारों के साथ सहमति से किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बिक्री कर को प्रतिस्थापित करता है जिसे राज्य इन वस्तुओं पर अन्यथा आरोपित करते हैं। संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्तव्य राशियों को छोड़कर अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाली समग्र धनराशियां राज्यों के बीच बांट दी जाती है । अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (विशेष महत्व का माल) संशोधन अधिनियम, 1990 में जो कि नौवें वित्त आयोग की दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर अधिनियमित किया गया था, विभिन्न राज्यों को 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष में निवल प्राप्तियों से उनके 1.903 प्रतिशत के बराबर की रकम घटाकर जो कि संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होती है, अदा की जाने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां प्रतिशतताएं निर्धारित की गई है ।। प्रत्येक राज्य का प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुबंध 3 में दिया गया है । उत्पाद शुल्कों का यह विभाजन इस शर्त के अधीन रहेगा कि यदि किसी वित्तीय वर्ष में उस राज्य के किसी भी कानून के द्वारा अथवा अंतर्गत इन वस्तुओं में से किसी भी वस्तु की बिक्री या उसकी खरीद पर किसी भी राज्य में कोई कर आरोपित किया जाएगा अथवा एकत्रित किया जाएगा, तो जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार विशेष आदेश जारी करके अन्यथा निर्देश न दे तब तक उस वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उस राज्य को उस वस्तु के संबंध में कोई धनराशि अदा नहीं की जाएगी ।

संघ राज्य उत्पाद शुल्कों तथा बिक्री कर के बदले आरोपित अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा उपर्युक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है।

राज्यों को देय शेयर का अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी में दिखाया गया है:-

Ninth Finance Commission, 45 per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise levied and collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, and any other law for the levy and collection of such duty, excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for specific purposes, are to be paid to the States and distributed among them during each of the financial year 1990-91 to 1994-95 on the basis of the percentage prescribed by the Commission. The percentage share of each States has been given in Annexure-3.

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and man-made fabrics. This duty is in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force, and had replaced, by agreement with the State Governments, the sales tax otherwise levied by the States on these commodities. The entire proceeds of the additional excise duties, other than the proceeds attributable to Union territories, are distributable among the States. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1990 based on the recommendations made in the Second Report of the Ninth Finance Commission prescribes the percentages of net proceeds to be paid to various States during each of the financial years 1990-91 to 1994-95, after deducting a sum equal to 1.903 per cent of the net proceeds as being attributable to Union territories. The percentage share of each State is shown in *Annexure 3.* The sharing would be subject to the condition that if during any financial year, there is levied and collected in any State, a tax on the sale or purchase of any of these commodities by or under any law of that State, no sums shall be payable to that State in respect of that commodity in respect of that financial year unless the Central Government by special order otherwise directs.

The States' share of Union Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax has been worked out on the above basis.

The estimate of share payable to States is shown in the following table:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(क) बुनियादी(विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क सहित)	(a) Basic (including Special Excise Duties)			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	TOTAL-Collections (net of refunds)	21983.02	22551.78	26975.73
घटाइए	*Less*			
-विविध प्राप्तियां	-Miscellaneous receipts	- 52.50	- 174.50	- 200.00
-संग्रह की लागत	-Cost of collection	- 141.12	- 161.59	- 165.81
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	21789.40	22215.69	26609.92
राज्यों का अंश (45 प्रतिशत)	States' share (45%)	9805.23	9997.06	11974.47
वर्ष 1988-89 के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशि	Amount payable on the basis of certified figures of C&AG for the year 1988-89.	..	+172.20	...
जोड़ राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total-Share payable to States**	9805.23	10169.26	11974.47
(ख) बिक्री कर के बदले में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	(b) Additional Excise Duties in lieu of sales tax			
जोड़-संग्रह (वापसी घटाकर)	Total-Collections (net of refunds)	1933.31	1911.43	2204.22
घटाइए– संग्रह की लागत	Deduct-Cost of collection	- 12.14	- 13.70	- 13.84
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net proceeds	1921.17	1897.73	2190.38
घटाइए-संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का अंश (1.903%)	Deduct-Share of Union Territories (1.903%)	- 36.56	- 36.11	- 41.68
राज्यों का अंश	States' share	1884.61	1861.62	2148.70
वर्ष 1988-89, के संबंध में नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणीकृत आंकड़ों के आधार पर देय राशियां	Amount payable on the basis of certified figure of C&AG for the year 1988-89.	..	+ 61.69	...
जोड़-राज्यों को देय अंश	**Total--Share payable to States**	1884.61	1923.31	2148.70
जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का अंश (अर्थात् क+ख)	**Total--States' share of Union Excise Duties i.e.(a+b)**	11689.84	12092.57	14123.17

प्रत्येक राज्य को देय राशि के अंश का विवरण अनुबन्ध 4 में दिया गया है ।

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के कर

विधान मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्तियों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:-

The amount of share of each State is given in *Annexure 4*.

TAXES OF UNION TERRITORIES

The receipts are in respect of Union territories without Legislature. Broad details are:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
भू-राजस्व	Land Revenue	0.44	0.39	0.41
स्टाम्प और पंजीकरण	Stamps and Registration	52.12	58.91	69.10
राज्य उत्पाद शुल्क	State Excise Duties	213.64	247.53	269.89
बिक्री कर	Sales Tax	991.08	978.68	1188.00
वाहनों पर कर	Taxes on Vehicles	44.08	48.90	49:51
सामान और यात्रियों पर कर	Taxes on goods and passengers	39.05	41.48	41.11
बिजली पर कर और शुल्क	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	3.07	3.19	3.39
अन्य कर और शुल्क	Other Taxes and Duties	17.95	19.62	19.20
जोड़	**Total**	**1361.43**	**1398.70**	**1640.61**
घटाइए	**Less**			
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों और शुल्कों का स्थानीय निकायों को अंतरण	Transfer of Union Territory Taxes and Duties to Local Bodies	79.43	94.84	75.55
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के निवल कर	Net-Taxes of Union Territories	1282.00	1303.86	1565.06

टर्मिनल, मनोरंजन और अन्य करों से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियां दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड को दे दी जाती है ।

Net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes are paid to the Delhi Municipal Corporation,New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board.

अन्य कर और शुल्क

ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार है :

OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The details are as follows:-

(i) विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर	(i) Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax	80.00	81.00	88.00
(ii) विदेशी यात्रा कर	(ii) Foreign Travel Tax	110.00	90.00	90.00
(iii) अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर	(iii) Inland Air Travel Tax	80.00	130.00	130.00
(iv) जल (प्रदूषण की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण) उपकर	(iv) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess	9.00	9.00	...
जोड़	**Total**	**279.00**	**310.00**	**308.00**

(i)*विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर:-* इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार विदेश यात्रा करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा लेने वाले व्यक्तियों से, जब तक कि उनको विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से छूट न दे दी जाए, यह अपेक्षा है कि वे, उनको जारी विदेशी मुद्रा के बराबर आकलित रुपयों पर इसे 15 प्रतिशत की दर से हिसाब से विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण (यात्रा) कर की अदायगी करेंगे । इसे 15 अक्तूबर, 1987 से प्रभावी किया गया । इस प्रकार के यात्री से उसको जारी की गई समस्त विदेशी मुद्रा के संबंध में अधिकृत व्यवसायी अथवा मुद्रा विनियमनकर्ता इस कर को वसूल करेगा।

निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों की विदेशी यात्रा पर कर की छूट दे दी गई है।

(क) डाक्टरी चिकित्सा (जिस मामले में रिजर्व बैंक मंजूरी दे, उस मामले में रोगी के साथ जाने वाले परिचर की यात्रा भी इसी प्रयोजन के लिए शामिल है),

(ख) विदेशों में अध्ययन,

(ग) हज और जियारत के लिए यात्रा

(घ) पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश में सिखों के पवित्र तीर्थ स्थानों की यात्रा

(ङ) कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा ।

(ii)*विदेशी यात्रा कर योजना:-* वित्त अधिनियम, 1971 के जरिए 15 अक्तूबर, 1971 को लागू की गई थी । वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के द्वारा योजना में अग्रेतर संशोधन किया गया । संशोधित योजना के द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा के संबंध में प्रति यात्री 300/- रुपए के हिसाब से, (पड़ोसी देशों की यात्रा के संबंध में 150/- रुपए प्रति यात्री के हिसाब से)

(i) *Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax:* In terms of this Act persons drawing exchange for travel abroad are required to pay, unless they are specifically exempted, Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax at the rate of fifteen per cent on the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange released to them. This has been made effective from 15th October, 1987. An authorised dealer or a money changer collects the tax from a traveller in respect of all foreign exchange released by him.

The following categories of foreign travel are exempt from payment of the tax:

(a) Medical treatment (including travel of an attendant of a patient where so authorised by Reserve Bank)

(b) Studies abroad

(c) Haj and Ziarat pilgrimages

(d) Visits to Sikh shrines in Pakistan and Bangladesh

(e) Visits to Kailash Mansarovar

(ii) *The Foreign Travel Tax scheme* was introduced with effect from 15th October, 1971 through Finance Act, 1971. This was further amended by the Finance Act, 1989. The amended scheme provides for a levy of a tax of Rs.300 per passenger for international journey (Rs.150 for journey to neighbouring countries). One third per cent of the

कर लगाए जाने की व्यवस्था है । इस प्रकार संग्रहित राशि में से, वापस की गई राशि को घटाकर, एक तिहाई प्रतिशत राशि वाहक को संग्रह प्रभारों के रूप में दे दी जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यय-बजट में व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

(iii) *अन्तर्देशीय हवाई यात्रा कर* की शुरूआत वित्त अधिनियम, 1989 के माध्यम से हुई थी । यह कर कुल किराए के 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर 1 जुलाई 1990 में प्रभारित किया जाता है । यह कर अमेरिकी डालर किराए टिकट पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के अलावा अन्य सभी यात्रियों पर प्रभार्य है ।

(iv) *जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकर:* यह उपकर उद्योगों और स्थानीय निकायों से, उनके द्वारा किए गए जल के इस्तेमाल के संबंध में जल (प्रदूषण निवारण और नियंत्रण) उपकर अधिनियम, 1977 के अन्तर्गत वसूल किए जाते है। प्राप्तियों को आरम्भ में भारत की समेकित निधि में जमा कर दिया जाता है । निवल प्राप्तियों को एक निर्धारित सूत्र के अनुसार राज्य जल प्रदूषण बोर्डों के बीच वितरित कर दिया जाता है और उसके लिए व्यय बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है । 1992-93 में प्राप्तिया कर राजस्व-संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क — अन्य विभागों द्वारा उपकर के अन्तर्गत परिकल्पित की गई है ।

collection made, less refund, is paid to the carrier as collection charges, provision for which is made in the expenditure Budget.

(iii) *Inland Air Travel Tax* was introduced through Finance Act, 1989. The tax is charged at a rate of 15% of the total fare from the 1st day of July, 1990. The tax shall be chargeable from all passengers other than those travelling on US doller fare tickets.

(iv) *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess:* is levied from industries and local authorities, on use of water, under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977. The receipts are initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The net proceeds are distributed to the State Water Pollution Boards under a prescribed formula, provision for which is made in the experiditure Budget. The receipts in BE 92-93 have been assumed under "Tax Revenue-Union Excise Duties-Casses by other Departments".

कर-भिन्न राजस्व NON-TAX REVENUE

ब्याज प्राप्तियां, लाभांश और लाभ INTEREST RECEIPTS, DIVIDENDS AND PROFITS

इस भाग में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधारों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों के अलावा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों से प्राप्त लाभांश और लाभों को शामिल किया गया है । इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तरित भारतीय

Apart from receipts on account of interest on loans by the Central Government, this Section comprises dividends and profits from public sector enterprises. It also includes surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India transferred to Government.

The details by major heads are: –

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts	11008.82	11296.72	13463.77
(ख) लाभांश और लाभ	(b) Dividends and Profits	967.12	1048.74	2621.80
जोड़	**Total**	**11975.94**	**12345.46**	**16085.57**
(क) ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(a) Interest Receipts:			
(i) उधारों पर ब्याज	(i) Interest on loans to-			
(क) राज्य	(a) States	6789.51	6840.57	8240.60
(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (विधान मंडल सहित)	(b) Union Territories(with Legislature)	18.71	18.29	19.00
(ग) रेलवे द्वारा देय ब्याज	(c) Interest payable by Railways	1037.00	1039.00	1566.46
(घ) दूर संचार द्वारा देय ब्याज	(d) Interest payable by Telecommunications	224.67	245.35	250.79
(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	(e) Other Interest receipts	2938.93	3153.51	3386.92
जोड़	**Total**	**11008.82**	**11296.72**	**13463.77**

(क) राज्यों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

नौवें वित्त आयोग, सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत, (वर्ष 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1984-89 के दौरान किए गए और 1989-90 के अन्त तक बकाया राज्य आयोजना ऋण, 15 वर्ष के लिए 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर से समेकित कर दिए गए हैं । नौवें वित्त आयोग ने 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋणों के संबंध में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की है । 1979 से पूर्व के उधारों पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता है, जबकि 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए उधारों पर, जिनको 15 से 30 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए समेकित किया गया था, 6 से लेकर 6.75 प्रतिशत तक की दरों से ब्याज लगता है ।

राज्य सरकारों को 1.4.1974 से पूर्व दिये गये अल्प बचत उधार पर 4.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । पहली अगस्त 1974 से 31 मई, 1981 तक और 1.6.1981 से 31.5.1982 तक दिये गए उधारों पर क्रमशः 6.25 प्रतिशत और 7.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1.6.1982 से 31.5.1983 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 7.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और 1.6.1983 से 31.5.1984 तक दिए गए उधारों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । 1.6.1984 से ब्याज की दर 9.75

(a) Interest on loans to States

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission (Second Report for the period 1990-95) as accepted by the Government, the State Plan loans advanced to States during 1984-89 and outstanding as at the end of 1989-90 have been consolidated for 15 years with 9% rate of interest. The Ninth Finance Commission has not recommended any change in respect of the pre-1979 consolidated loans. The pre 1979 consolidated loans carry rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*, while those advanced during 1979-84 and consolidated for terms ranging from 15 years to 30 years carry interest at rates varying from 6 *per cent* to 6.75 *per cent*.

Small Savings loans given to the State Governments prior to 1.4.1974 carry effective rate of interest of 4.75 *per cent*. The loans from 1.8.74 to 31.5.81 and 1.6.81 to 31.5.82 carry interest at 6.25 *per cent* and 7.25 *per cent* respectively. The loans from 1.6.1982 to 31.5.83 carry interest at 7.75 *per cent* and those from 1.6.83 to 31.5.84 that of 8.75 *per cent*. The rate of interest from 1.6.84 is 9.75 *per cent* and from 1.6.85 it is 10.25 *per cent*. The loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.89 carry

प्रतिशत और 1.6.1985 से 10.25 प्रतिशत है । 1.6.86 से 31.5.89 तक ऋणों पर 12 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था। 1.6.89 से 31.5.91 बब्याज दर 13 प्रतिशत है । 1.6.91 से ब्याज की दर बढ़ाकर 13.5 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

राज्यों को दिए गए अन्य आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न ऋणों पर 1.6.84 से 31.5.85 तक और 1.6.85 से 31.5.86 तक ब्याज की दर क्रमशः 7.50 प्रतिशत और 8 प्रतिशत थी । 1.6.86 से 31.5.87 तक के ऋणों पर 8.75 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगता था, जबकि 1.6.87 से 31.5.88 तक लिए गए ऋणों पर 9.25 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगा था। 1.6.88 से 31.5.90 तक लिए गए ऋणों पर 9.75 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगा था। 1.6.90 से 31.5.91 तक के ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 10.25 प्रतिशत है। दिनांक 1.6.91 से ब्याज की दर बढ़ाकर 10.75 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में राज्य सरकारों से 6840.57 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियां तथा 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 8240.60 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है । 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज और अल्प बचतों की संग्रहीत राशियों के आधार पर दिए गए / 1990-91 के दौरान दिए जाने वाले उधारों के ब्याज की वसूली के कारण है ।

उपर्युक्त अनुमानों में, नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है । पंजाब राज्य सरकार को 1989-90 और 1990-91 के दौरान दिए गए विशेष ऋणों के संबंध में अगले वर्ष में ब्याज की अदायगी पर पंजाब को अतिरिक्त स्थगनावधि प्रदान की गई है ।

(ख) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए गए उधारों पर ब्याज

संघ राज्य क्षेत्र पांडिचेरी को दिए गए ऋण अग्रिमों पर 1991-92 के दौरान 18.29 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 19.00 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज-प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) रेलवे द्वारा दिया जाने वाला ब्याज

संसद की अनुक्रमिक रेलवे अभिसमय समितियों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रेलवे में लगी पूंजी पर, जिसका हिसाब वार्षिक आधार पर लगाया जाता है, रेलवे द्वारा ब्याज के एवज में सामान्य राजस्व को एक निश्चित लाभांश और थोड़ा सा अंशदान दिया जाता है । रेलवे अभिसमय समिति की लोक सभा में 22.2.91 को प्रस्तुत की गई उनकी तीसरी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1992-93 के लिए अनुमान 1991-92 में किए गए प्रबन्धों के आधार पर अनंतिम रूप से बनाए गए हैं । ये व्यवस्थाएं इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) रिहायशी इमारतों की पूंजीगत लागत को छोड़कर, जिन पर 3.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश दिया जाता है, रेलवे निम्नलिखित दरों पर इस लाभांश को अदायगी करती है:-

(1) 31.3.1980 तक निवेशित पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत (31.3.1964 तक राज्यों को अदायगी के लिए निवेश्य पूंजी पर यात्री किराया कर आदि के बदले 1.5 प्रतिशत सहित)

(2) उसके बाद निवेशित पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत

(ii) रेलवे नीचे बताई गई पूंजी के संबंध में लाभांश की अदायगी नहीं करती:-

(1) *सामरिक महत्व की लाइनें* — ऐसी लाइनों के कार्यचालन में वार्षिक हानि सामान्य राजस्व से पूरी की जाती है और उनके कार्यचालन में फालतू राशि, यदि कोई हो तो, सामान्य लाभांश के स्तर तक सामान्य राजस्व को अन्तरित कर दी जाती है।

(2) *अलाभकारी ब्रांच लाइनें*- लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश की अदायगी से एक ब्रांच लाइन विशेष को छूट इस लाइन की अलाभदायकता की वार्षिक समीक्षा के आधार पर दी जाती है जिसके निर्धारण में "सीमान्तिक लागत" का सिद्धांत अपनाया जाता है ।

(3) नौकाओं, कल्याण, कार्यों से संबंधित इमारतों, (अस्पताल, दवाखाने, स्वास्थ्य एकक, क्लब, संस्थाएं, स्कूल तथा कालेज,

interest at 12 per cent. The loans from 1.6.89 to 31.5.91 carry interest at 13 per cent. The rate has been revised to 13.5 per cent from 1.6.91.

The rate of interest on other plan and non-plan loans to States from 1.6.84 to 31.5.85 and 1.6.85 to 31.5.86 carry interest at 7.50 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. Loans from 1.6.86 to 31.5.87 carry interest at 8.75 per cent while loans from 1.6.87 to 31.5.88 carry interest at 9.25 per cent. Loans from 1.6.88 to 31.5.90 carry interest at 9.75 per cent. The loans from 1.6.90 to 31.5.91 carry interest at 10.25 per cent. The rate has been raised to 10.75 per cent w.e.f. 1.6.1991.

The interest receipts from the State Governments are estimated at Rs.6840.57 crores in the Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Rs. 8240.60 crores in Budget Estimate 1992-93. The increase in Budget Estimate 1992-93 is due to recovery of interest on the loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and loans against Small Savings Collections advanced during 1990-91.

The above estimates take into account the effect of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission made in Second Report for 1990-95. Additional maratorium on payment of interest in next year has been granted to Punjab in respect of special loans advanced to the State Government during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

(b) Interest on loans to Union Territory Governments

The interest receipts during 1991-92 is estimated at Rs. 18.29 crores and Rs. 19.00 crores in Budget Estimates 1992-93 on loans advanced to Union territory of Pondicherry.

(c) Interest payable by Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees (RCC) of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of interest charges *plus* a small amount of contribution. Based on the recommendation of RCC in their 3rd Report presented to Lok Sabha on 22.2.91, the estimates for the year 1992-93 have been provisionally framed on the basis of the arrangements adopted for 1991-92. These arrangements are:

(i) Except for the Capital cost of residential buildings which bears dividend at 3.5 per cent., Railways pay dividend at:

(1) 6% on capital invested upto 31.3.1980 (inclusive of 1.5% on dividend bearing capital less subsidy capital invested upto 31.3.1964, for payment to States in lieu of passenger fares tax).

(2) 6.5% on the capital invested thereafter.

(ii) The Railways do not pay dividend on capital in respect of:

(1) *Strategic Lines* - the annual loss in respect of working of such lines is borne by General Revenues and surplus, if any, in their working is transferred to General Revenues upto the level of normal dividend.

(2) *Unremunerative branch lines* - the exemption of a particular branch line from payment of dividend on capital is based on annual review of the un-remunerativeness of the line, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(3) Ferries, welfare buildings (hospitals, dispensaries, health units, clubs, institutes, schools and colleges, hostels and

होस्टल तथा अन्य कल्याण केन्द्र) और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के असामरिक भाग के संबंध में लगी पूंजी।

other welfare centres) and non-strategic portion of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(4) अयस्क लाइनें (किरिबुरू-बिमलगढ़ तथा संभलपुर-टिटलागढ़ लाइनें, जिन पर अयस्क की ढुलाई के लिए भाड़े की रियायती दरें उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं) बशर्ते कि वे लाभकारी नहीं हैं। लाभप्रदता, "सीमान्तिक लागत" सिद्धान्त को अपनाते हुए निर्धारित की गई है।

(4) Ore lines (Kiriburu-Bimlagarh and Sambhalpur-Titlagarh lines, which involve concessional rates of freight for the carriage of ore) provided that they are not remunerative, the remunerativeness being determined adopting the 'marginal cost' principle.

(5) "वित्तीय लाभ के आधार से भिन्न आधार पर" पहली अप्रैल, 1955 को अथवा उसके बाद शुरू की गई 28 "नई लाइनों" की पूंजीगत लागत जिनमें से 'सीमान्तिक लागत' के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार वे लाइनें शामिल नहीं है जिनसे वर्ष के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त होना शुरू हो गया था। यह प्रबंध जम्मू-कठुआ तथा तिरुनेलवेली-त्रिवेन्द्रम- कन्याकुमारी लाइनों पर लागू होता है जिनको 'राष्ट्रीय महत्व के निवेश' माना जाता है।

(5) 28 'new lines' taken up on or after 1st April, 1955 on 'other than financial' considerations, except those which become remunerative during the year adopting the 'marginal cost' principle; this arrangement applies also to Jammu-Kathua and Tirunelvelli - Trivandrum - Kanyakumari lines which are known as 'national investments'.

उपर्युक्त 'नई लाइनों' को छोड़कर अन्य नई लाइनों में निवेशित पूंजी पर लाभांश, निर्माण की अवधि के दौरान तथा उनके खुलने के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के लिए स्थगित किया गया है। स्थगित लाभांश छठे वर्ष से वसूल किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि नई लाइनों की निवल आय में चालू लाभांश की अदायगी के बाद कुछ अधिशेष रहे। नई लाइनों पर स्थगित लाभांश का खाता, उनके खुलने की तारीख से 20 वर्ष की अवधि के बाद किसी भी जिम्मेदारी को समाप्त करते हुए जिसे उस अवधि में समाप्त नहीं किया गया, बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

On the 'new lines' other than those referred to above, dividend on capital invested is deferred during the period of construction as well as for the first five years after their opening. The deferred dividend is recoverable from the sixth year provided the net income of the new lines leaves a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of the unliquidated deferred dividend on these lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period.

(iii) एक वर्ष में चालू पूंजीगत निर्माण कार्यों पर होने वाले पूंजी-परिव्यय के 50 प्रतिशत भाग को (जिस पर अन्यथा लाभांश देय होता हो) तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभांश की अदायगी से छूट दी गई है।

(iv) उपर्युक्त लाभांश छूटों को (सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों से संबंधित कार्यों पर होने वाली हानि को छोड़कर) सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में उपलब्ध किया जाता है।

(v) ऐसे वर्षों में जब रेलवे का निवल राजस्व चालू लाभांश देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं होता, चालू लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी को आस्थगित देनदारी माना जाता है (जिस पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता) क्योंकि इस राशि की अदायगी आने वाले वर्षों में रेलवे की बचतों से की जाती है।

(iii) 50 per cent of the outlay in a year on capital works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) is exempted from payment of dividend for a period of three years.

(iv) The above dividend concessions (except losses in the working of strategic lines) are provided to Railways in the form of subsidy from General Revenues.

(v) In years in which the net revenue of the Railways is not adequate to meet the current dividend liability, the shortfall in the payment of the current dividend is treated as deferred dividend liability (on which no interest is charged) to be discharged by Railways from surplus in future years.

उपर्युक्त सिद्धांतों के आधार पर 1991-92 और 1992-93 के दौरान रेलवे द्वारा देय लाभांश के अनुमान नीचे दी गई सारणी के अनुसार हैं:-

Based on the principles mentioned above, the estimates of dividend payable by Railways for 1991-92 and 1992-93 work out as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(i) लगी पूंजी पर लाभांश (सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय निवल आर्थिक सहायता)	(i) Dividend on Capital at charge(net of subsidy payable by General Revenues)	769.85	775.77	863.05
(ii) आस्थगित लाभांश का बकाया	(ii) Arrears of deferred dividend	...	...	416.16
(iii) सामान्य राजस्व से देय आर्थिक सहायता	(iii) Subsidy payable by General Revenues	314.11	312.70	339.40
(iv) रेल यात्री किराए पर कर के एवज में रेलवे द्वारा अदायगी	(iv) Payment by Railways in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	23.12	23.12	23.12
(v) रेलवे सुरक्षा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये रेलवे द्वारा राज्यों को अदायगी	(V) Payment by Railways for assistance to States for railway safety works	3.08	2.90	2.90
जोड़	**Total**	**1110.16**	**1114.49**	**1644.63**
घटाइए-"सामरिक महत्व की लाइनों" के कारण हानियां	**Less**-Loss on working of 'Strategic Lines'	73.16	75.49	78.17
रेलवे द्वारा देय निवल लाभांश जिसे ब्याज के रूप में लिया गया है	**Net dividend payable by Railways taken as interest**	**1037.00**	**1039.00**	**1566.46**

रेलवे अभिसमय समिति 1977 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, रेलवे की सामान्य राजस्व के प्रति 1978-79 से पूर्व की देनदारी, जो लाभांश की अदायगी की कमी की द्योतक है, उनके द्वारा भविष्य में प्राप्त होने वाले अधिशेषों से अगले दस वर्षों की अवधि में पूरी की जाएगी जिसके बाद

In terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee1977, the pre-1978-79 liability of the Railways to General Revenues representing the shortfall in dividend payments, was required to be discharged by them out of future surpluses in the next ten years,

स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकेगा । इस लाभांश की देनदारी पूरी कर दी गई है।

1978-79 के बाद के आस्थगित लाभांश का दायित्व 1990-91 के अंत तक 416.46 करोड़ रुपए का था और 1991-92 के अंत तक यह इतना ही बना रहेगा और वर्ष 1992-93 में इसके पूरी तरह चुकाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

1964-65 से पहले की पूंजी पर रेलवे द्वारा दिए जाने वाले 1.5 प्रतिशत के अतिरिक्त लाभांश में से 23.12 करोड़ रुपए की रकम का रेलवे द्वारा प्रदत्त अंशदान, निरसित रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के एवज में राज्यों को तथा अंशतः रेलवे को सुरक्षा कार्यों अर्थात् कर्मचारी नियंत्रित रेलवे फाटक, सड़क ऊपरी पुलों और निचले पुल के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए दिया जाता है। तथापि, आठवें और नौवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर केन्द्र 95 करोड़ रुपए 1989-90 तक तथा 1990-91 से 150 करोड़ रुपए का वार्षिक अनुदान राज्यों को देता है तथा यह राशि आयोग की सिफारिशों के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित प्रतिशत आधार पर राज्यों में बांट दी जाती है जैसा कि अनुबंध 3 में दिखाया गया है ।

(घ) दूर संचार *विभाग द्वारा देय ब्याज* :- दूर संचार विभाग तथा सामान्य राजस्व के वित्तीय संबधों को शासित करने वाले अभिसमय के अन्तर्गत दूर संचार विभाग सामान्य राजस्व को निम्न दरों के अनुसार लाभांश देगा:-

(i)1963-64 के अन्त तक दी गई उस निवल पूंजी पर 4.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष लाभांश, जिसमें डाक-तार विभाग के 31 मार्च 1960 तक के संचित अधिशेष के अंश की रकम (29.78 करोड़ रुपए) और विभाग की नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि* में 1963-64 के अन्त में जमा रकम (52.72 करोड़ रुपए) घटा दी जाती है ।

(ii) वर्ष 1980-81 और उससे आगे तक संबंधित वर्षों में लिए गए ऋण पर लागू ब्याज की औसत दर :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 से 1969-70 तक दी गई पूंजी जिसमें से इसी अवधि में नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि* में हुई निवल वृद्धि की रकम घटा दी गई है, और

(ख) 1969-70 के बाद 1984-85 तक प्रदत्त पूंजी जिसमें से डाक संबंधी संचयित घाटे की रकम निकाल दी गई थी, पूर्ववर्ती डाक व तार विभाग की राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि में से (938.40 करोड़ रुपए) पूरी कर दी गई ।

यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व में देय लाभांश को अदा करने में असमर्थ है, तो उत्तरवर्ती विभाग के कार्यचालन परिणामों में हुई कमी और घाटे को यदि, कुछ हो, पूरा करने के लिए दूर संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि को ब्याज पर अग्रिम देता है ।

परिव्यय राशि में से घटाकर परिसम्पत्ति की वास्तविक प्रारंभिक लागत के आधार पर मूल्यह्रास के लिए की गई व्यवस्था को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित कर दिया जाता है ।

राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि और पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि के शेषों पर औसत दर से ब्याज मिलता है और यह ब्याज निधियों में जमा कर दिया जाता है।

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणाम संक्षिप्त रूप में इस प्रकार है :-

**नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि को पहली अप्रैल, 1970 से समाप्त कर दिया गया था ।*

after which the position could be reviewed. This dividend liability has been completely liquidated.

The post 1978-79 deferred dividend liability stood at Rs.416.46 crores at the end of 1990-91 and will remain the same at the end of the year 1991-92 and is proposed to the completely liquidated in the year 1992-93.

Out of the additional 1.5 *per cent* dividend paid by the Railways on the pre-1964-65 capital, an amount of Rs.23.12 crores is contributed by the Railways for being passed on to the States as grant in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and the balance is made available to States and partly to Railways to finance railway safety works such as manned level crossings, road over-bridges and under-bridges. However, on the basis of the recommendations of Eighth and Ninth Finance Commissions, Centre is paying an annual grant of Rs.95 crores upto 1989-90 and Rs.150 crores from 1990-91 to States and this is distributed among the States according to percentage share recommended by the Commissions, shown in Annexure 3.

(d) *Interest payable by the Department of Telecommunications.-* Under the Convention governing the financial relationship between the Department of Telecommunications and the General Revenues, the Department of Telecommunications would pay dividend to General Revenues at the following rates:

(i) 4.5% per annum on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by the Department's share of accumulated surplus as on 31st March, 1960(Rs.29.78 crores), and the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund* as at the end of 1963-64 (Rs.52.72 crores).

(ii) Average borrowing rate of interest as applicable to the respective years from 1980-81 and onwards on:

(a) Capital advanced from 1964-65 to 1969-70 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund* during this period and;

(b) Capital advanced after 1969-70 upto 1984-85 reduced by amount of accumulated Postal deficit met out of Revenue Reserve Fund of the erstwhile P & T Department (Rs.938.40 crores).

In case the Department is unable to pay dividend due to General Revenues, the latter makes interest-bearing advance to the Telecommunication Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets is transferred to capital in reduction of the outlay.

The balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund earn interest at the average rate and this interest is added to the Funds.

The financial results of the working of the Department of Telecommunications are briefly as under :-

** The Renewals Reserve Fund was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1970*

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Receipts	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
कार्यचालन व्यय (वास्तविक)	Working Expenses (Net)	2253.33	2169.65	2526.21
निवल प्राप्तियां	Net receipts	1711.67	1815.35	2390.79
*सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Dividend to General Revenues	224.67	245.35	250.79
निवल अधिशेष :	*Net surplus :*	1487.00	1570.00	2140.00
विनियोजन	Appropriation to			
राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund	30.10	28.00	30.00
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	Capital Reserve Fund	1456.90	1542.00	2110.00

*सम्पूर्ण राशि ब्याज के रूप में समायोज्य है । * The entire amount is adjustable as interest.*

1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों में परिकल्पित 3965.00 करोड़ रुपयों की तुलना में 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 3985 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियां होने का अनुमान है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में राजस्व प्राप्तियों में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से टेलीफोन किराए और काल-प्रभारों में संभावित वृद्धि के कारण है। संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 कार्यचालन व्यय में कमी मुख्यतः कर्मचारी व्यय, छोटे-छोटे निर्माण कार्यों तथा बांडों पर ब्याज की अदायगी पर होने वाले व्यय में कमी के कारण हुई है । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में कार्यचालन व्यय के अन्तर्गत सामान्य वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है।

Receipts in RE 1991-92 are estimated at Rs.3985 crores as against Rs.3965.00 crores assumed in BE-1991-92. The increase in revenue receipts in RE 1991-92 is manily due to anticipated increase in Telephone Rentals and call charges. Decrease in the Working Expenses RE 1991-92 is mainly on account of less expenditure in staff expenses, petty works and interest on Bonds. Budget Estimate 1992-93 assumes normal increase under Working Expenses.

वित्तीय परिणामों का अग्रेतर ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध 5 में दिया गया है।

Further details of the financial results are given in Annexure-5.

(ङ) अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां

"अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियों" के अन्तर्गत लगाए गए अनुमान सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों, पत्तन न्यासों तथा अन्य सांविधिक निकायों, सहकारिताओं, सरकारी सेवक आदि को अग्रिम तौर पर दिये गए ऋणों पर ब्याज और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पूंजीगत परिव्यय के सम्बन्ध में है।

(e) Other Interest Receipts

The estimates under 'Other Interest Receipts' are in respect of interest on loans advanced to public sector enterprises, port trusts and other statutory bodies, cooperatives, government servants, etc. and capital outlay on departmental commercial undertakings.

प्राप्तियों में रेलवे विकास निधि को दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में रेलवे से ब्याज भी शामिल है ।

The receipts also include interest from Railways against loans advanced to the Railway Development Fund.

लाभांश और लाभ:

मुख्य मदें निम्न प्रकार हैं :

Dividends and Profits:

The details are as follows:–

(i) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिशेष लाभ	(i) Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India	350.00	350.00	1500.00
(ii) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश	(ii) Share of profits from nationalised banks	60.00	54.59	82.50
(iii) जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश	(iii) Share of profits from LIC	90.00	89.48	100.00
(iv) भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम और उसकी सहायक कंपनियां	(iv) GIC and its subsidiaries	26.94	26.94	26.94
(v) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक एवं अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएं	(v) IDBI and other financial institutions	95.24	101.64	97.86
(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश	(vi) Dividends from Public sector enterprises and on other investments	344.94	426.09	814.50
जोड़	**Total**	**967.12**	**1048.74**	**2621.80**

(i) *भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का अधिशेष लाभ* : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सरकार को अंतरित अधिशेष लाभ मौजूदा वर्ष के 350 करोड़ रुपए के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में अगले वर्ष के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपए है। ऐसा रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ से विनियोजित बड़ी राशि के अधिशेष को सरकार को अन्तरित करने से पहले औद्योगिक और कृषि सम्बन्धी वित्तीय संस्थाओं को देने की प्रथा को बन्द करने के निर्णय के अनुसरण में किया गया है।

(ii) *राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ का अंश* : संशोधित अनुमान में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से लाभ के संबंध में 54.59 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जबकि 1991-92 के बजट में 60.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1992-93 के बजट में इस संबंध में कुल 82.50 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(iii) *जीवन बीमा निगम से लाभ का अंश* जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 28 के अंतर्गत, बीमांककीय मूल्यांकन द्वारा

(i) *Surplus profits of Reserve Bank of India:* The surplus profits transferred by RBI to Government next year are placed at Rs. 1500 crores as against Rs. 350 crores in the current year's Revised Estimates. This follows the decision to discontinue the practice of appropriating large amounts from the profits of Reserve Bank for advancing loans to industrial and agricultural financial institutions before transferring the surplus to Government.

(ii) *Share of Profits from Nationalised Banks:* The receipts from profits of nationalised banks are estimated at Rs.54.59 crores in the Revised Estimate 1991-92 as against Rs. 60.00 crores assumed in the Budget Estimate 1991-92. Budget Estimate 1992-93 assumes a total receipt of Rs.82.50 crores on this account.

(iii) *Share of Profits from Life Insurance Corporation:* In terms of Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, not more than 5

तथा निर्धारित निगम के अधिशेष में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा 5 प्रतिशत की राशि सरकार को देय होती है । भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने क्रियाकलापों का बीमाककीय मूल्यांकन 31 मार्च, 1986 से वार्षिक आधार पर करने का निर्णय लिया है, जबकि पहले यह द्विवार्षिक आधार पर किया जाता था । केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार देय निगम के अधिशेष की राशि का अनुमान 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में 89.48 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है । 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में 100.00 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

per cent of the Corporation's surplus determined by actuarial valuation is payable to the Government. The LIC has decided to make actuarial valuation of its business every year from 31st March, 1986, instead of biennial valuation earlier. The share of the Corporation's surplus payable to the Central Government is estimated at Rs.89.48 crores in the Revised Estimate 1991-92. The Budget estimates for 1992-93 are placed at Rs. 100.00 crores.

(iv) *साधारण बीमा निगम और इसकी सहायक कंपनियां :* इन अनुमानों को साधारण बीमा निगम द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत की दर से और इसकी चार सहायक कंपनियों द्वारा 30/35 प्रतिशत की दर से, अर्थात् नेशनल इंश्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (30 प्रतिशत) न्यु इंडिया एश्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) ओरिएन्टल इन्श्युरेन्स कं. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) और युनाइटेड इन्श्युरेन्स कं. लि. द्वारा (35 प्रतिशत) की दरों से लाभांश की अदायगी किए जाने के आधार पर तैयार किया गया है ।

(iv) *GIC and its subsidiaries:* The estimates are based on the dividend rates of 25% by GIC and 30/35% by its four subsidiaries, namely, National Insurance Co Ltd. (30%), New India Assurance Co. Ltd (35%), Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. (35%) and United India Insurance Co. Ltd(35%).

(v) *भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं का* संस्थावार लाभांश का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

(v) *IDBI and other financial institutions:* The details of dividends institution wise are as follows:–

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	IDBI	79.63	92.64	87.86
निर्यात-आयात बैंक	Exim Bank	9.00	9.00	10.00
आर. ई. सी.	REC	6.61	7.05	8.00
जोड़	**Total**	**95.24**	**108.69**	**105.86**

(vi) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यम और अन्य निवेशों से लाभांश: अनुमानों में पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों, अन्य सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा देय लाभांश शामिल हैं ।

(vi) *Dividends from public sector and other investments:* The estimates include dividends payable by companies in the petroleum sector, and other Government companies, etc.

अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

राजस्व का स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है Broad details of revenue are as follows:-

1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	1117.63	786.58	820.39
2. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Other General Services	1402.42	1671.67	1875.01
3. सामाजिक सेवाएं	3. Social Services	337.46	426.00	472.46
4. आर्थिक सेवाएं	4. Economic Services	2527.74	3740.57	2900.46
5. सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान	5. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	868.14	974.92	865.61
जोड़	**Total**	**6253.39**	**7599.74**	**6933.93**
घटाइए—	*Less—*			
वाणिज्यिक विभाग*	Commercial Departments*	3340.88	3565.13	3960.39
निवल-अन्य कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**Net-Other Non-Tax Revenue**	**2912.51**	**4034.61**	**2973.54**

* उप - क्षेत्रों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :-

* Details of receipts of the commercial departments by sub-sectors are as follows:–

राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	311.54	308.80	343.11
अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	980.00	1185.00	1370.00
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	264.00	340.00	372.80
आर्थिक सेवाएं	Economic Services	1785.34	1731.33	1874.48
जोड़	**Total**	**3340.88**	**3565.13**	**3960.39**

राजकोषीय सेवाएं FISCAL SERVICES

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया है:-	The estimates are as follows:			
राजकोषीय सेवाएं	Fiscal Services	1117.63	786.58	820.39
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*311.54*	*308.80*	*343.11*
निवल	**Net**	**806.09**	**477.78**	**477.28**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

Commercial Departments:

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

The details of the estimates of receipts by commercial departments are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसालः	(a) Currency,Coinage and Mint:			
करेंसी नोट प्रैस	Currency Note Press	113.63	126.29	135.06
बैंक नोट प्रैस	Bank Note Press	67.94	73.61	80.15
प्रतिभूति कागज कारखाना	Security Paper Mill	55.97	38.70	53.40
जोड़	**Total**	**237.54**	**238.60**	**268.61**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other fiscal services:			
भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	India Security Press	55.00	56.20	59.50
प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय	Security Printing Press	19.00	14.00	15.00
जोड़	**Total**	**74.00**	**70.20**	**74.50**
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:	The net receipts comprise:-			
(क) करेंसी, सिक्का निर्माण और टकसालः	(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:			
(i) सिक्कों के प्रचलन से लाभ	(i) Profits from circulation of coins	30.00	30.00	30.00
(ii) टकसाल	(ii) Mints	18.00	5.45	5.00
(iii) चांदी शोधनशाला	(iii) Silver Refinery	10.05	4.50	2.50
(iv) अन्य प्राप्तियां	(iv) Other Receipts	...	...	...
जोड़	**Total**	**58.05**	**39.95**	**37.50**
(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएं	(b) Other Fiscal Services	748.04	437.83	439.78
जोड़ राजकोषीय सेवाएं (निवल)	***Total Fiscal Services(Net)***	*806.09*	*477.78*	*477.28*

(क) करेंसी सिक्का निर्माण और टकसालः- सिक्कों के परिचालन से लाभ, सिक्कों के अंकित मूल्य और उनके निर्माण की लागत के बीच के अन्तर का द्योतक है।

"टकसाल" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तिया मुख्यतः परिशोधन और धातु परीक्षण प्रभारों से सबधित है ।

"चांदी शोधनशाला" के अन्तर्गत सामग्री नीलामी से प्राप्त होने वाली विक्रय से सबंधित है ।

(ख) अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाएः- ये प्राप्तिया मुख्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को देय ई. एफ. एफ. प्रभार के संबंध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा अंशदान, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष से प्राप्त पारितोषण, आदि जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि तथा आर्थिक अपराधों इत्यादि से प्राप्त अर्थदण्ड से संबंध रखती है । वर्ष 1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों में जब्त किए गए सोने और चांदी की बिक्री से प्राप्त 334 करोड़ रुपए की राशि भी शामिल हैं । आगामी वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमानों को "सीमा शुल्क" प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों से होने वाली प्राप्तियों को व्यय बजट में व्यय में से घटाकर दिखाया गया है ।

(a) Currency, Coinage and Mint:- Profits from circulation of coins represents the difference between face value of coins and their manufacturing cost.

The receipts under 'Mints' relate mainly to refining and assaying charges.

Receipts under 'Silver Refinery' mainly relate to sale proceeds of material auctioned.

(b) Other Fiscal Services:- The receipts mainly relate to contributions by Reserve Bank of India towards EFF charges payable to the International Monetary Fund, remunerations etc. received from IMF and penalties etc. realised against economic offences. BE 1991-92 included Rs. 334 crores on account of sale proceeds of confiscated gold and silver. The Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for next year have been shown under "Customs" receipts.

The receipts from these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and are dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं

अनुमान इस प्रकार हैः-

OTHER GENERAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:-

अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	Other General Services	1402.42	1671.67	1875.01
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभाग की प्राप्तियां	*Less- Receipts of Commercial Department*	*980.00*	*1185.00*	*1370.00*
निवल	**Net**	**422.42**	**486.67**	**505.01**
निवल प्राप्तियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं :-	The net receipts comprise:-			
(i) प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	(i) Administrative services			
लोक सेवा आयोग	Public service commission	3.65	3.15	3.65
पुलिस	Police	168.07	170.65	176.65
पूर्ति और निपटान	Supplies and disposals	12.40	32.27	23.15
लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	Stationery and printing	27.82	27.47	32.54
निर्माण कार्य	Public works	31.16	40.27	40.49
अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	Other administrative services	84.00	101.56	115.64
(ii) पेंशन और सेवा निवृति लाभों के संबंध में अंशदान और वसूलियां	(ii) Contribution and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits	39.91	40.98	42.48
(iii) विविध सामान्य सेवाएं	(iii) Miscellaneous general services	55.41	70.32	70.41
जोड़	**Total**	**422.42**	**486.67**	**505.01**

वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां रक्षा सेवाएं कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग से सम्बन्धित हैं जिन्हें व्यय बजट में वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निवल व्यय के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

लोक सेवा आयोग की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः संघ लोक सेवा आयोग और कर्मचारी चयन आयोग द्वारा दी गई परीक्षाओं की फीस आदि की प्राप्तियों की द्योतक है ।

The Commercial Department receipts relate to Defence Services Canteen Stores Department (CSD) which are dealt with under net expenditure of Commercial Departments in the Expenditure Budget.

The receipts of 'Public Service Commission' mainly represent examination fees, etc. of the Union Public Service Commission and Staff Selection Commission.

'पुलिस' की प्राप्तियां राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य पार्टियों को केन्द्रीय पुलिस बल आदि की तैनाती से संबंधित है ।

The receipts of 'Police' are on account of Central Police Forces supplied to State Governments and other parties.

'पूर्ति और निपटान' के अंतर्गत मुख्य रूप से पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय के संगठन की मार्फत की गई खरीद और भंडारों के निरीक्षण की फीस तथा पूर्ति और निपटान महा-निदेशालय की मार्फत बेचे गए फालतू और बेकार सामान के विपणन से हुई प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है।

The receipts under 'Supplies and Disposals' mainly relate to the fees for purchase and inspection of stores; and sale proceeds of surplus and obsolete stores disposed of through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals.

'लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियों का सम्बन्ध सरकारी मुद्रणालयों, फार्मों, लेखन सामग्री, भण्डार और सरकारी राजपत्रों की बिक्री आदि से है ।

The receipts under 'Stationery and Printing' relate to government printing presses, sale of stationery, gazettes and government publications etc.

'लोक निर्माण' शीर्ष के अंतर्गत सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों के किराए से भिन्न केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग संबंधी सभी प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । संशोधित अनुमान में कमी एक होटल प्लाट की नीलामी न किए जाने के कारण है ।

'Public Works' accommodates all receipts relating to Central Public Works Department other than rent of government residential buildings.

'अन्य प्रशासनिक सेवाओं' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्यतः लेखापरीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट तथा वीसा फीस आदि से है । अनुमानों में वृद्धि मुख्यतः लेखा-परीक्षा फीस, पासपोर्ट और वीसा फीस के अंतर्गत अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण है ।

The receipts under the head 'Other Administrative Services' mainly relate to audit fees, passport and visa fees, etc. The increase is mainly on account of larger receipts from Audit fees and passport and visa fees.

"विविध सामान्य सेवाएं" शीर्ष के अंतर्गत राजस्व खाते में वृद्धि में बट्टे खाते डाली गई डाक प्रमाण पत्रों/बाजार उधारों के संबंध में दावा न किए गए शेषों से संबंधित प्राप्तियां शामिल की गई है ।

The head 'Miscellaneous General Services' accommodates receipts relating to unclaimed balances of postal certificates/ market loans written-off to revenue.

सामाजिक सेवाएं

अनुमानों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

SOCIAL SERVICES

The estimates are as follows:

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
सामाजिक सेवाएं	Social Services	337.46	426.00	472.46
घटाएं-वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	*Less-Receipts of Commercial Departments*	*264.00*	*340.00*	*372.80*
निवल	**Net**	**73.46**	**86.00**	**99.66**
निम्नलिखित के अलावा प्राप्तियों के अनुमान इस प्रकार है :- वाणिज्यिक विभागों में निम्नलिखित शामिल है :-	The estimates of receipts, other than the commercial Departments, comprise the following:–			
शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	12.51	10.34	10.95
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	Medical and Public Health	10.30	10.53	10.68
परिवार कल्याण	Family Welfare	10.50	12.50	12.50
आवास	Housing	18.21	30.50	40.01
शहरी विकास	Urban Development	0.01	0.01	0.01
सूचना और प्रचार	Information and Publicity	19.51	20.20	23.57
श्रम और रोजगार	Labour and Employment	0.77	0.99	1.10
समाज सुरक्षा और कल्याण	Social Security and Welfare	1.65	0.93	0.84
जोड़	Total	73.46	86.00	99.66

'आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन' के संबंध में प्राप्तियां जिन्हें प्रसारण की वाणिज्यिक प्राप्तियां माना जाता है व्यय में निवल रूप में प्रदर्शित की जाती है और व्यय बजट में दिखाई जाती है ।

'शिक्षा, खेल, कला और संस्कृति' के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः ट्यूशन तथा अन्य फीसों तथा, अजायबघरों और प्राचीन स्मारकों के प्रवेश शुल्क से होने वाली आमदनी से है ।

'चिकित्सा' प्राप्तियों में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य स्कीम के लिए अंशदान, ट्यूशन और अन्य फीस, अस्पतालों तथा औषधालय सेवाओं के लिए रोगियों से प्राप्त प्रभार शामिल है । 'लोक स्वास्थ्य' प्राप्तियों में सेवा फीसें, सेरा तथा वैक्सीन आदि की बिक्री से होने वाली आमदनी शामिल है ।

'परिवार कल्याण' की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः सामग्री तथा पूर्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि से संबंधित हैं ।

'आवास' प्राप्तियों में मुख्यतः सरकारी रिहायशी इमारतों की लाइसेंस फीस शामिल है । सं. अ., 1991-92 और ब. अ., 1992-93 दोनों में वृद्धि लाइसेंस फीस में वृद्धि होने और इमारतों को लीज-होल्ड प्रणाली से फ्री-होल्ड प्रणाली में बदलने के निर्णय के कारण हुई है ।

"शहरी विकास" प्राप्तियों में लाइसेंस शुल्क तथा भू-कर शामिल है।

'सूचना और प्रचार' प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रसार के लिए प्रकाशनों की बिक्री तथा चल चित्रों का किराया शामिल है ।

The receipts relating to 'Akashvani and Doordarshan', which are treated as commercial receipts of Broadcasting are netted against expenditure and dealt with in Expenditure Budget.

The receipts under 'Education, Sports, Art and Culture' mainly relate to tuition and other fees, and entry fees at museums and the ancient monuments.

'Medical' receipts include contributions for Central Government Health Scheme and charges realised from patients for hospital and dispensary services etc.. 'Public Health' receipts include service fees, sale proceeds of sera and vaccine, etc.

'Family Welfare' receipts mainly relate to sale proceeds of material and supplies.

'Housing' receipts mainly relate to licence fees for Government residential buildings. The increase in both RE 91-92 and BE 92-93 is due to increase in licence fee and decision to convert buildings from lease-hold system to free-hold system.

'Urban Development' receipts include licence fees and ground rent.

'Information and Publicity' receipts include charges from advertising and visual publicity, sale of publications and film rentals.

बजट मे 'श्रम तथा रोजगार' प्राप्तिया मुख्यतः श्रम कानूनो, फैक्टरी तथा खान अधिनियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त होने वाले शुल्कों से संबंधित है ।

'Labour and Employment' receipts relate mainly to fees realised under labour laws, factories and mines Act, etc.

'सामाजिक सुरक्षा और कल्याण' के अंतर्गत प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी बीमा योजना की प्राप्तियों से संबंधित है ।

The receipts under 'Social Security and Welfare' mainly relate to Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme.

आर्थिक सेवाएं

ECONOMIC SERVICES

अनुमान इस प्रकार है:-

The estimates are as follows:-

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
आर्थिक सेवाएं	**Economic Services**	**2527.74**	**3740.57**	**2900.46**
घटाइए-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	*Less-Commercial Departments*	*1785.34*	*1731.33*	*1874.48*
निवल	**Net**	**742.40**	**2009.24**	**1025.98**

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

Commercial Departments

वाणिज्यिक विभागों से प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

The details of the receipt estimates by commercial departments are given below:–

कृषि और सबद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*Agriculture and allied activites:*			
दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना	Delhi Milk Scheme	93.19	88.00	93.19
उद्योग और खनिज:	*Industry and Minerals:*			
अफीम और एल्कलॉयड कारखाने	Opium Factories and alkaloid works	40.00	53.00	45.00
ईंधन विनिर्माण सुविधाएं	Fuel fabrication facilities	156.35	135.82	173.76
जोड़	**Total**	**196.35**	**188.82**	**218.76**
ऊर्जा:	*Energy:*			
बदरपुर तापीय विद्युत केन्द्र	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	285.00	285.00	289.25
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत केन्द्र	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station	33.29	16.06	18.88
ईंधन इन्वेंटरी	Fuel Inventory	115.23	127.06	155.32
भारी जल पुंज प्रबन्ध	Heavy Water Pool Management	79.28	83.39	115.14
जोड़	**Total**	**512.80**	**511.51**	**578.59**
परिवहन:	*Transport:*			
दीपस्तम्भ और दीपपोत	Lighthouses and lightships	23.00	23.00	23.94
संचार:	*Communications:*			
डाक सेवा	Postal Services	960.00	920.00	960.00
जोड़-वाणिज्यिक विभाग	***Total-Commercial Departments***	***1785.34***	***1731.33***	***1874.48***

इन वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तिया व्यय को घटाकर दिखाई गई हैं और इन्हें व्यय बजट मे दिखाया गया है ।

The receipts of these commercial departments have been taken in reduction of expenditure and dealt with in the Expenditure Budget.

निवल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों मे निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:-

The estimates of the net receipts comprise as follows:–

(i) कृषि और सबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	16.50	14.77	15.99
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ नियंत्रण	(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control	5.55	4.89	5.22
(iii) ऊर्जा	(iii) Energy	526.34	1603.29	616.31
(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	(iv) Industry and Minerals	54.68	31.78	32.53
(v) परिवहन	(v) Transport	33.21	34.28	34.40
(vi) दूरसचार	(vi) Communications	4.90	5.16	5.31
(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science,Technology and Environment	16.98	20.15	18.29
(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services	84.24	294.92	297.93
जोड़	**Total**	**742.40**	**2009.24**	**1025.98**

प्रत्येक उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार इन प्राप्तियों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

The details of these receipt estimates by major heads of account under each sub-sector are given below:–

(i) कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रियाकलाप:	*(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities:*			
कृषि कार्य	Crop Husbandry	3.01	3.42	3.42
पशुपालन	Animal Husbandry	2.90	2.00	3.00
डेयरी विकास	Dairy Development	0.10	0.07	0.10
मीन उद्योग	Fisheries	1.10	0.81	0.88
वन और वन्य जीवन	Forestry and Wild Life	2.70	2.50	2.50
खाद्य-भंडार और भांडागारण	Food Storage and warehousing	3.18	3.16	3.18
अन्य कृषि कार्यक्रम	Other Agricultural Programmes	3.51	2.81	2.91
जोड़	**Total**	**16.50**	**14.77**	**15.99**

इस उपक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि फार्मों, वाणिज्यिक फसलों तथा बागवानी पौधा संरक्षण सेवाओं से होने वाली प्राप्तियों और कृषि शिक्षा, किस्म नियंत्रण तथा कृषि उत्पादों के श्रेणीकरण की फीस राशियां शामिल हैं । विदेशों और संगठनों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त बीज, उर्वरकों, मशीनरी आदि जैसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकमों को इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ।

This sub-sector accommodates receipts from agricultural farms, commercial crops, horticulture, plant protection services, fees from agricultural education, fees for quality control and grading of agricultural product etc. Sale proceeds of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc.received as aid from foreign countries and organisations are also accounted for under it.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(ii) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण:-	*(ii) Irrigation and Flood Control :*			
मुख्य और मध्यम सिंचाई	Major and Medium Irrigation	5.10	4.16	4.16
वृहद् सिंचाई	Minor Irrigation	0.45	0.73	1.06
जोड़	**Total**	**5.55**	**4.89**	**5.22**

"वृहद् और मध्यम सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय जल आयोग और केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना की प्राप्तियों को दर्शाते हैं । "लघु सिंचाई" के अन्तर्गत अनुमान केन्द्रीय राज्य सरकारों आदि के लिए हाथ में लिए गए भूतल जल अन्वेषण के कार्य से संबंधित हैं।

The estimates under the head "Major and medium irrigation" represent mainly the receipts of Central Water Commission and Central Water Power Research Station, Pune. The estimates under "Minor irrigation" relate to receipts of Central Ground Water Board for ground water exploration undertaken by it for State Governments, etc.

(iii) ऊर्जा	*(iii) Energy :*			
विद्युत	Power	4.20	4.20	4.40
पैट्रोलियम	Petroleum	522.13	1599.07	611.90
ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोत	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.01	0.02	0.01
जोड़	**Total**	**526.34**	**1603.29**	**616.31**

'विद्युत' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण की प्राप्तियां आती है और अन्य सरकारों की ओर से क्रियान्वित सामान्य कार्यों से प्राप्त राशियां भी दिखाई गई है ।

The head 'Power' records receipts of the Central Electricity Authority under the Electricity (Supply) Act etc.

'पैट्रोलियम' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत संशोधित अनुमानों और बजट अनुमानों में अपरिष्कृत तेल और गैस को रायल्टी से होने वाली प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं। संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में तेल प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा वर्ष 1987-88 से 1990-91 तक अपतटीय क्रूड पर देय रायल्टी के लिए 971.87 करोड़ रुपए की बकाया राशि शामिल है।

Under the head 'Petroleum' the estimates include receipts from royalty on crude oil and gas. Revised Estimates 1991-92 include arrears of Rs. 971.87 on account of royalty on off shore crude payable by ONGC for the years 1987-88 to 1990-91.

(iv) उद्योग और खनिज	*(iv) Industry and Minerals :*			
ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	Village and Small Industries	5.34	4.89	5.00
उद्योग	Industries	48.41	25.98	26.57
अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	0.93	0.91	0.96
जोड़	**Total**	**54.68**	**31.78**	**32.53**

"ग्राम और लघु उद्योग शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत, औद्योगिक सम्पदा, लघु उद्योग, हथकरघा, खादी, हस्तशिल्प, नारियल जटा, रेशम कीटपालन और अन्य ग्रामोद्योगों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखायी गई हैं ।

'उद्योग' के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां मुख्य रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा उद्योगों और विभिन्न उद्योगों से लाइसेंस शुल्क संग्रह से संबंधित है। संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में कमी स्टेनलेस स्टील ट्यूबों और बॉल बियरिंग की बिक्री से होने वाली प्राप्तियों में कमी तथा नाभिकीय ईंधन की बिक्री से होने वाली प्राप्तियों में तेज गिरावट के कारण है। बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में वृद्धि मुख्यतः नाभिकीय ईंधन के उत्पादन लक्ष्यों में अनुमानित वृद्धि के कारण है ।

"अलौह खनन और धातुकर्म उद्योग शीर्ष" के अन्तर्गत भारतीय भू-विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए विशिष्ट कार्यों से होने वाली प्राप्तियां दिखाई गई हैं।

The head "Village and Small Industries" records receipts from industrial estates, small scale, handloom, khadi, handicraft, coir, sericulture, powerloom and other village industries.

Receipts under 'Industries' relate mainly to atomic energy industries and licence fees collected from various industries. The shortfall in RE 91-92 is due to fall in sale proceeds of stainless steel tubes and ball bearings and steep fall in nuclear fuel. Increase in BE 92-93 is mainly due to the anticipated increase in the production targets of nuclear fuel.

The head "Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries" mainly accommodates receipts on account of specified jobs undertaken by the Geological Survey of India.

(v) परिवहन	*(v) Transport*			
पत्तन और दीप स्तम्भ	Ports and Light Houses	1.50	2.30	2.36
नौवहन	Shipping	1.06	1.33	1.39
नागर विमानन	Civil Aviation	0.65	0.65	0.65
सड़कें और पुल	Roads and Bridges	30.00	30.00	30.00
जोड़	**Total**	**33.21**	**34.28**	**34.40**

"पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन" के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां प्रकाश से संबंधित प्राप्त व्यय राशियों, सर्वेक्षण तथा जहाजों के रजिस्ट्रेशन की फीस और नौका सेवाओं से संबंधित है ।

"सड़कें और पुल" शीर्ष में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और स्थाई पुलों के उपयोग से संबंधित शुल्क और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड द्वारा प्रदत्त सेवाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं से विभागीय प्रभारों की वसूली शामिल है।

The heads "Ports and Light-houses" and "Shipping" account for receipts of light dues, survey and registration fees of ships and ferry services.

The head "Roads and Bridges" includes receipts on account of national highways, including fees for use of National highways permanent bridges and also departmental charges recovered from State Governments and other bodies for services rendered by the Border Roads Development Board.

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(vi) संचार "अन्य संचार सेवाए"	(vi) Communications: 'Other Communication Services'	4.90	5.16	5.31

"अन्य संचार सेवाओं" के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों का संबंध मुख्य रूप से वायरलेस समन्वय संगठन से है ।

Receipts under 'Other Communication Services' mainly relate to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Organisation.

(vii) विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(vii) Science, Technology and Environment:			
परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान	Atomic Energy Research	6.67	6.87	6.93
अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान	Other Scientific Services and Research	10.31	13.28	11.36
जोड़	**Total**	**16.98**	**20.15**	**18.29**

परमाणु ऊर्जा अनुसंधान के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के विभिन्न प्रभाग / यूनिटों द्वारा की गई बिक्रियों और सेवाओं से हुई प्राप्तियों से संबंधित हैं ।

"अन्य वैज्ञानिक सेवाएं और अनुसंधान" प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः भारतीय सर्वेक्षण, राष्ट्रीय एटलस तथा थिमेटिक मानचित्रण संगठन, से संबंधित है।

The receipts under 'Atomic Energy Research' relate to sales and services rendered by various divisions/units of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

"Other Scientific Services and Research" receipts mainly relate to the Survey of India, National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation, etc.

(viii) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(viii) General Economic Services:			
विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन	Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	37.12	241.56	242.11
अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	Other General Economic Services	47.12	53.36	55.82
जोड़	**Total**	**84.24**	**294.92**	**297.93**

विदेशी व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन और निर्यात लाइसेंस आवेदन फीस, सांताक्रुज इलैक्ट्रानिक निर्यात संसाधन क्षेत्र तथा कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र से प्राप्तियां विदेशी "व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई हैं । वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में वृद्धि, व्यापार और अदायगी करारों के अंतर्गत भारत के पक्ष में विदेशी मुद्रा के पुनः मूल्यांकन तथा आयात लाइसेंस आवेदन पत्र शुल्क आदि में वृद्धि किए जाने के फलस्वरूप अधिक प्राप्तियों के कारण हुई है।

Receipts from Foreign trade, import and export licence application fees, Santacruz Electronic Export Processing Zone and Kandla Free Trade Zone are accounted for under head "Foreign Trade and Export Promotion". The increase in RE 91-92 and BE 92-93 is due to realization of more receipts on account of revaluation of foreign currency in favour of India under Trade and Payment agreements, increase in import licence application fee etc.

शीर्ष "अन्य सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाओं" में मुख्यतः संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों के विनियमन से होने वाली प्राप्तियां और बीमा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत फीस की वसूली की प्राप्तियों को दिखाया गया है । इसमें भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की प्राप्तियां तथा जोखिम बीमा निधि की प्राप्तियों और गैर सरकारी निकायों के द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय सूचना केन्द्र द्वारा वसूल किए गए शुल्कों को भी शामिल किया गया है ।

The head "Other General Economic Services" mainly accommodates receipts on account of regulation of joint stock companies and fees realised under the Insurance Act. It also includes receipts of the Indian Meteorological Department, fees realised by National Informatic Centre for services rendered by it to non-Government bodies and Risk insurance Fund Receipts.

सहायता अनुदान और अंशदान

ये अनुमान विदेशी स्रोतों से नकदी और वस्तुओं के रूप में प्राप्त सहायता अनुदान से संबंधित है । ब्यौरे इस प्रकार है :-

GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The estimates are in respect of Grant assistance, in cash and kind, from external sources. The details are :

(i) विदेशी अनुदान सहायता	(i) External Grant Assistance	714.28	839.98	802.13
(ii) सहायता सामग्री और उपस्कर	(ii) Aid Material & Equipment	153.86	134.94	63.48
जोड़	**Total**	**868.14**	**974.92**	**865.61**

अतिरिक्त ब्यौरे इस दस्तावेज के अनुबन्ध 8 के विवरण 2 में दिए गए हैं-

Further details are given in Statement 2 to Annexure 8 of this document.

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर-भिन्न राजस्व

अनुमान इस प्रकार है :-

NON-TAX REVENUE OF UNION TERRITORIES :

The estimates are as follows :-

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of Union Territories (without legislature)	140.51	162.34	172.78

संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल रहित) की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः प्रशासनिक सेवाओं, खासतौर पर अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में इमारती लकड़ी तथा वन उत्पादों की बिक्री, चंडीगढ़ परिवहन उपक्रम से प्राप्त होने वाली राशियों तथा पर्यटन और विद्युत से होने वाली प्राप्तियों से सम्बद्ध है ।

The receipts of the Union Territories (without legislature) mainly relate to administrative services; sale of timber and forest produce mainly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; receipts from Chandigarh Transport Undertaking and receipts from tourism and power.

भाग ख PART B

पूंजी प्राप्तियां CAPITAL RECEIPTS

पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अनुमान

निम्न विवरण में पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का स्थूल श्रेणीवार संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है । 1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित अनुमानों के बीच तथा संशोधित अनुमानों और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों के बीच होने वाली घट-बढ़ के संबंध में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां और अतिरिक्त जानकारी जिनमें इस घट-बढ़ का स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है, इस विवरण के बाद दी गई है ।

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

The Statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of **capital receipts**. Further details together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget estimates and the Revised estimates for 1991-92 and between the latter and Budget estimates for 1992-93 are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1. बाजार ऋण	1. Market Loans			
सकल उधार	*Gross Borrowings*	8918.00	8918.00	6151.00
घटाइए-वापसी अदायगियां	*Less - Repayments*	1418.18	1418.18	1150.85
निवल	Net	*7499.82*	*7499.82*	*5000.15*
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	2. External Assistance (Net)	3509.89	5063.01	4508.78
3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	5666.14	6261.42	6490.29
4. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी धारिता का अपनिवेश	4. Disinvestment of equity holdings in Public Sector Enterprises	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
5. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि, सेवा-निवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना (निवल)	5. Small Savings , Public Provident Fund and Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees (Net)	8000.00	6400.00	7200.00
6. राज्य भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	6. State Provident Funds (Net)	1300.00	1400.00	1500.00
7. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों, जीवन बीमा निगम, सामान्य बीमा निगम, आदि की विशेष जमा (निवल)	7. Special Deposits of Non-Government PF, LIC, GIC, etc. (Net)	7763.00	7383.00	8260.00
8. अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)	8. Other Receipts (Net)	1935.17	3014.59	2550.06
कुल-पूंजी प्राप्तियां*	**Total Capital Receipts***	**38174.02**	**39521.84**	**38009.28**

**अनुबन्ध 12 में उपर्युक्त अनुमानों का मिलान वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है।*

**Annexure 12 gives a reconciliation of the above estimates with the Receipt estimates shown in the Annual Financial Statement.*

1. बाजार उधार :

1991-92

1991-92 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बाजार उधारों से वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर, 7499.82 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्तियों की आशा की गई थी। जैसा कि नीचे ब्यौरा दिया गया है, अब तक जारी की गई बाजार उधारों की पांच किस्तों से कुल 6281.82 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जुटाई गई ।

1. Market Loans:

1991-92

In the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1991-92 the total receipts from market borrowings by the Central Government, net of repayments, were assumed at Rs.7499.82 crores. A total amount of Rs.6281.82 crores were raised in five instalments as detailed below.

(करोड़ रुपए) *(In crores of Rupees)*

किस्त और निर्गम की तारीख Instalment and date of issue	लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	अभिदान की धनराशियां Amounts subscribed		
			नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
प्रथम/ First (5.8.1991)	10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (दूसरी श्रृंखला)	10.50% Loan, 1996 (Second Series)	66.30	2.18	68.48
	10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001	10.75% Loan, 2001	50.01	2.69	52.70
	11.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006	11.25% Loan, 2006	100.05	1.52	101.57
	11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011	11.50% Loan, 2011	750.55	1026.70	1777.25
	जोड़	**Total**	**966.91**	**1033.09**	**2000.00**
द्वितीय/ Second(9.9.1991)	10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (दूसरी श्रृंखला) (दूसरा निर्गम)	10.50% Loan, 1996 (Second Series) (Second Issue)	29.21	...	29.21
	10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001 (दूसरा निर्गम)	10.75% Loan, 2001 (Second Issue)	...	...	...
	11.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 (दूसरा निर्गम)	11.25% Loan, 2006 (Second Issue)	8.01	...	8.01
	11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011 (दूसरा निर्गम)	11.50% Loan, 2011 (Second Issue)	1962.78	...	1962.78
	जोड़	**Total**	**2000.00**	...	**2000.00**
तृतीय/Third(21.10.1991)	10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996	10.75% Loan , 1996	3.09	1.43	4.52
	11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001	11.00% Loan, 2001	0.65	..	0.65
	11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 (दूसरी श्रृंखला)	11.50% Loan, 2006 (Second Series)	0.01	..	0.01
	12.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011	12.00% Loan, 2011	1150.05	44.77	1194.82
	जोड़	**Total**	**1153.80**	**46.20**	**1200.00**

किस्त और निर्गम की तारीख Instalment and date of issue	लिए गए उधार	Loans raised	नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
					(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)
चतुर्थ/Fourth(2.12.1991)	10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (दूसरा निर्गम)	10.75% Loan, 1996 (Second Issue)	77.01	...	77.01
	11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001 (दूसरा निर्गम)	11.00% Loan, 2001 (Second Issue)	50.04	...	50.04
	11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 (दूसरी श्रृंखला) (दूसरा निर्गम)	11.50% Loan, 2006 (Second Series) (Second Issue)	25.22	...	25.22
	12.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011 (दूसरा निर्गम)	12.00% Loan, 2011 (Second Issue)	847.73	...	847.73
	जोड़	**Total**	**1000.00**	**...**	**1000.00**
पांचवा/Fifth(20.1.1992)	10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (तीसरा निर्गम)	10.75% Loan, 1996 (Third Issue)	157.68	...	157.68
	12.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011 (तीसरा निर्गम)	12.00% Loan, 2011 (Third Issue)	1342.32	...	1342.32
	जोड़	**Total**	**1500.00**	**...**	**1500.00**
	कुल जोड़	**Grand Total**	**6620.71**	**1079.29**	**7700.00**
	घटाइए-वापसी अदायगी	*Less Repayments*			*(-)1418.18*
	निवल	**Net**			**6281.82**

टिप्पणी:- अभिदान और वापसी अदायगी को उपरोक्त वास्तविक आंकड़े अनन्तिम है।

निम्नलिखित सारणी में 1991-92 के दौरान पांच किस्तों में जुटाई गई राशि का उधार-वार सारांश दिया गया है :

Note:- The above figures of actual subcriptions and repayments are provisional.

The following table gives the loan-wise summary of the amount raised in the five instalments during 1991-92

लिए गए उधार	Loan raised	अभिदान की धनराशियां Amounts subscribed		
		नकद Cash	रूपांतरण Conversion	जोड़ Total
10.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996 (दूसरी श्रृंखला)	10.50% Loan, 1996 (Second Series)	95.91	2.18	97.69
10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1996	10.75% Loan, 1996	237.78	1.43	239.21
10.75 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001	10.75% Loan, 2001	50.01	2.69	52.70
11.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2001	11.00% Loan, 2001	50.69	...	50.69
11.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006	11.25% Loan, 2006	108.06	1.52	109.58
11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2006 (दूसरी श्रृंखला)	11.50% Loan, 2006 (Second Series)	25.23	...	25.23
11.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011	11.50% Loan, 2011	2713.33	1026.70	3740.03
12.00 प्रतिशत ऋण, 2011	12.00% Loan, 2011	3340.10	44.77	3384.87
जोड़	**Total**	**6620.71**	**1079.29**	**7700.00**

बजट अनुमान, 1992-93

निम्नलिखित ऋणों को जिनकी बकाया राशि उनके सामने दर्ज कर दी गई है, वर्ष 1992-93 में विमोचित किया जाएगा :

Budget Estimates 1992-93

The following loans with outstanding balances indicated against each are due for discharge in 1992-93:

		करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores)*
7.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1992	7.25% Loan, 1992	560.18
5.50 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1992	5.50% Loan, 1992	150.20
9.25 प्रतिशत ऋण, 1992	9.25% Loan, 1992	440.47
जोड़	**Total**	**1150.85**

बजट में उपर्युक्त वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर प्रत्याशित कुल उधारों की राशि 5000.15 करोड़ रुपए है ।

The total borrowings assumed in the Budget net of the above repayments amount to Rs. 5000.15 crores.

2. विदेशी सहायता:

बजट 1991-92 में विदेशी सहायता (विदेशी अनुदानों को छोड़कर) से 6914.97 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है । इसके मुकाबले 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में 8539.76 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। 1992-93 के बजट में 8613.83 करोड़ रुपए की सकल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान है ।

1991-92 के बजट में वापसियों के लिए 3405.08 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमानों में 3476.75 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी की व्यवस्था है। 1992-93 में वापसी के लिए 4105.05 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

इस प्रकार विदेशी सहायता से होने वाली निवल प्राप्तियों की राशि 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 5063.01 करोड़ रुपए और अगले बजट में 4508.78 करोड़ रुपए दिखाये गये है।

विदेशी सहायता की प्राप्तियों और चालू वर्ष तथा अगले वर्ष में मूल धन की वापसियों के अनुमान का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है :-

2. External Assistance :

Budget 1991-92 assumed a gross receipt of Rs. 6914.97 crores from external assistance (excluding external grants). As against this, the Revised Estimate 1991-92 is placed at Rs.8539.76 crores. Gross receipts for 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 8613.83 crores.

Budget 1991-92 provided for repayments of Rs. 3405.08 crores against which the Revised estimate is placed at Rs. 3476.75 crores. The repayments in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.4105.05 crores.

The net receipts from external assistance are thus placed at Rs. 5063.01 crores in the Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Rs.4508.78 crores in the next Budget.

A summary of estimates of receipts of external assistance and repayment of the principal in the current year and in the next is given below :—

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. प्राप्तियां	A. Receipts			
(i) विदेशी उधार	(i) *External loans*	*6543.80*	*7256.31*	*7950.17*
(ii) आवर्ती निधि के अन्तर्गत प्राप्तियां	(ii) *Receipts under Revolving fund*	*371.17*	*1283.45*	*663.66*
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts :**	**6914.97**	**8539.76**	**8613.83**
ख. वापसी अदायगियां	**B. Repayments**	**-3405.08**	**-3476.75**	**-4105.05**
निवल प्राप्तियां :	**Net receipts :**	**3509.89**	**5063.01**	**4508.78**

और अधिक ब्यौरे इस दस्तावेज के अनुबंध 8 में दिए गए है ।

Further details are given in Annexure 8 to this document.

3. उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (विधान मंडल वाले) और गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से वसूल किए गए उधारों का अनुमान इस प्रकार है ।

3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances

The estimates of recoveries of loans and advances made by the Central Government to the State Governments, Union Territories (with Legislature) and Non-Government parties are as follows:-

		Budget 1991-92	Revised 1991-92	Budget 1992-93
वसूलियां:	Recoveries from:			
(i) राज्य सरकारों से	(i) State Governments	3142.74	3149.44	3663.51
(ii) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल वाले)	(ii) Union Territories (with Legislature)	17.40	17.40	18.40
(iii) अन्य	(iii) Others	2506.00	3094.58	2808.38
जोड़-उधारों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां	**TOTAL- Recoveries of Loans and Advances**	**5666.14**	**6261.42**	**6490.29**
(क) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों में निम्नलिखित शामिल नहीं है :-	*(a) The recoveries from State Governments exclude*			
(1) अल्पावधिक अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	*(1) Short-term ways and means advances*	*700.00*	*700.00*	*700.00*
(2) कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	*(2) Loans for agricultural inputs*	*310.00*	*430.00*	*310.00*
(ख) सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि से की गई वसूलियां जिन्हें व्यय बजट में रखा गया है, गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से की गई वसूलियों में शामिल नहीं है :-	*(b) The recoveries from non-Government parties exclude recoveries from Government servants, etc. which are netted in the Expenditure Budget*	*102.21*	*97.12*	*107.37*

		Budget 1991-92	Revised 1991-92	Budget 1992-93
(i) राज्य सरकारों से वसूलियों का ब्यौरा:-	**(i) Details of Recoveries from State Governments:–**			
(क) 1979 से पहले के समेकित ऋण	(a) Pre-1979 Consolidated loans	369.93	369.93	369.93
(ख) 1979-84 के समेकित ऋण	(b) 1979-84 Consolidated Loans	356.01	356.01	356.01
(ग) 1979-84 के ओवर ड्राफ्ट ऋण	(c) 1979-84 Overdraft Loans	29.97	29.97	29.97
(घ) 1984-89 के समेकित ऋण (राज्य आयोजना स्कीमों के लिए)	(d) 1984-89 Consolidated Loans (for State Plan Schemes)	1095.56	1123.49	1095.56
(ङ) 1984-89 के समेकित ऋण (पूर्व संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों गोवा, मिजोरम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश को दिए गए अग्रिम)	(e) 1984-89 Consolidated Loans (advanced to Ex-U.Ts of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)	16.15	16.15	16.15
(च) 1984-85 से 1991-92 तक के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ऋण	(f) Loans for Plan and Non-Plan purposes advanced during 1984-85 to 1991-92	664.27	645.77	1047.77
(छ) अल्प बचतों के संग्रह के एवज में ऋण	(g) Loans against Small Savings collections	609.23	606.50	746.50
(ज) अन्य ऋण	(h) Other Loans	1.62	1.62	1.62
जोड़	Total	**3142.74**	**3149.44**	**3663.51**

(क) और (ख) - आठवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि वे सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई है, राज्य सरकारों को 1983-84 तक दिए गए और 1984-85 के अन्त तक बकाया केन्द्रीय ऋणों को समेकित किया गया है । समेकन के प्रयोजन से वित्त आयोग ने 1978-79 तक दिए गए ऋणों और 1979 से 1984 तक दिए गए ऋणों को अलग-अलग माना था। यद्यपि कुछ राज्यों के संबंध में 1979 से पहले के ऋणों की शर्तों में किसी परिवर्तन की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों के मामले में इन ऋणों को 25 वर्षीय ऋणों अथवा 30 वर्षीय ऋणों के रूप में समेकित करने की सिफारिश की गई है । जहां तक 1979-84 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों का संबंध है, इन ऋणों को सभी राज्यों के मामले में, 15 वर्षों से लेकर 30 वर्षों तक की अवधियों के ऋणों के रूप में समेकित कर दिया गया है । नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी 1989-90 के लिए पहली रिपोर्ट में और 1990-95

(a) & (b): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, as accepted by the Government, the Central loans advanced to the State Governments upto 1983-84, and outstanding as at the end of 1984-85, have been consolidated. For purposes of consolidation, the Finance Commission had treated loans advanced up to 1978-79 and those advanced during 1979-84 differently. While no change has been recommended in the terms of pre-1979 loans in the case of some States, these loans have been recommended to be consolidated into either 25 year loans or 30 year loans in the case of others. As regards loans advanced during 1979-84, these have been consolidated in the case of all the States with periods ranging from 15 years to 30 years. The Ninth Finance Commission in their First Report

के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में इन समेकित ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन करने की सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ग) ये वसूलियां राज्यों को 1982-83 और 1983-84 में उनके ओवरड्राफ्टों को चुकाने के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की है । इन ऋणों को आठवें/नौवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) नौवें वित्त आयोग की 1990-95 की अवधि के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया गया है, राज्य सरकारों को 1984-89 के दौरान दिए गए और 1989-90 के अन्त में बकाया राज्य आयोजना ऋणों को 15 वर्षीय ऋणों में समेकित किया गया है ।

(ङ) नौवें वित्त आयोग की 1990-95 की अवधि के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों के अनुसार, जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई हैं, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के रूप में गोवा और मिजोरम सरकारों द्वारा 1986-87 तक की योजनाओं के लिए प्राप्त अधिक केन्द्रीय ऋणों को बट्टे खाते डालने के बाद, 31.3.1990 को बकाया शेष राशियों को 15 वर्षीय ऋणों में समेकित किया गया है ।

(च) ये अनुमान राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिए 1984-85 से 1989-90 की अवधि के लिए दिए गए जो ऋण समायोजित (उपर उल्लिखित (घ) द्वारा) कर लिए गए हैं, उन्हें छोड़कर 1984-85 से स्वीकृत ऋणों से संबंधित थे। जबकि मूल बजट और संशोधित बजट 1991-92, 1984-85 से 1990-91 के दौरान आयोजनागत और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दिए गए ऋणों के संबंध में, वसूलियों से संबंधित है, 1992-93 का बजट उन वर्षों में दिए गए ऋणों और 1991-92 के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों पर आधारित है ।

1989-90 में राज्य आयोजनाओं के लिए 1990-91 से आगे स्वीकृत ऋणों की परिपक्वता अवधि, 15 वर्ष के बजाए, 20 वर्ष होगी और उनकी वापसी अदायगी 20 समान किस्तों में की जाएगी । परन्तु, इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत ऋणों के लिए पांच वर्ष की रियायती अवधि दी जाएगी, जिसके बाद इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 15 समान वार्षिक किस्तों में की जाएगी।

नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अपनी वर्ष 1990-95 के लिए दूसरी रिपोर्ट में 1984-89 के दौरान पंजाब को दिए गए विशेष ऋणों (2301 करोड़ रुपए) के सम्बन्ध में मूल ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए स्थगन अवधि की सिफारिश की है । पंजाब राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1989-90 में (560.01 करोड़ रुपए) और 1990-91 में (800 करोड़ रुपए) दिए गए विशेष ऋणों के संबंध में पंजाब को वर्ष 1991-92 में अतिरिक्त स्थगन अवधि मंजूर की गई है। 1992-93 के बजट में पंजाब को दिए गए इन विशेष ऋणों की वसूलियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(छ) अल्प बचत ऋण भी उन ऋणों में से हैं, जिनको आठवें वित्त आयोग की समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत समेकित नहीं किया गया । इन ऋणों की वसूली जो पहले रोक दी गई थी, 1985-86 से फिर से शुरू कर दी गई है। नौवें वित्त आयोग ने अल्प बचतों में संग्रहित राशियों के प्रति केन्द्रीय ऋणों से संबंधित मौजूदा शर्तों में परिवर्तन करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया है ।

इन ऋणों पर मूलधन की वापसी-अदायगी की आस्थगन अवधि-5 वर्ष है और वापसी-अदायगी की अवधि 25 वर्ष है जिसमें आस्थगन अवधि शामिल है । अगले वर्ष में वृद्धि का कारण 1986-87 में दिए गए ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी किस्त का शुरू होना है ।

(ज) यह वसूली हीराकुड चरण-I से सम्बद्ध ऋणों की है जो कि उड़ीसा सरकार को दिए गए थे । ये समेकन योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते है।

उपर्युक्त अनुमानों में नौवें वित्त आयोग की सरकार द्वारा यथास्वीकृत ऋण राहत संबंधी सिफारिशों के प्रभाव को हिसाब में लिया गया है।

(ii) **संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से (विधान मंडल सहित) वसूलियां:** ये वसूलियां पांडिचेरी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को दिए गए ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में है ।

(iii) **अन्यों द्वारा वापसी अदायगी :** संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों अर्थात् सरकारी क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं, विदेशी सरकारों, नगरपालिकाओं, पत्तन न्यासों तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं, सहकारी समितियों आदि तथा सरकारी सेवकों से ऋणों की वसूलियों के रूप में 2189.25 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था । 1992-93 के दौरान 2506 करोड़ रुपए की वापसी-अदायगियों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें रेलवे विकास निधि को सामान्य राजस्व से दिए गए ऋण की वसूली की 58 करोड़ रुपए की राशि भी शामिल है। इनका स्थूल ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

for 1989-90 and Second Report for 1990-95 have not recommended any change in respect of these consolidated loans.

(c) These recoveries pertain to loans given to States in 1982-83 and 1983-84 to overcome their overdraft difficulties. These loans were not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth/Ninth Finance Commission.

(d) In pursuance of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in its second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the State Plan loans advanced to State Government during 1984-89 and outstanding as at the end of 1989-90 have been consolidated into 15 year loans.

(e) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission contained in the Second Report for the period 1990-95, as accepted by the Government, the remaining outstanding balance as on 31.3.1990, after write-off of the excess of central loans received by the Government of Goa and Mizoram for plans upto 1986-87 as Union Territories, have been consolidated into 15 year Loans.

(f) These estimates related to loans sanctioned from 1984-85 other than loans for State Plan Schemes for the period 1984-85 to 1989-90 which was consolidated (vide (d) above). While the original Budget and the Revised 1991-92 relate to recoveries in respect of loans advanced for Plan and Non-Plan purposes during 1984-85 to 1990-91, Budget 1992-93 is based on loans advanced during those years and also loans advanced during 1991-92.

The maturity period of the loans sanctioned for State Plans from 1990-91 onwards will be 20 years, repayment being made in 20 equal annual instalments. However, fifty percent of these loans will enjoy a five year initial grace period, after which the repayments of these loans will be effected in 15 equal annual instalments.

The Ninth Finance Commission in its Second Report for 1990-95 have recommended moratorium on repayment of principal and payment of interest during 1990-91 and 1991-92 in respect of special loans given to Punjab during 1984-89 (Rs. 2301 crores). The additional moratorium has been granted to Punjab in 1991-92 in respect of Special loans advanced to the State Government in 1989-90 (Rs. 560.01 crores) and 1990-91 (Rs. 800 crores). Budget 1992-93 assumes recoveries on account of these special loans advanced to Punjab.

(g) Small Savings loans are also among those loans not covered by the scheme of consolidation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The recovery of these loans suspended earlier has been resumed from 1985-86. The Ninth Finance Commission have not suggested any change in the existing terms and conditions relating to central loans against the small savings collections.

These loans carry moratorium of 5 years towards repayment of principal, and the period of repayment is 25 years including moratorium period. The increase in next year is due to commencement of the repayment instalment of loans advanced in 1986-87.

(h) The recovery relates to Hirakud Stage-I loans advanced to Government of Orissa which are not covered by the scheme of consolidation.

The estimates above take into account the effect of recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission regarding debt relief as accepted by the Government.

(ii) **Recoveries from Union Territories (with Legislature):** The recoveries are in respect of loans advanced to the Union Territory of Pondichery.

(iii) **Repayments by Others:** Loan repayments by parties other than State and Union Territory Governments, viz. foreign Governments, industrial and commercial enterprises and financial institutions in the public sector, municipalities, Port Trusts, private sector companies and institutions, cooperatives, etc. are estimated at Rs.3094.58 crores in RE 1991-92. During 1992-93, repayment estimates are placed at Rs.2808.38 crores which also include Rs.267.44 crores towards recovery of loans advanced from General Revenues to Railway Development Fund. The broad details are:–

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
(क) विदेशी सरकारें	(a) Foreign Governments	1202.92	1683.82	1171.00
(जिसमें से तकनीकी ऋण)	(of which, Technical Credits)	(1150.00)	(1671.82)	(1150.00)
(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम, सांविधिक निकाय आदि	(b) Public Sector enterprises, statutory bodies etc.	1303.08	1410.76	1637.38
जोड़	**Total**	**2506.00**	**3094.58**	**2808.38**

4. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी का विनिवेश

ये प्राप्तियां सरकारी क्षेत्र के चुनीदा उद्यमों की इक्विटी पूंजी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की धारिताओं के सरकारी क्षेत्र की पारस्परिक निधियों और वित्तीय/निवेश संस्थाओं में आंशिक विनिवेश के कारण है।

4. Disinvestment of equity holdings in public sector enterprises.

The receipts are on account of partial disinvestment of Central Government's holdings in the equity capital of selected public sector enterprises to mutual funds and financial/investment institutions in the public sector.

5. अल्प बचतें, लोक भविष्य निधि और सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना

अनुमान, वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर निम्नलिखित हैं:

5. Small Savings, Public Provident Fund and Deposit Schemes for Retiring Government Employees/employees of Public Sector Companies.

The estimates, net of repayments, are as follows:

(i) अल्प बचतें	(i) Small Savings	7210.00	5520.00	6170.00
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधि	(ii) Public Provident Fund	760.00	850.00	1000.00
(iii) सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना	(iii) Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees/Employees of Public Sector Companies	30.00	30.00	30.00
जोड़	**Total**	**8000.00**	**6400.00**	**7200.00**
राज्यों का हिस्सा	*States' Share*	*6865.00*	*5500.00*	*5700.00*
केन्द्र के पास निवल शेष	***Net to Centre***	***1135.00***	***900.00***	***1500.00***

(i) **अल्प बचतें:-** अल्प बचत के साधनों में, डाक घर बचत खाते, डाकघर सावधिक निक्षेप खाते, डाकघर आवर्ती निक्षेप खाते, राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र, इंदिरा विकास पत्र और राष्ट्रीय बचत योजना तथा डाकघर मासिक आय योजना और किसान विकास पत्र शामिल हैं।

संग्रहों की कमी की प्रवृत्ति और बैंक ब्याज दरों में बढ़ोतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ब्याज दर में निम्नलिखित सुधार किए गए हैं :-

(1) 1.10.1991 से 1 वर्षीय, 2 वर्षीय, 3वर्षीय और 5 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि जमा खाते की ब्याज दरें 9.5 प्रतिशत, 10 प्रतिशत, 11 प्रतिशत और 11.5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर क्रमशः 10 प्रतिशत, 11 प्रतिशत, 13 प्रतिशत और 13.5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है।

(2) 16.12.91 से 1 वर्षीय और 2 वर्षीय डाकघर सावधि जमा राशियों की ब्याज दर 10 प्रतिशत और 11 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 12 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

(3) 1.10.91 को या उसके बाद खोले गए 5 वर्षीय डाकघर आवर्ती जमा खाते का परिपक्वता मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया है। 10 रुपए मूल्य वर्ग के किसी खाते का परिपक्वता मूल्य पहले संदेय 811.10 रुपए की तुलना में 856.40 रुपए है।

(4) 16.12.91 से बेचे गए 5½ वर्षीय किसान पत्र का परिपक्वता मूल्य बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस प्रकार 1000 रुपए मूल्य वर्ग के लिए परिपक्वता मूल्य पहले दिए जाने वाले 2000 रुपये की तुलना में 2100 रुपए है। 16.12.91 से बेचे गए किसान पत्रों को 2½ वर्ष के पश्चात परिपक्वतापूर्व नकदीकरण पर संदेय मूल्य भी बढ़ा दिया गया है।

डाकघर मासिक आय योजना के संबंध में 5 प्रतिशत की कमी की गई थी, अगर किसी खाते को 6 वर्ष की परिपक्वता अवधि के पूर्व बंद कर दिया गया हो। पहली अक्तूबर, 1991 से उदारीकरण के उपाय के रूप में, खाता खोलने के 3 वर्ष के बाद खाते को समय से पूर्व बंद करने के संबंध में कोई कमी नहीं की जाएगी।

उपर्युक्त वृद्धियों के अलावा, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 80ढ के अन्तर्गत कर रियायतें निर्धारण वर्ष 1992-93 में राष्ट्रीय बचत पत्र (आठवां निर्गम) पर मिले वाले ब्याज पर भी दे दी गई हैं।

(i) **Small Savings:** The small savings instruments comprise post office savings accounts, post office time deposits, post office recurring deposits, national saving certificates, Indira vikas patra, national saving scheme, post office monthly income scheme and kisan vikas patra.

Keeping in view the declining trend in collections as also upward revision in bank interest rates the following improvements in interest rates have been made :-

(1) The rates of interest on 1 year, 2 year, 3 year and 5 year Post Office Time Deposit accounts (POTD) were raised from 9.5%, 10%, 11% and 11.5% to 10%, 11%, 13% and 13.5% respectively from 1.10.1991.

(2) The rates of interest c 1 year and 2 year POTD have been further raised from 10% and 11% respectively to 12% from 16.12.91.

(3) The maturity value of 5 year Post Office Recurring Deposit account opened on or after 1.10.91 has been raised. Thus for a denomination of Rs.10, the maturity value is Rs.856.40 as against Rs.811.10 payable earlier.

(4) The maturity value of 5½ year Kisan Vikas Patra sold from 16.12.91 has been raised. Thus, for a denomination of Rs.1000, the maturity value is Rs.2100 as against Rs.2000 payable earlier. The values payable on patras sold from 16.12.91 on premature encashment after 2½ years have also been raised.

In respect of Post Office Monthly Income Scheme, a reduction of 5% was made if an account was closed before the maturity period of 6 years. As a measure of liberalisation from 1st Oct., 1991, no reduction will be effected in respect of premature closure made after 3 years of the opening of the account.

Besides the above, tax concessions under Section 80L of Income-tax Act has also been extended to interest on National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) from the assessment year 1992-93.

(ii) **लोक भविष्य निधि :-** लोक भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत तैयार की गई लोक भविष्य निधि योजना के अधीन जमा की गई राशियों पर आयकर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर कटौती में छूट मिलेगी । एक अभिदाता एक वर्ष में 60,000 रु. तक की राशि जमा कर सकता है जब कि कम से कम 100 रुपए प्रति वर्ष जमा करना जरूरी है। इन जमा राशियों पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की दर पर कर मुक्त ब्याज मिलता है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति के नाम से और हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की ओर से खाते खोले जा सकते हैं।

(iii) **सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना:** यह योजना 1 जुलाई, 1989 से चालू की गई थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सेवानिवृत्त/सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने सेवा निवृत्ति लाभों का निवेश कर सकते है । इस योजना का प्रचालन भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की चुनी हुई शाखाओं के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किए गए निवेशों पर 9 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर से ब्याज दिया जाएगा जो छः माह के पश्चात् देय होगा। बाण्डों के मूल्य की राशि पर धनकर से छूट है और ब्याज आय कर मुक्त है । निवेशकर्ताओं को राशि जमा करने की तारीख से 3 वर्ष के पश्चात जमाराशि निकाल लेने का विकल्प है ।

(iv) **सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना** : यह योजना जिसे 1 जनवरी, 1991 से शुरू किया गया था, सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना जैसी ही है। यह योजना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों, जीवन बीमा निगम तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की अन्य कम्पनियों के सेवानिवृत्त / सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा निवेश के लिए खुली है ।

प्रत्येक राज्य में किए जाने वाले बचतों के निवल संग्रह लोक भविष्य निधि के तीन चौथाई हिस्से तक के दीर्घावधिक ऋण राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा स्थिर दीर्घावधिक बचतों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जाता है यदि राज्य में हुए सकल संग्रह के प्रति अल्प बचतों के निवल संग्रह का अनुपात 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक बैठे । उपर्युक्त अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत अनुपात से राज्य के प्रतिशत अनुपात में होने वाली 5 प्रतिशत की प्रत्येक वृद्धि के संबंध में राज्य में होने वाले निवल संग्रह के 2.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर की राशि का अतिरिक्त ऋण भी प्रदान किया जाता है ।

राज्य सरकारें भी सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों और प्रत्येक राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए जमा योजना के अधीन निवल संग्रहों के 50 प्रतिशत तक लेने की हकदार है।

6. ***राज्य भविष्य निधियां :-*** इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाए जाने वाले लेनदेन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न भविष्य-निधियों से सम्बद्ध होते हैं। जो रकमें जमा की जाती है उनमें से निधि में जमा की गई राशियों तथा शेष राशि पर ब्याज और निकासियों तथा अस्थायी अग्रिमों की राशियां घटा दी जाती है । पहली अप्रैल, 1986 से जमा रकमों पर 12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा । बजट अनुमान 1991-92 में कुल 1300 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान था । इसकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में 1400 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था थी । वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में 1500 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति आंकी गई है।

7. ***विशेष जमा योजना:-*** गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों, अधिवर्षता और उपदान निधियों द्वारा अपनी निवल प्राप्तियों और जीवन बीमा निगम, साधारण बीमा निगम, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, आदि के अधिशेषों में से सरकार के पास किए जाने वाले निवेशों के भाग के रूप में संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 7383 करोड़ रुपए के निवेश का अनुमान लगाया गया था। बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में इस मद में 8260 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान है।

8. ***अन्य प्राप्तियां:*** इनके अन्तर्गत अन्य निधियों और खातों तथा निक्षेपों आदि शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत होने वाले लेनदेनों के निवल प्रभाव को प्रदर्शित किया जाता है । इनमें सम्मिलित कुछ मदें इस प्रकार हैः

(i) 182 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडियां

182 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडियां, वित्तीय संस्थानों (जैसे बैंक आदि) और अन्य पार्टियों को अल्पावधिक निवेश का अवसर प्रदान करती है। इन हुंडियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा बोली के आधार पर सावधिक रूप में विक्रय के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । इन हुंडियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से बट्टे पर दुबारा नहीं भुनाया जा सकता । वर्ष

(ii) **Public Provident Fund:** Deposits under the Public Provident Fund Scheme framed under the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968 qualify for tax deduction under the Income-tax Act. A subscriber can make deposits upto Rs.60,000 in a year, while the minimum deposit necessary in a year is Rs.100. These deposits carry a tax-free interest at 12 per cent per annum. Under the Scheme accounts can be opened in the name of individual and on behalf of HUF.

(iii) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees:** This scheme was introduced from Ist July, 1989. The retired/retiring Central and State Government employees can invest their retirement benefits under the scheme which is being operated through selected branches of State Bank of India and nationalised banks. The investments under this scheme earn interest at the rate of 9% per annum payable half yearly. The value of deposits is exempt from Wealth tax and the interest income is exempt from Income-tax. The investors have the option to withdraw the deposit after 3 years from the date of deposit.

(iv) **Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies :** The scheme which was introduced from 1st January, 1991 is on the lines of Deposits Scheme for Retiring Government Employees. The scheme is open to investment by retired/retiring employees of Public Sector Banks, LIC, GIC and other Public Sector Companies.

Long term loans are advanced to the State Governments to the extent of three-fourth of the net collections under Small Savings and the Public Provident Fund in each State. Further, with a view to encourage stable long term savings, additional loan is advanced to State Government if the percentage of net Small Savings collections to gross collections in the State exceeds the all India percentage in this behalf by more than 5 per cent. Additional loan is given to the extent of 2.5 per cent of the net collections in the State for every 5 per cent increase in the State's percentage over the all India percentage.

State governments are also entitled to long term loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the net collections under the Deposit schemes for Retiring Government Employees/Retiring employees of Public Sector Companies in each State.

6. ***State Provident Funds:-*** The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed is net of the deposits into the funds including interest and withdrawals / temporary advances therefrom. Effective from 1.4.1986, the deposits carry interest at 12 per cent per annum. Net accretions to the Funds were assumed at Rs. 1300 crores in 1991-92 against which the R.E. is placed at Rs.1400 crores. Budget 1992-93 assumes a net accretion of Rs. 1500 crores.

7. ***Special Deposit Schemes:-*** Investments with Government of part of net accretions by non-Government provident funds, superannuation and gratuity funds and of surplus funds of Life Insurance Corporation, General Insurance Corporation, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, etc. are estimated at Rs.7383 crores in Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Rs.8260 crores in Budget Estimate 1992-93.

8. ***Other Receipts:*** These show the net effect of transactions occurring under the other funds and accounts, deposits, etc. heads. Some of the items included here are:

(i) 182 Days Treasury Bills

182 days treasury bills offer short term investment opportunity to financial institutions (like banks, etc.) and other parties. These bills are periodically offered for sale on auction basis by the Reserve Bank of India. The bills cannot be rediscounted with the Reserve Bank of India. B.E. 1991-92 assumed a net receipt of Rs.300 crores

1991-92 के बजट अनुमान में इन हुंडियों की बिक्री से 300 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया था। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों और अन्य संस्थाओं द्वारा अधिक निवेश किए जाने के कारण संशोधित अनुमान की राशि 2000 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है। वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में 500 करोड़ रुपए की निवल प्राप्ति होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

from sale of these bills. Due to larger investments by commercial banks and other institutions, the Revised Estimate is placed at Rs.2000 crores. A net receipt of Rs. 500 crores have been assumed in BE 1992-93.

(ii) 9 प्रतिशत राहत बांड, 1987

यह बाण्ड योजना पहली दिसम्बर, 1987 से लागू की गई थी। इन बाण्डों में एकल व्यक्ति और हिंदू अविभाजित परिवार किसी सीमा के बिना पूंजी का निवेश कर सकते हैं; एकल व्यक्तियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से बांडों को धारित करने की अनुमति है। इन पर 9 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष कर-मुक्त ब्याज होता है। इनकी परिपक्वता अवधि 5 वर्ष है। इन बाण्डों की बिक्री से बजट में 175 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति की तुलना में वर्ष 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में 300 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्ति का अनुमान लगाया गया है। दिसम्बर, 1987 और मार्च, 1988 के बीच बेचे गये 94 करोड़ रुपए के बाण्ड अगले वर्ष वापसी-अदायगी के लिए देय होंगे। वापसी-अदायगी को घटाकर अगले वर्ष 350 करोड़ रुपए की प्राप्तियों का अनुमान है।

(ii) 9% Relief Bonds, 1987.

The Bond scheme was introduced from 1st December, 1987. The Bonds are open to investment without limit by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families; joint holding by individuals is also permitted. The Bonds carry tax-free interest at 9% per annum. These have a maturity of 5 years. Revised Estimate 1991-92 assumes a receipt of Rs.300 crores, as against Rs. 175 crores in the Budget, from sale of these Bonds. Bonds sold between December, 1987 and March, 1988 amounting to Rs.94 crores will fall due for repayment next year. Receipts next year, net of the repayment, are estimated at Rs.350 crores.

(iii) अनिवार्य जमा के आधार पर उधार

वर्ष 1991-92 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान में, अनिवार्य जमा (आय कर दाता) योजना, 1974 के अन्तर्गत जमा के आधार पर लिए गए उधारों की अन्तिम किस्त की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी ।

(iii) Borrowings against Compulsory Deposit

Budget and Revised Estimate for 1991-92 provide Rs.55 crores for repayment of last instalment towards borrowings against deposits under the Compulsory Deposit (Income-tax payers) Scheme 1974.

(iv) विशेष धारक बाण्ड, 1991

विशेष धारक बाण्ड, 1991 की बिक्री दो चरणों में अर्थात् 2 फरवरी, 1981 से 30 अप्रैल, 1981 तक, और 1 दिसंबर, 1981 से 9 जनवरी, 1982 तक की गई थी । जारी किए गए बाण्ड 10,000 रु. के मूल्य वर्गों के थे और बाण्डधारी परिपक्वता अवधि पूरी हो जाने पर प्रत्येक बांड के 12,000 रु. प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं । 2,000 रु. के फर्क की राशि ब्याज की राशि मानी जाएगी । बाण्ड जिनकी वापसी-अदायगी जारी किए जाने की तारीख से 10 वर्ष के पश्चात् किए जाने योग्य है, वापसी के लिए परिपक्व हो गए है।

बाण्डों की बिक्री से कुल 964.26 करोड़ रुपए की वसूली हुई थी। संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 675 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए 135 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है । बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में शेष राशि की वापसी अदायगी के लिए 275 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(iv) **Special Bearer Bonds, 1991**

The Special Bearer Bonds, 1991 were on sale in two phases, namely from 2nd February, 1981 to 30th April, 1981 and from 1st December, 1981 to 9th January, 1982. The Bonds issued were of the denomination of Rs. 10,000 and the holders are entitled to receive Rs. 12,000 for every bond on maturity, the difference of Rs. 2,000 being treated as interest. The Bonds which are repayable after 10 years from the date of issue have already matured for redemption.

The total realisation from sale of the Bonds amounted to Rs. 964.26 crores. R.E. 1991-92 provides Rs.675 crores towards repayment of the principal and Rs. 135 crores for interest. BE 1992-93 provides Rs.275 crores towards the repayment of the balance amount and Rs.55 crores for interest.

(v) 7 प्रतिशत पूंजी निवेश बांड

सरकारी प्रयोग के लिए निजी बचते जुटाने के लिए दिनांक 20 जून, 1992 से 10 वर्ष की परिपक्वता अवधि वाले 7 प्रतिशत पूंजी निवेश बांड की बिक्री शुरू की गई थी। इन बांडों की बिक्री 1988 में बंद कर दी गई थी। बांड दिनांक 20 जून, 1992 से वापसी-अदायगी के लिए देय होंगे। वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान में कुल 75 करोड़ रुपए ल्य के बांडों की वापसी-अदायगी की व्यवस्था है।

(v) **7% Capital Investment Bond**

The 7% Capital Investment Bond, with a maturity period of 10 years were put on sale from 20th June, 1982 to mobilise private savings for public use. The sale of the Bonds was discontinued in 1988. The Bonds will fall due for repayment from 20th June, 1992. Budget Estimate 1992-93 provides for repayment of the Bonds for a total value of Rs.75 crores.

(vi) रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां

(vi) ***Railway Reserve Funds:***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund			
जमा	Cr.	1071.99	1119.46	1235.78
नामे	Dr.	963.00	1000.00	1144.00
निवल	*Net*	*+108.99*	*+119.46*	*+91.78*
रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	2080.73	2081.29	2392.29
नामे	Dr.	1887.00	1887.47	2300.00
निवल	*Net*	*+193.73*	*+193.82*	*+92.29*
रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Railway Revenue Reserve Fund			
जमा	Cr	0.03	0.03	0.03
नामे	Dr.	...	...	...
निवल	*Net*	*+0.03*	*+0.03*	*+0.03*
रेलवे विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund			
जमा	Cr	235.00	435.00	570.89
नामे	Dr.	235.00	435.00	426.82
निवल	*Net*	...	...	+144.07
रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund			
जमा	Cr	68.48	72.06	73.22
नामे	Dr.	80.83	80.66	91.24
निवल	*Net*	*-12.35*	*-8.60*	*-18.02*
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**+290.40**	**+304.71**	**+310.15**

(क) रेलवे पेंशन निधि: रेलवे पेंशन निधि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के पेंशन संबंधी खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए बनाई गई है । हर साल इस निधि में उपयुक्त रकम अन्तरित की जाती है और यह रकम राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दी जाती है । पेंशन संबंधी व्यय को शुरू में "राजस्व और पूंजी व्यय शीर्षों" के रूप में माना जाता है और इसके साथ उसे निधि से वसूली के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है । वर्ष 1991-92 में निधि में 1119.46 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने का अनुमान है जिसमें निधि की बकाया रकमों पर सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा देय ब्याज के रूप में 11.13 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जबकि निधि से 1000 करोड़ रुपए निकाले जाने का अनुमान था । 1992-93 में इस निधि में 17.78 करोड़ रुपए के ब्याज सहित 1235.78 करोड़ रुपए की रकम जमा होने के अनुमान है । निधि से 1144 करोड़ रुपए की रकम की निकासी का अनुमान है ।

(a) Railway Pension Fund: is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to revenue and capital expenditure heads. The pensionary charges are initially met as part of revenue and capital expenditure heads and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund during the year 1991-92 is estimated at Rs.1119.46 crores, including Rs.11.13 crores by way of interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals were estimated at Rs. 1000 crores. During 1992-93 credit is estimated at Rs. 1235.78 crores, including Rs.17.78 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 1144 crores.

(ख) रेलवे मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि : इस निधि में सुधारात्मक कार्यों सहित प्रतिस्थापन और नवीकरण की व्यवस्था की जाती है । अनुमान है कि इस निधि में 1991-92 में सामान्य राजस्व से ब्याज की अदायगी सहित 2081.29 करोड़ रुपए का और 1992-93 के लिए 2392.29 करोड़ रुपए का अंशदान किया जायेगा । इस निधि से चालू वर्ष के लिए 1887.47 करोड़ रुपए की रकम और 1992-93 के लिए 2300 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निकाली जाएगी ।

(b) Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund: provides for replacement, renewal of assets including the improvement element. Contribution to the Fund inclusive of interest payable by General Revenues is estimated at Rs. 2081.29 crores during 1991-92 and Rs.2392.29 crores for 1992-93. The outgo from the Fund was placed at Rs.1887.47 crores for the current year and Rs. 2300 crores for 1992-93.

(ग) रेलवे राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि: 1.4.1991 को इस निधि का अधशेष 0.64 करोड़ रुपए है जो निवेश और उस पर प्राप्त लाभांश का द्योतक है । चालू वर्ष और 1992-93 में इस निधि को ब्याज तथा निवेशों पर लाभांश के रूप में क्रमशः 3 लाख रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान था । इस प्रकार 1992-93 के अन्त में मे निधि का इति शेष 0.71 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है।

(c) Railway Revenue Reserve Fund: has an opening balance of Rs. 0.64 crore as on 1.4.1991 representing investment and dividend thereon. The Fund was estimated to receive about Rs.3 lakhs during the current year and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1992-93 as interest and dividend on investments. The Fund is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 0.71 crore at the end of 1992-93.

(घ) रेलवे विकास निधि: रेलवे विकास निधि की स्थापना 1950 में रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1949 की सिफारिशों के आधार पर की गई थी जिसका उद्देश्य यात्रियों और रेलों का उपयोग करने वाले अन्य लोगों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किए जाने वाले सभी निर्माण कार्यों का खर्च, श्रमिक कल्याण कार्य संबंधी खर्च तथा उन सभी अलाभकारी सुधार कार्यों का खर्च पूरा करना है जिनमें से प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक खर्च होता है। इस निधि के लिए धन की व्यवस्था रेलों के आधिक्य, यदि कोई हो, के उस भाग से की जाती है, जिसका सरकार द्वारा निर्धारण किया जाता है और जिसकी स्वीकृति संसद द्वारा दी जाती है । यदि रेलवे आधिक्य के एक भाग की रकम निधि में अंतरित करने के बाद इस निधि में इकट्ठी होने वाली रकम उन कार्यों के खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए काफी न हो जिसका खर्च इस निधि से पूरा किया जाता है, तो निधि में जमा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व निधि से ब्याज पर उधार लिए जाते है । 1991-92 में रेलवे विकास निधि में जमा की जाने वाली अनुमानित राशियां रेलवे के प्रत्याशित आधिक्य से 435 करोड़ रुपए है । 1991-92 के दौरान निधि से निकाली गई राशियां अनुमानतः 435 करोड़ रुपए की थी जिसमें सामान्य राजस्वों से लिए गए ऋणों पर ब्याज की अदायगियों और ऋणों की वापसी-अदायगी के लिए 310.00 करोड़ रुपए शामिल थे । 1992-93 के अनुमानित आधिक्य से निधि में 570.89 करोड़ रुपए जमा होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(d) Railway Development Fund: was set up in 1950 on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other railway users, the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement works costing more than a prescribed limit. The Fund is financed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway excess, if any, as may be fixed by the Government and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of the railway excess to it, be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed from the Fund, interest-bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. The credits to the Railway Development Fund are estimated at Rs. 435 crores out of anticipated Railway excess in 1991-92. Withdrawals from the Fund during 1991-92 including Rs.310.00 crores for interest payments on loans and repayment of loans taken from General Revenues, are also estimated at Rs.435 crores. Credits to the Fund in 1992-93 are placed at Rs.570.89 crores out of anticipated excess.

1992-93 में निधि से 426.82 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी का अनुमान है, जिसमें से निधि को प्रभार्य कार्य के लिए 145.00 करोड़ रुपए और निधि के अधीन बकाया ऋण पर देय ब्याज के रूप में 14.38 करोड़ रुपए की राशि और सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया निधि से ऋण की वापसी-अदायगी की 267.44 करोड़ रुपए की राशि शामिल है। इसके साथ सामान्य राजस्व से लिए गए सभी ऋणों को वापस-अदा किया माना जाएगा।

Withdrawals from the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.426.82 crores, comprising Rs.145.00 crores for Works chargeable to the Fund, Rs. 14.38 crores of interest payable on the outstanding loan under the Fund and Rs.267.44 crores repayment of loan to the Fund outstanding to General Revenues. With this all the outstanding loans from General Revenue will stand repaid.

(ङ) रेलवे दुर्घटना, क्षतिपूर्ति, सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि: यह निधि रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं, कुछ सुरक्षा कार्यों और यात्री सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत यात्रियों के क्षतिपूर्ति व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए पहली अप्रैल 1974 को स्थापित की गई थी । 1991-92 में निधि में, यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार से 69.00 करोड़ रुपए और शेष धनराशियों पर ब्याज के रूप में 3.06 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है जबकि निधि से 80.66 करोड़ रुपए की निकासियों के अनुमान है । 1991-92 के लिए निधि में कुल मिलाकर अनुमानतः 73.22 करोड़ रुपए जमा होंगे, जिसमें से यात्री यातायात पर लगे अधिभार के समायोजन से 71 करोड़ रुपए और ब्याज के रूप में 2.22 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे । निधि से निकाली जाने वाली राशियां 91.24 करोड़ रुपए की है ।

(e) Railway Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund: was set up from 1st April, 1974 to meet expenditure on compensation payable to passengers involved in railway accidents and on certain safety works and passenger amenities. Credits to the Fund in 1991-92 are estimated at Rs.69.00 crores from surcharge on passenger traffic and Rs.3.06 crores as interest on balances while withdrawals were placed at Rs. 80.66 crores. The credits for 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.73.22 crores of which Rs.71 crores will be by adjustment of the element of surcharge in passenger earnings and Rs.2.22 crores as interest. Withdrawals from the Fund are placed at Rs.91.24 crores.

(vii) दूर संचार प्रारक्षित निधि *(vii) **Telecommunication Reserve Funds***

(करोड़ रुपए) (In Crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
दूर-संचार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	**Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	34.32	32.22	34.74
नामे	*Debits*	30.00	28.00	30.00
निवल	Net	4.32	4.22	4.74
पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	**Capital Reserve Fund**			
जमा	*Credits*	1498.58	1587.00	2163.94
नामे	*Debits*	1456.90	1477.00	2110.00
निवल	Net	41.68	110.00	53.94
जोड़	**Total**	**46.00**	**114.22**	**58.68**

(क) दूर-संचार-राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि : विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणाम में से, अधिशेष के एक हिस्से को, यदि कोई हो, इस निधि में अंतरित कर दिया है । यदि विभाग सामान्य राजस्व के लिए देय लाभांश की अदायगी, चालू राजस्व में से न कर सके तो इस अदायगी को पूरा करने के लिए निधि में से इसी रकम की निकासी कर ली जाती है । विभाग के कार्यचालन के परिणामों में होने वाले घाटों को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए भी इस निधि में से निकासी की जाती है । दिनांक 1.4.1990 से टैलीमेटिक्स विकास केन्द्र को दिये जाने वाले सहायता अनुदान को भी इसी निधि से पूरा किया जाता है ।

(a) Telecom.Revenue Reserve Fund: A part of the surplus, if any, in the working results of the Department is transferred to this Fund which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Effective from 1.4.1990, the grant assistance provided to Centre for Development of Telematics is also met from this Fund.

निधि में, वर्ष 1991-92 में, ब्याज की 4.22 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 32.22 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान था । वर्ष 1992-93 में ब्याज की 4.74 करोड़ रुपए की राशि सहित 34.74 करोड़ रुपए की राशि जमा होने का अनुमान है ।

The credits to the Fund in 1991-92 are estimated at Rs.32.22 crores including Rs.4.22 crores as interest. During 1992-93, credits to the Fund are estimated at Rs.34.74 crores including Rs.4.74 crores as interest.

1992-93 में इस निधि में से निकाले जाने वाली की अनुमानित धनराशियां पिछले वर्ष की ही तरह केवल सी. डोट. को सहायता अनुदान प्रदान करने के लिए ही है।

Withdrawals from the Fund in1992-93, as in the preceding year, are entirely intended for providing grant assistance to C-DOT.

(ख) दूर-संचार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि: इस निधि का वित्तपोषण दूरसंचार विभाग के चालू अधिशेष के हिस्से का अंतरण करके किया जाता है तथा इस निधि से इस विभाग के पूंजीगत लेखे में आयोजनागत व्यय (सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त बजट समर्थन के अतिरिक्त)।

(b) Telecom. Capital Reserve Fund: The Fund is fed by transfer of a part of the current surplus of the Department of Telecommunications, as may be available, for meeting the Plan expenditure of the Department on Capital account (in addition to the budgetary support from the General Revenues).

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान इस निधि को 1587.45 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाने का अनुमान है, जिनमें सामान्य राजस्व से 45 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज राशि भी सम्मिलित है । वर्ष 1991-92 में इस निधि में से 1477 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी किये जाने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1992-93 में इस निधि को 2163.94 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाने का अनुमान है जिसमें सामान्य राजस्व से 53.94 करोड़ रुपए की ब्याज राशि भी शामिल है। वर्ष 1992-93 में इस निधि में से 2110 करोड़ रुपए की निकासी किए जाने का अनुमान है जो दूर संचार विभाग के पूंजी परिव्यय (2104 करोड़ रुपए) को पूरा करने और विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त आयात के भाग को महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लि. को ऋण के रूप में अन्तरण करने के लिए है।

Credits to the Fund in 1991-92 are estimated at Rs.1587 crores, including interest of Rs.45 crores from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the Fund in 1991-92 estimated at Rs.1477 crores. Credits to the Fund in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.2163.94 crores including interest of Rs.53.94 crores from General Revenues. Withdrawals from the fund in 1992-93 estimated at Rs.2110 crores are intended to meet the capital outlay of DOT (Rs.2104 crores) and for transfer of portion of foreign aided imports as loan to MTNL (Rs. 6 crores).

(viii) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थान

*(viii) **International Financial Institutions***

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में भारत के अभिदान/अंशदान के लिए जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियों तथा (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ हुए कतिपय लेनदेन, जिनमें विशेष आहरण अधिकारों का उपयोग किया गया है, संबंधी अनुमान इस प्रकार है :

The estimates relating to (a) special securities issued towards India's subscriptions/contribution to International Financial Institutions and (b) certain transactions involving use of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) with the I.M.F. are :

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

		बजट Budget 1991-92			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
		प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net	प्राप्तियां Receipts	भुगतान Discharges	निवल Net
1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	1. International Monetary Fund	3410.03	0.05	*3409.98*	1805.03	...	*1805.03*	7567.30	0.05	*7567.25*
2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक	2. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	93.38	28.33	*65.05*	55.56	30.00	*25.56*	16.52	40.00	*-23.48*
3. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ	3. International Development Assocation	0.00	0.60	*-0.60*	0.76	0.60	*0.16*	0.76	0.60	*0.16*
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	4. International Fund for Agricultural Development	4.83	2.31	*2.52*	7.28	2.00	*5.28*	6.91	1.70	*5.21*
5. एशियाई विकास बैंक	5. Asian Development Bank	...	0.40	*-0.40*	...	0.07	*-0.07*	...	0.07	*-0.07*
6. अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक	6. African Development Fund and African Development Bank	7.63	5.53	*2.10*	8.35	5.36	*2.99*	9.67	9.82	*-0.15*
जोड़	**Total:**	**3515.87**	**37.22**	***3478.65***	**1876.98**	**38.03**	***1838.95***	**7601.16**	**52.24**	***7548.92***
एस.डी.आर	***S.D.Rs***	1323.86	1088.66	*235.20*	1795.72	1238.25	*557.47*	1252.34	1218.74	*33.60*

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष : कोष के करार-पत्र के "मूल्य अनुरक्षण" (एम.ओ.वी.) उपबंधों के अन्तर्गत सदस्यों द्वारा सामान्य संसाधन खाते में धारित मुद्राओं के मूल्य को विशेष आहरण अधिकार (एस.डी.आर.) के रुप में बनाए रखना जरूरी है और इस उपबन्ध के अनुसार कोष में किसी सदस्य की मुद्रा की धारिता में उस समय समायोजन किया जाता है जब किसी प्रचालन में उस मुद्रा का प्रयोग हो या कोष तथा दूसरे सदस्य के बीच लेन-देन से या जब कोष ऐसा करने का निर्णय करे या सदस्य ऐसा करने का अनुरोध करे । 30 अप्रैल, 1991 के अनुसार भारतीय मुद्रा की धारिताओं के कोष द्वारा मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप अपरक्राम्य और गैर-ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को जारी करके कोष को 1805.03 करोड़ रुपए की राशि अदा की गई है। इस मद में अगले वर्ष 4600 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

जून, 1990 में नौवीं कोटा समीक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप, भारत का कोटा भाग एस.डी.आर 2207.7 मिलियन से बढ़कर एस.डी.आर.3055.5 मिलियन हो गया है । भारत सरकार ने इस संशोधन को स्वीकार किया है। इस एस. डी. आर. 847.8 मिलियन की वृद्धि को जनवरी-फरवरी, 1992 तक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को अदा करने का अनुमान लगाया गया था। अब यह अनुमान है कि यह कोटा समीक्षा मार्च, 1992 के बाद प्रभावी होगी और भुगतान रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में वर्ष 1992-93 में किया जाएगा।

विशेष आहरण अधिकार: भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के एस.डी.आर. विभाग का भागीदार है । 1981 से भारत को आबंटित निवल संचित एस.डी.आर. 681.2 लाख बने रहे क्योंकि एस.डी.आर. का नया आबंटन नहीं किया गया । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग प्रभारों की अदायगी और पुनः क्रय संबंधी देनदारियों को पूरा करने के लिए कर सकता है । भारत अपने एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग अतिरिक्त अंशदान की अदायगी के लिये भी कर सकता है ।

कोष प्रत्येक धारक को उसके द्वारा धारित एस.डी.आर. पर ब्याज की अदायगी करता है और प्रत्येक भागीदार के निवल संचित आबंटन पर उसी दर से प्रभार लगाता है । कोष सभी भागीदारों के निवल संचित आबंटनों पर उनके एस.डी.आर. खाते के प्रशासन के संबंध में निर्धारण प्रभार भी लगाता है । प्रत्येक वर्ष के फरवरी, मई, अगस्त और नवम्बर के आरम्भ में निवल ब्याज अथवा निवल प्रभारों को व्यक्तिगत धारक खाते को जमा करके अथवा नामे डाल कर तय किया जाता है ।

1991-92 के दौरान विस्तारित निधि सुविधा के अन्तर्गत भारत ने 30.4.1984 तक 3900 मिलियन एस.डी.आर. का उपयोग करके 1048 करोड़ रुपए के बराबर की राशि की पुनः खरीद की है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए 1992-93 के बजट में 760.29 करोड़ रुपए की राशि के बराबर एस.डी.आर. की राशि के प्रयोग किए जाने का अनुमान है।

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Under the 'Maintenance of Value' provision of the Fund's Article of Agreement, the value of the currencies of members held in the General Resources Account is required to be maintained in terms of the Special Drawing Rights and an adjustment in the Fund's holdings of a member's currency pursuant to this provision is made on the occasion of the use of that currency in a operation or transaction between the Fund and another member and at such other times as the Fund may decide or the member may request. As a result of valuation of the Fund's holding of Indian currency as on April 30, 1991, an amount of Rs.1805.03 crores has been paid to the Fund by issue of non-negotiable and non-interest bearing rupee securities. Next year's estimates on this account are placed at Rs.4600 crores.

As a result of ninth quota review in June 1990 India's quota share has been revised from SDR 2207.7 million to SDR 3055.5 million. Government of India has accepted this revision. This increase of SDR 847.8 million was earlier envisaged to be payable to the IMF by January - February 1992. It is now anticipated that this quota review will become effective after March 1992 and the payment would be made in 1992-93 in the form of rupee securities.

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): India is a participant in the Special Drawing Rights Department of the IMF. Since 1981 the net cumulative allocations of SDR to India remained at SDR 681.2 million as there was no fresh allocation of SDRs. The SDRs are used in transactions such as payment of charges and discharge of repurchase obligations including for payment of additional subscription.

The Fund pays interest to each holder on its holding of Special Drawing Rights and levies charges at the same rate on each participant's net cumulative allocation. It also levies assessment charges in regard to administration of the SDR account, for all participants on their net cumulative allocations. The net interest or net charges are settled by crediting or by debiting individual holding account at the beginning of February, May, August and November of each year.

During 1991-92India would repurchase an amount of Rs.908.48 crores by using SDRs on account of the drawing of SDR 3900 million made upto 30.4.1984 under the Extended Fund Facility. Budget for 1992-93 assumes use of SDRs for an amount equal to Rs.639.30 crores for this purpose.

खरीदारी तथा पुनः खरीदारी संबंधी लेनदेनों को लोक खाते में "विशेष निकासी अधिकार" नामक शीर्षक में नामे/जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है। विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जो अदायगियां की जाती है उनको इस शीर्ष के अंतर्गत प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर जमा करके सम्बद्ध व्यय शीर्षों में नामे डाल दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार से विशेष निकासी अधिकारों के रूप में जो धनराशियां वसूल की जाती है उनको भी सम्बंद्ध प्राप्ति शीर्षों में जमा के रूप में दिखा दिया जाता है और इस शीर्ष में उनको प्रत्यावस्थित आधार पर नामे डाल दिया जाता है । विशेष निकासी अधिकार नामक शीर्ष में संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में कुल जमा की गई राशि 1795.72 करोड़ रुपए की है और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में यह राशि 1252.34 करोड़ रुपए की है । संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में कुल मिलाकर नामे डाली गई राशि 1238.35 करोड़ रुपए है और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में यह राशि 1218.74 करोड़ रुपए की है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक (आई.बी.आर.डी.) : बजट अनुमान 1991-92 में (i) 1988 की सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के अधीन आवंटित 6552 शेयरों की तीसरी किस्त के भुगतान के लिए (45.05 करोड़ रुपए), (ii) मूल्य संबंधी दायित्वों के अनुरक्षण के लिए (51.50 करोड़ रुपए) और (iii) नवगठित विश्व पर्यावरण न्यास निधि में भारत के अंशदान की पहली किस्त के भुगतान के लिए (1.33 करोड़ रुपए) कुल 97.88 करोड़ रुपए की राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसमें से, 93.38 करोड़ रुपए की राशि को अपरक्राम्य गैर ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों में भुगतान करने का अनुमान था। इसकी तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में 55.56 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई थी, जो पूर्णतः सामान्य पूंजी वृद्धि के लिए है। अगले वर्ष 16.52 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था मूल्य भुगतान संबंधी अनुरक्षण के लिए है।

आई.बी.आर.डी. द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नगदीकरण के लिए संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में की गई 30 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की तुलना में बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में 40 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई.डी.ए.) : संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में आई.डी.ए.-9 अभिदानों की तीसरी किस्त के वास्ते प्रत्येक के लिए 0.76 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिसे अपरक्राम्य और ब्याजू रुपया प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में किया जाएगा। संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान, 1992-93 में आई.डी.ए. द्वारा प्रत्येक के लिए 60 लाख रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए व्यवस्था है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि: भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का एक विशिष्ट अभिकरण है, मूल सदस्यों में से एक है । भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों के तीसरे पुनर्भरण के संबंध में 8 मिलियन डालर का अंशदान करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है । यह अंशदान तीन किस्तों में देय है; अदायगियां अपरक्राम्य, निर्ब्याज रुपया प्रतिभूतियां जारी करके की जाती है । वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए दूसरी किश्त की अदायगी के लिए बढ़ाई गई रुपए प्रतिभूति की राशि 7.28 करोड़ रुपए है। वर्ष 1992-93 में तीसरी किस्त की अदायगी के लिए राशि 6.92 करोड़ रुपए है।

बजट अनुमान 1992-93 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियों के नकदीकरण के लिए सं.अ. 1991-92 में 2 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1.70 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है।

एशियाई विकास बैंक: एशियाई विकास बैंक रुपया प्रतिभूतियों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास रखता है, जिनको वह समय-समय पर भारत में रुपयों में किए गए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए भुनाया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार भुनाये जाने के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 और 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में 7 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है जबकि 1991-92 के बजट अनुमानों में 40 लाख रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक: की स्थापना इस मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी जिससे नरम शर्तों पर वित्तीय सहायता देकर इस क्षेत्र का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से और विकास किया जा सके ।

Purchase and repurchase transactions are debited/credited to the head "Special Drawing Rights" in the Public Account. Payments made to the IMF in the form of SDR's are debited to the relevant expenditure heads by contra credit to this head. Similarly, receipts realised in the form of SDR's are credited to the relevant receipt heads by contra debit to this head. The total credits to the head Special Drawing Rights amount to Rs.1795.72 crores in the Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Rs.1252.34 crores in Budget Estimate 1992-93. The total debits amount to Rs.1238.35 crores in R.E. 1991-92 and Rs.1218.74 crores in B.E. 1992-93.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) : In Budget Estimate 1991-92 a total sum of Rs.97.88 crores was provided for (i) payment of the third instalment of 6552 shares allotted under 1988 general capital increase (Rs.45.05 crores), (ii) maintenance of value obligations (Rs.51.50 crores) and (iii) payment towards first instalment of India's contribution to the newly constituted Global Environment Trust Fund (Rs.1.33 crores). Out of this, Rs.93.38 crores were estimated to be payable in non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. As against it the Revised Estimate 1991-92 is placed at Rs.55.56 crores which is entirely towards general capital increase. The provision of Rs.16.52 crores next year is for maintenance of value payment.

Budget Estimate 1992-93 includes a provision of Rs.40 crores as against Rs.30 crores in RE 1991-92 towards encashment of securities by IBRD.

International Development Association (IDA) : A provision of Rs.0.76 crore each has been made for the third instalment of IDA - 9 subscription in RE 1991-92 and BE 1992-93, which will be made in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Budget Estimate 1992-93 provide for encashment of securities worth Rs.60 lakh~ each by IDA.

International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD): India is one of the original members of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a specialised agency of the United Nations. India has agreed to a contribution of $ 8 million towards Third Replenishment of resources of IFAD. The contribution is payable in three instalments; payments are made by issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities. The securities issued for the second instalment of the payment in 1991-92 amounted to Rs.7.28 crores. For the third instalment payable in 1992-93, the estimates are placed at Rs.6.92 crores.

Budget Estimate 1992-93 includes a provision of Rs. 1.70 crores as against Rs.2 crores in RE 1991-92 towards encashment of securities by IFAD.

Asian Development Bank (ADB): The Asian Development Bank keeps Rupee securities with the Reserve Bank of India which can be encashed by it to meet its rupee expenditure in India from time to time. A provision of Rs.7 lakhs for such encashment has been made in the Revised Estimate 1991-92 as well as in BE 1992-93 against Rs.40 lakhs provided in BE 1991-92.

African Development Fund (AFDF) and African Development Bank (AFDB): have been set up with the main objective of furthering the economic and social development of the region by providing financial assistance on

अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ घनिष्ठ आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत इस निधि में और इस बैंक दोनों ही में शामिल हो गया है।

अफ्रीकी विकास निधि और अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक के सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को इन संगठनों की पूंजी पुनर्भरण. संबंधी वचनबद्धताओं में अपने हिस्से की अदायगी करनी है। तदनुसार 1991-92 में अफ्रीकी विकास निधि को 8.35 करोड़ रुपए अपरक्राम्य, गैर ब्याजू रुपया - प्रतिभूतियों के रूप में अदा किया गया है। 1992-93 में 9.67 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार अदायगी की जानी है। अफ्रीकी विकास निधि द्वारा प्रतिभूतियो के भुनाए जाने के कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में 5.36 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1992-93 में 9.82 करोड़ रुपए की प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाए जाने का अनुमान है।

(ix) अन्य मदें :

इन अनुमानों में, औद्योगिक और कोयला खान श्रमिकों के लिये परिवार पेंशन और जीवन बीमा निधि की जमा धनराशियों के साथ-साथ, डाक बीमा और जीवन वार्षिकी निधि तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी सामूहिक बीमा निधियां और संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में तेल समन्वय समिति की 971.87 करोड़ रुपए की जमा राशि और भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट की 750 करोड़ रुपए की जमा राशि की वापसी-अदायगी आदि शामिल है।

soft terms. India has joined both the Fund and the Bank in order to develop closer economic co-operation with the African countries.

As a member of AFDF and AFDB India is to pay its share of commitments to the capital replenishments of these organisations. Accordingly, Rs.8.35 crores have been paid in 1991-92 to the AFDF in the form of non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities. A sum of Rs. 9.67 crores is similarly payable in 1992-93. On the basis of AFDF's encashment schedule, encashment of securities is estimated to be Rs.9.82 crores in 1992-93 against Rs.5.36 crores in Revised Estimate 1991-92.

(ix) Other Items:

The estimates include, besides accretions under the Family Pension cum Life Assurance Fund for industrial and coal mines workers, Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund and Central Government Employees Group Insurance Funds, etc. RE 1991-92 includes repayment of Rs.971.87 crores of deposits of Oil Coordination Committee and Rs.750 crores of deposits of Unit Trust of India.

अनुबन्ध
ANNEXURES

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 1

सीमा शुल्क से प्राप्त राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं.	बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No.	Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91*	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1		2		3	4	5	6
I.	आयात	I.	IMPORTS				
1.	फल, सूखे और ताजे	1.	Fruits, dried & Fresh	93.24	128.23	95.00	103.58
2.	काफी, चाय, मेट और गर्म मसाले	2.	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	25.46	31.05	25.00	28.16
3.	पशु अथवा वनस्पति वसा और तेल, उनके भोज्य पदार्थ, तैयार खाद्य वसा पशु अथवा वनस्पति मोम	3.	Animal or vegetable fats & Oils & their cleavage products, prepared edible fats, animal or veg. waxes	428.50	565.39	110.00	113.00
4.	पेय पदार्थ, स्प्रिट और सिरका	4.	Beverages, Spirits and vinegar	16.52	23.21	20.00	25.48
5.	खनिज पदार्थ	5.	Mineral substances	205.69	279.95	225.00	233.80
6.	अयस्क, स्लेग और एश	6.	Ores, slag & ash	83.28	114.42	170.00	192.63
7.	पैट्रोलियम तेल, बिटुमन्स निर्मित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल और कच्चा तेल	7.	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	3145.46	3390.00	3492.45	4024.50
8.	पैट्रोलियम तेल और कच्चे तेल से भिन्न बिटुमन्स मिश्रित खनिजों से प्राप्त तेल	8.	Petroleum oils & oils obtained from bituminous minerals other than crude	554.78	616.81	600.20	740.00
9.	अन्य खनिज ईंधन, तेल, वैक्स और बिटुमन्स पदार्थ	9.	Other mineral fuels, oils, waxes and bituminous substances	364.89	472.35	330.00	381.36
10.	इनआर्गेनिक रसायन	10.	Inorganic chemicals	261.12	343.79	400.00	470.82
11.	आर्गेनिक रसायन	11.	Organic chemicals	1467.25	1837.03	1450.00	1835.85
12.	औषधीय उत्पाद	12.	Pharmaceutical products	13.27	17.28	12.45	16.04
13.	डाइज, कलर्स, पेंट्स और वार्निश	13.	Dyes, Colours, Paints and Varnishes	164.33	211.12	170.00	202.44
14.	वाष्पी तेल, रेजीनौयड्ज और टायलेट प्रिपेरेशंस	14.	Essential Oils, resinoids & toilet preparations	31.72	39.80	28.00	37.69
15.	साबुन, आर्गेनिक सर्फेस एक्टिव एजेंट्स और कृत्रिम वैक्स	15.	Soap, organic surface active agents and artificial waxes	78.63	98.88	90.00	108.28
16.	फोटोग्राफिक एंड सिनेमाटोग्राफिक सामग्रियां	16.	Photographic & cinematographic goods	240.58	333.75	270.00	321.59
17.	विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	17.	Misc. Chemical products	328.82	436.24	325.00	338.98
18.	प्लास्टिक्स और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं	18.	Plastics & articles thereof	1332.25	1777.27	1800.00	2146.12
19.	रबड़ और रबड़ की वस्तुएं	19.	Rubber & articles thereof	290.27	373.73	300.00	310.66
20.	लुगदी, कागज, कागज बोर्ड और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	20.	Pulp, paper, paper-board and articles thereof	217.31	240.45	225.00	232.88
21.	रेशम	21.	Silk	15.74	20.74	13.00	12.84
22.	ऊन तथा अन्य पशुओं के बाल	22.	Wool & other animal hair	41.30	51.84	65.00	75.37
23.	मानव निर्मित फिलेमेंट	23.	Man-made filaments	349.66	438.18	125.00	127.30
24.	मानव निर्मित रेशे के धागे	24.	Man-made staple fibres	46.48	63.20	38.00	47.10
25.	पत्थर, प्लास्टर, सीमेंट, एसबेस्टेस, अभ्रक या उससे मिलते-जुलते खनिजों की वस्तुएं	25.	Articles of stone, plaster cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	40.96	55.60	35.00	37.69
26.	सिरेमिक उत्पाद	26.	Ceramic products	48.70	70.12	80.00	84.79
27.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	27.	Glass & glassware	72.22	91.83	70.00	75.32
28.	लोहा और इस्पात के प्राथमिक पदार्थ	28.	Primary materials of Iron and steel	538.19	727.48	400.00	569.33
29.	लोहा तथा अलौह इस्पात	29.	Iron & non-alloy steel	808.09	962.10	1020.00	1035.75
30.	स्टेनलैस स्टील	30.	Stainless steel	136.32	183.47	150.00	184.33
31.	अन्य मिश्र धातु इस्पात, होलो ड्रिल बार्स और रौड्स	31.	Other alloy steel, hollow drill bars and rods	298.68	400.88	350.00	376.66
32.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	32.	Articles of Iron & steel	364.44	486.95	550.00	564.98
33.	तांबा	33.	Copper	504.89	655.36	410.00	637.04
34.	निकल	34.	Nickel	83.99	103.68	110.00	113.00
35.	एल्यूमीनियम	35.	Aluminium	48.10	69.12	40.00	42.28
36.	सीसा	36.	Lead	39.31	51.84	32.00	14.15
37.	जिंक	37.	Zinc	136.57	160.95	100.00	65.95
38.	टिन	38.	Tin	28.24	39.50	25.00	37.69
39.	अन्य आधारभूत धातु	39.	Other base metals	56.55	75.72	65.00	70.63
40.	आधारभूत धातुओं के उपकरण, उपस्कर तथा अन्य विविध वस्तुएं	40.	Tools, implements & other misc.articles of base metals	110.46	149.59	120.00	141.09
41.	मशीनरी, जिसमें मशीनी पुर्जे और उनके भाग तथा सहायक पुर्जे और बाल अथवा रोलर बिअरिंग शामिल नही है	41.	Machinery excluding machine tools & their parts and accessories & ball or roller bearings	1945.06	2321.43	2150.00	1952.42
42.	मशीन उपकरण पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	42.	Machine tools; parts and accessories	209.02	258.42	260.00	284.99
43.	बाल या रोलर बियरिंग	43.	Ball or roller bearings	231.59	299.32	250.00	308.74
44.	इलैक्ट्रीकल मशीनरी	44.	Electrical Machinery	1589.45	2131.07	1600.00	1614.58
45.	रेलवे लोकोमोटिव और सामान	45.	Railway locomotives and materials	165.00	230.06	250.00	283.65
46.	मोटर गाड़ियां और उसके पुर्जे	46.	Motor vehicles and parts thereof	351.75	457.73	320.00	423.71
47.	हवाई जहाज और जलयान	47.	Aircrafts and vessels	172.14	287.83	120.00	141.28
48.	आप्टिकल, फोटोग्राफिक, सिनेमाटोग्राफिक, मैयरिंग, मेडिकल तथा सर्जीकल इन्स्ट्रूमेन्टस	48.	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, medical and surgical instruments	381.38	489.32	400.00	490.36

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं. बजट-शीर्ष	Sl. No. Budget-head	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91*	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
49. दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	49. Clocks & watches and parts thereof	53.40	75.04	50.00	66.17
50. परियोजना आयात	50. Project imports	1291.32	1729.57	2100.00	2070.81
51. सामान	51. Baggage	619.15	873.50	524.55	767.03
52. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	52. All other articles	840.58	1161.91	800.00	1008.11
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Import Duties(Gross)**	**20962.10**	**26504.10**	**22760.65**	**25589.00**
वापसी	Refunds	131.91	186.25	105.00	130.00
प्रति-अदायगी	Drawbacks	522.12	757.00	800.00	925.00
जोड़-आयात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Import Duties (Net)**	**20308.07**	**25560.85**	**21855.65**	**24534.00**
II. निर्यात	**II EXPORTS**				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	..	..	..	..
2. अभ्रक	2. Mica.	..	..	..	..
3. खालें, चर्म और चमड़ा	3. Hides, skins & leathers	0.11	0.15	..	..
4. काली मिर्च	4. Black pepper	..	..	..	..
5. अन्य सभी वस्तुएं	5. All other articles	0.90	..	0.50	142.70
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Export Duties(Gross)**	**1.01**	**0.15**	**0.50**	**142.70**
वापसी	Refunds	0.08	0.05	0.15	0.20
जोड़-निर्यात शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Export Duties (Net)**	**0.93**	**0.10**	**0.35**	**142.50**
III. निर्यातों पर उपकर	**III CESSES ON EXPORTS**				
1. काफी	1. Coffee	2.11	2.80	2.45	3.00
2. नारियल रेशे	2. Coir	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.09
3. लाख	3. Lac	0.01	0.01	..	..
4. अभ्रक	4. Mica	1.12	1.45	1.80	2.25
5. तम्बाकू (अविनिर्मित)	5. Tobacco (unmanufactured)	1.31	1.65	3.50	4.35
6. खली और चारा	6. Oil cakes & meal	0.47	0.60	0.50	0.65
7. समुद्री उत्पाद	7. Marine products	5.76	7.60	8.50	10.60
8. काजू की गिरी	8. Cashew kernals	2.75	3.80	4.00	5.00
9. काली मिर्च	9. Black pepper	0.65	0.90	0.40	0.50
10. इलायची अधिनियम 1965	10. Cardamom Act 1965	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.06
11. इलायची (ए.पी.उपकर)	11. Cardamom (A.P. Cess)	0.06	0.10	0.40	0.50
12. अन्य कृषि उत्पाद	12. Other agricultural produce	5.67	7.00	8.70	10.85
13. खनिज लोहा	13. Iron Ore	2.58	3.25	3.00	3.75
14. पशु चारा	14. Animal feed	1.46	1.75	1.60	2.00
15. हल्दी	15. Turmeric	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.40
16. पिसी हल्दी	16. Turmeric powder	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.10
17. अन्य वस्तुएं	17. Other articles	10.77	14.00	9.00	11.30
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (सकल)	**Total Export Cess Duties (Gross)**	**35.10**	**45.61**	**44.35**	**55.40**
वापसी	Refunds	0.22	0.30	0.35	0.40
जोड़-निर्यात उपकर शुल्क (निवल)	**Total Export Cess Duties (Net)**	**34.88**	**45.31**	**44.00**	**55.00**
IV. अन्य प्राप्तियां (सकल)	**IV Other Receipts (Gross)**	**227.56**	**297.15**	**245.00**	**300.00**
वापसी	Refunds	3.74	4.00	5.00	4.85
अन्य प्राप्तियां (निवल)	Other Receipts (Net)	223.82	293.15	240.00	295.15
V. जब्त सोने और चांदी की बिक्री	**V Sale of Confiscated Gold and Silver**	**..**	**@**	**755.00**	**185.00**
जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (सकल)	**Total Customs Revenue (Gross)**	**21225.77**	**26847.01**	**23805.50**	**26272.10**
जोड़ वापसी	**Total Refunds**	**135.95**	**190.60**	**110.50**	**135.45**
जोड़ प्रति अदायगी	**Total Drawbacks**	**522.12**	**757.00**	**800.00**	**925.00**
जोड़-सीमा शुल्क राजस्व (निवल)	**Total Customs Revenue (Net)**	**20567.70**	**25899.41**	**22895.00**	**25211.65**

* *विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार*

* *As per Departmental records.*

@ *कर-भिन्न राजस्व-राजकोषीय सेवाएं-अन्य राजकोषीय सेवाओं के अधीन 334 करोड़ रुपए शामिल हैं ।*

@ *Rs.334 Crores included under 'Non-Tax Revenue-Fiscal Services-Other Fiscal Services'.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 2

संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों से प्राप्त होने वाले राजस्व का वस्तुओं के अनुसार ब्यौरा
COMMODITY-WISE DETAILS OF REVENUE FROM UNION EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष / उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head / Excisable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1991-92	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93
I. बुनियादी और विशेष उत्पाद शुल्क	I. BASIC AND SPECIAL DUTIES OF EXCISE				
1. मांस और खाद्य मांसावशिष्ट	1. Meat and edible meat offal	..	..	..	..
2. मछली और केकड़े, मोलस्क तथा अन्य मेरु रहित जलचर	2. Fish and crusta-ceans, molluscs and other acquatic invertebrates	0.11	..	..	..
3. डेयरी उत्पाद, पशुजन्य खाद्य उत्पाद, एन. ई. एस.	3. Dairy produce; edible products of animal origin, N.E.S.	26.97	13.39	9.00	..
4. पशुजन्य उत्पाद एन. ई. एस.	4. Products of animal origin, N.E.S.	..	..	..	
5. खाद्य सब्जियां तथा कंदमूल	5. Edible vegetables and roots and tubers	0.09	0.14	0.06	..
6. खाद्य फल तथा गरी, तुर्श फलों और तरबूजों की छीलन	6. Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	0.08	..	..	..
7. कहवा	7. Coffee	3.06	2.40	3.20	3.40
8. अवशिष्ट चाय सहित चाय	8. Tea including tea waste	76.29	82.00	80.00	86.00
9. मसाले और अन्य मदें, यदि कोई अध्याय 9 में हों	9. Spices and other items; if any, under Chapter 9	0.09	..	..	..
10. पेषण उद्योग के उत्पाद, माल्ट, स्टार्च, इनुलिन तथा गेहूं ग्लूटन	10. Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluton	15.64	6.66	7.70	..
11. लाख, गोंद, रेजिन तथा अन्य वनस्पतिक रस और निर्यास	11. Lac; gums; resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	0.42	0.38	0.15	0.19
12. वनस्पति बत्तियारी सामग्री, वनस्पति उत्पाद, एन. ई. एस.	12. Vegetable Plaiting materials; vegetable products, N.E.S.	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.78
13. संसाधित वनस्पति तेल	13. Processed fixed vegetable oils	11.69	9.78	4.00	..
14. वनस्पति वसा और तेल अंशतः अथवा पूर्णतः उद्जनित	14. Vegetable fats and oils, partly or wholly hydrogenated	49.46	85.00	60.00	70.00
15. अध्याय 15 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	15. All others falling under Chapter 15	13.41	15.18	13.50	15.68
16. मांस, मछली, केकड़े, मौलस्क अथवा अन्य मेरु रहित जलचरों के मांस से बने पदार्थ	16. Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	0.61	0.87	0.20	..
17. गन्ने या चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और ठोस रूप में शुद्ध रासायनिक सकरोज	17. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	216.10	273.96	273.96	330.48
18. चीनी शोधन के फलस्वरूप प्राप्त सीरा	18. Molasses, resulting from the extra-ction of refining of sugar	57.98	84.82	70.00	83.64
19. अध्याय 17 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	19. All others falling under Chapter 17	25.56	27.11	30.00	34.50
20. कोको और कोको से बने पदार्थ	20. Cocoa and cocoa preparations	16.54	18.98	22.00	50.39
21. अनाज से बने पदार्थ, आटा, दुग्ध स्टार्च; पेस्टरी और अन्य उत्पाद	21. Preparations of cereals, flour, starch of milk; pastry cooks products	74.05	80.79	88.00	104.55
22. वनस्पति, फल, गिरी अथवा अन्य पौधजन्य उत्पाद	22. Preparation of vegetables fruits; nuts, or other parts of plants	5.50	3.00	4.50	..
23. विविध खाद्य पदार्थ	23. Miscellaneous edible preparations	80.01	67.33	80.00	91.90
24. प्राकृतिक अथवा कृत्रिम खनिज जल तथा वातित जल	24. Natural or artifical Mineral waters and aerated waters	107.53	102.09	140.00	167.22
25. अध्याय 22 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	25. All others falling under Chapter 22	2.30	1.47	3.80	4.60
26. खाद्य उद्योगों के अवशिष्ट पदार्थ, तैयार पशु चारा	26. Residues and wastes from the food industries, prepared animal fodder	..	..	..	..
27. तम्बाकू अथवा तम्बाकू के स्थानापन्न पदार्थ से बने सिगरेट तथा सिगारिल्स	27. Cigarettes and Cigarilles of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	1424.50	1790.03	1644.84	2088.09
28. बीड़ियां	28. Biris	122.68	147.24	150.41	165.28
29. खाने का तम्बाकू जिसमें कड़ा मसाला और किमाम आदि शामिल है	29. Chewing Tabacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc.	55.05	58.79	60.04	68.40
30. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	30. All others falling under Chapter 24	16.40	20.01	20.38	23.88
31. सीमेंट क्लिंकर्स, सभी प्रकार का सीमेंट	31. Cement Clinkers, Cement all sorts	1085.86	1208.73	1300.00	1856.73
32. अध्याय 25 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	32. All others falling under Chapter 25	21.69	24.86	22.00	25.93
33. अयस्क, धातुमल और राख	33. Ores, slag and ash	4.74	..	6.00	7.32
34. मोटर स्प्रिट	34. Motor Sprit	1202.25	1411.09	1350.00	1450.00
35. मिट्टी का तेल	35. Kerosene	255.24	282.40	250.00	260.00
36. आर. डी. तेल	36. R.D. Oil	692.69	805.93	730.00	750.00
37. डीजल तेल, एन. ई. एस.	37. Diesel Oil, N.E.S.	34.86	42.50	32.75	34.50
38. भट्टी का तेल	38. Furnace Oil	49.46	49.88	55.00	60.00
39. पैट्रोलियम गैस और अन्य गैसयुक्त हाइड्रोकार्बन्स	39. Petroleum Gases and other gasseous Hydrocarbons	66.02	75.90	74.80	82.50
40. अध्याय 27 के अन्तर्गत अन्य समस्त मदें	40. All other falling under Chapter 27	420.52	455.40	467.50	555.23
41. हाइड्रोक्लोरिक तेजाब और गंधक का तेजाब और हाईड्राइड और शोरे का तेजाब	41. Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid and hydrides thereof; nitric acid	35.19	42.34	41.80	48.30
42. कास्टिक सोडा और कास्टिक पोटाश और उसका पैरोक्साईड	42. Caustic soda and caustic Potash; Peroxides thereof	118.28	128.90	132.00	155.25

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

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43. सोडा एश	43. Soda Ash	79.27	81.32	100.00	120.75
44. अध्याय 28 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	44. All others falling under Chapter 28	233.83	268.49	297.00	368.00
45. आर्गेनिक रसायन	45. Organic Chemicals	436.76	457.60	495.00	583.25
46. भेषजीय उत्पाद	46. Pharmaceutical products	352.98	371.75	415.00	480.91
47. उर्वरक	47. Fertilizers	9.60	10.84	9.90	11.50
48. कृत्रिम आर्गेनिक रंजक पदार्थ, रंगाई साधन और कलरलेक	48. Synthetic Organic Dye Stuffs, colouring matters and colour lakes	75.49	78.48	95.00	106.95
49. रंग-रोगन और वार्निश	49. Paints and varnishes	187.02	196.21	220.00	308.41
50. अध्याय 32 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	50. All others falling under Chapter 32	9.88	11.88	12.50	14.11
51. वाष्पी तेल और रेजिनाएड; सुगंध तेल, कास्मैटिक और प्रसाधन सामग्री	51. Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparation	225.83	249.39	265.00	313.64
52. साबुन	52. Soap	152.08	156.12	175.00	209.09
53. आर्गेनिक तेल सक्रिय पदार्थ	53. Organic Surface Active Agents	128.75	147.32	180.00	271.82
54. अध्याय 34 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	54. All others falling under Chapter 34	15.41	19.78	22.00	27.60
55. एल्बुमिनिडाल सामग्री, परिष्कृत स्टार्च, ग्लूज, एनजाइम	55. Albuminidal substances, modified starches, glues, enzymes	18.54	27.11	25.00	29.07
56. माचिस	56. Matches	42.13	45.00	45.00	46.00
57. अध्याय 36 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	57. All others falling under Chapter 36	38.76	50.69	44.00	50.70
58. सिनेमा चलचित्र, अनाकृत अथवा आकृत	58. Cinematograph films, exposed or unexposed	2.85	5.42	6.00	7.32
59. अध्याय 37 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	59. All others falling under Chapter 37	13.16	15.05	18.00	20.91
60. विविध रासायनिक उत्पाद	60. Miscellaneous chemical products	144.60	149.73	190.00	219.55
61. प्लास्टिक तथा उससे बनी वस्तुएं	61. Plastics and articles thereof	488.27	517.53	650.00	832.76
62. टायर, ट्यूब और फ्लेप	62. Tyres, Tubes and flaps	803.37	919.04	870.00	1061.14
63. अध्याय 40 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	63. All others falling under Chapter 40	159.32	165.23	165.00	209.09
64. चमड़ा	64. Leather	..	..	..	..
65. चमड़े का सामान, यात्रा वस्तुएं हैन्डबैग और इसी प्रकार के डिब्बे आदि	65. Articles of leather, travel goods handbags, and similar containers etc.	26.39	37.95	30.00	34.50
66. समूरदार चमड़ियों से बनी वस्तुएं और नकली समूर	66. Manufactures of furskins and artificial fur	0.02	..	0.02	0.03
67. काष्ठ तथा काष्ठ की बनी वस्तुएं	67. Wood and articles of wood	82.40	90.00	71.50	83.64
68. कार्क तथा कार्क की वस्तुएं	68. Cork and articles of cork	0.69	0.77	0.80	0.94
69. तृण एस्पार्टो अथवा अन्य प्लेटिंग सामग्री से बनी अन्य वस्तुएं, टोकरियां और छड़ी टोकरे	69. Manufactures of straw of esparto or of other plaiting materials basketware and wocker work	0.54	0.48	0.60	0.69
70. काष्ठ की लुगदी तथा अन्य सैलुलोसिक तंतु और कागज, गत्ता कतरन	70. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic materials, waste and scrap of paper or of paper board	0.03	0.05	0.25	0.31
71. कागज और गत्ता, कागज की लुगदी की वस्तुएं और गत्ते की वस्तुएं	71. Paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp or paper or paper board	340.27	352.56	370.00	433.86
72. मुद्रित पुस्तकें, अखबार, चित्र तथा मुद्रण उद्योग के अन्य उत्पाद आदि	72. Printed books, news-papers, pictures& other products of printing industry etc.	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08
73. रेशम	73. Silk	..	..	..	..
74. ऊन, बारीक या मोटे पशुजन्य बाल	74. Wool, fine or coarse animal hair	5.14	6.99	8.40	10.14
75. कपास और सूत	75. Cotton and cotton yarn	185.39	216.86	184.80	303.60
76. अध्याय 52 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें (सूती वस्त्र)	76. All others falling under Chapter 52 (Cotton fabrics)	..	..	..	..
77. जूट के कपड़े (बिपीलीपट्टम और मेस्ता सहित) या अन्य बारीक रेशे के वस्त्र	77. Woven Fabrics of Jute (including bimplipatam jute or mesta fibres) or of other textile bast fibres	29.27	34.49	33.00	40.25
78. अध्याय 53 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	78. All other falling under Chapter 53	1.82	2.07	3.30	3.79
79. कृत्रिम फिलामेन्ट धागे और कृत्रिम एकल फिलामेन्ट एव रद्दी सहित सिलाई के धागे	79. Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste	1401.39	1898.42	1742.40	1746.02
80. हाथ से बने फिलामेन्ट यार्न के कपड़े	80. Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	..	..	..	..
81. कृत्रिम अथवा सिन्थेटिक स्टेपल फाइबर और छोटे रद्दी पदार्थ सहित	81. Artificial or Synthetic Staple Fibre & tow including waste	248.57	363.08	281.60	420.44
82. पोलियस्टर अथवा अन्य कृत्रिम यार्न युक्त स्पन यार्न	82. Spun Yarn containing Polyester or other Synthetic Yarn	66.45	76.80	96.80	174.80
83. अन्य हाथ का बना धागा	83. Other Man-made blended Yarn	56.14	86.15	70.40	84.64
84. हाथ से बने स्टेपल धागे के कपड़े	84. Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	..	..	..	..
85. वेडिंग, फेल्ट और अवुनित, विशेष यार्न, ट्वाइन, कार्डेज, रज्जु, तार और सम्बद्ध वस्तुएं	85. Wadding, felt & non wovens, special yarns, twine, cordage, ropes & cables and articles thereof	15.46	17.90	17.00	19.84

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86.	कालीन और अन्य फर्शी दरिया	86.	Carpets & other textile floor coverings	5.25	5.42	5.01	5.75
87.	विशेष बुने वस्त्र, टफटेड वस्त्र, लैस और कढ़ाई	87.	Special woeven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace,embroidery	2.06	3.05	2.72	3.20
88.	गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार वस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयोगी वस्त्र उद्योग वस्तुएं	88.	Impregnated,coated,covered or laminated textile fabrics,textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	29.25	33.93	33.55	38.33
89.	बुने अथवा क्रोशिये से बुने वस्त्र	89.	Knitted or Crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
90.	परिधान वस्तुएं तथा वस्त्र सामग्री-बुनतीदार अथवा क्रोशियाई	90.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories - knitted or crocheted	..	..	..	..
91.	परिधान तथा वस्त्र सामग्री जो बुनतीदार न हो अथवा क्रोशिये से तैयार की हुई न हो	91.	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories not knitted or crocheted	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.27
92.	अन्य तैयार वस्त्र सामग्री	92.	Other made up textile articles	59.45	59.64	60.50	69.00
93.	जूते, गेटर्स तथा इसी तरह की वस्तुएं, और इन वस्तुओं के हिस्से	93.	Footwear,gaiters & the like parts of such articles	23.29	22.08	26.40	29.90
94.	शिरस्त्राण तथा उसके हिस्से	94.	Headgear & parts thereof	0.11	..	..	..
95.	छतरियां, छोटी छतरियां, छड़ियां, आसन स्टिकें, कोड़े, राइडिंग कोर्प्स और हिस्से	95.	Umbrellas,sub-umbrellas, walking sticks, seat sticks, whips, riding corps and parts thereof	..	..	..	..
96.	कृत्रिम फूल और मनुष्य के बालों की वस्तुएं	96	Artificial flowers, articles of human hair	0.21	..	..	..
97.	एसबेस्टस-सीमेंट अथवा सेल्यूलोस फाइबर सीमेंट अथवा इसी प्रकार की सामग्री की वस्तुएं	97.	Articles of asbestos-cement, or cellulose fibre cement or the like	58.18	65.06	66.00	74.75
98.	अध्याय 68 के अन्तर्गत समस्त अन्य मदें	98.	All others falling under Chap.68	76.81	82.01	85.80	98.53
99.	सिरामिक उत्पाद	99.	Ceramic products	181.49	200.59	220.00	261.20
100.	कांच और कांच की वस्तुएं	100.	Glass & Glassware	204.23	232.78	230.00	240.77
101.	प्राकृतिक अथवा साधित मोती, मूल्यवान और अर्द्धमूल्यवान अश्मक, मूल्यवान धातुएं और इससे बनी वस्तुएं, नकली जवाहरात आभूषण आदि	101.	Natural or cultured pearls, precious semi-precious stones, precious metals & articles thereof, imitation jewellery etc.	4.20	7.59	4.50	5.23
102.	लोहा और इस्पात	102.	Iron & Steel	888.76	962.43	940.00	1275.46
103.	लोहे और इस्पात की वस्तुएं	103.	Articles of Iron & Steel	292.41	304.98	310.00	365.91
104.	तांबा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	104.	Copper & Articles of Copper thereof	62.92	63.69	68.00	111.86
105.	निकेल और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	105.	Nickel & articles thereof	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.24
106.	अल्युमिनियम और अल्युमिनियम से बनी वस्तुएं	106.	Aluminium & articles thereof	581.82	647.32	613.08	698.03
107.	सीसा और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	107.	Lead & articles thereof	7.38	9.22	8.80	13.49
108.	जिंक और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	108.	Zinc & articles thereof	32.32	44.04	57.75	79.45
109.	टिन और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	109.	Tin & articles thereof	2.58	3.10	1.90	2.09
110.	अन्य आधारभूत धातु और उससे बनी वस्तुएं	110.	Other base metals, articles thereof	6.14	5.97	6.60	8.05
111.	आधारभूत धातुओं से बने औजार, चाकू, छुरी, चम्मच और कांटे आदि, और उनके हिस्से	111.	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, & forks or base metals; parts thereof	73.87	78.60	95.00	109.25
112.	आधारभूत धातुओं के इलेक्ट्रिकल स्टैम्पिंग और लेमिनेशन्स	112.	Electrical stampings & laminations of base metals	52.81	54.21	58.30	69.00
113.	आधारभूत धातुओं के डिब्बे	113.	Containers of base metals	21.96	23.85	30.00	34.50
114.	अध्याय 83 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	114.	All other falling under Chap.83	59.50	66.14	70.00	88.86
115.	अन्तरदाह इंजन और उनके पुर्जे, वाष्प और अन्य वैपर टर्बाइन, हाइड्रालिक टर्बाइन, टर्बोजेट्स, अन्य इंजन और मोटर्स	115.	Internal combustion engines and parts thereof, steam and other vapour turbines, hyderaulic turbines, turbojets, other engines and motors	156.91	173.49	170.00	184.00
116.	रेफ्रिजरेशंस और वातानुकूलन और उसके हिस्से	116.	Refrigerations & Air conditioners & parts thereof	196.33	305.42	275.00	339.77
117.	मशीनों के औजार	117.	Machinery Tools	61.20	39.03	75.00	88.86
118.	बाल अथवा रोलर बियरिंग्स	118.	Ball or roller bearings	139.16	151.80	195.00	218.50
119.	अध्याय 84 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	119.	All other falling under Chap.84	791.32	796.61	875.00	1003.64
120.	इलैक्ट्रिक मोटर्स और जैनरेटर्स, इलैक्ट्रिक जैनरेटिंग सैट्स और उनके पुर्जे	120.	Electric motors and generators,electric generating sets and parts thereof	220.67	243.97	260.00	313.64
121.	इलैक्ट्रिकल ट्रांसफार्मर्स, स्टेटिक कनवर्टर्स और इंडक्टर्स	121.	Electrical transformers, static convertors & inductors	119.49	124.04	150.00	182.95
122.	इलैक्ट्रिक एक्यूमेलेटर्स, प्राइमरी सेल और प्राइमरी बैटरियां	122.	Electric accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	163.78	149.10	190.00	224.77
123.	रेडियो प्रसारण, टेलीविजन रिसीवर्स के लिए रिसेप्शन एप्रेटस (वीडियो, मानीटर्स और प्रोजेक्टस सहित)	123.	Reception apparatus for radio broad-, casting Television receivers (including video monitors and projectors)	263.60	263.43	240.00	264.00
124.	इंसुलेटिड वायर्स, केबल्स और अन्य इलैक्ट्रिक कंडक्टर्स	124.	Insulated wires, cables and other electric conductors	205.00	212.73	225.00	324.09
125.	अध्याय 85 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	125.	All others falling under Chap.85	619.40	648.09	700.00	860.29
126.	रेलवे या ट्रामवे लोकोमोटिव रोलिंग और उसके पुर्जे आदि	126.	Railway or tramway locomotive rolling stock & parts thereof etc.	119.33	130.93	135..00	156.82

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष / उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head / Excisable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1991-92	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93
127. ट्रैक्टर	127. Tractors	59.29	54.21	72.00	80.50
128. मोटर कारें और यातायात के लिए अन्य मोटर गाड़ियां	128. Motor cars & other motor vehicles for transport of persons	607.77	699.06	750.00	800.00
129. सार्वजनिक परिवहन किस्म की यात्री मोटर गाड़ियां और माल परिवहन की मोटर गाड़ियां	129. Public transport type passenger motor vehicles & motor vehicles for the transport of goods	279.10	289.14	300.00	397.27
130. अध्याय 87 के अन्तर्गत अन्य सभी मदें	130. All others falling under Chap.87	564.73	598.95	650.00	735.00
131. वायुयान, अंतरिक्षयान और उनके पुर्जे	131. Aircrafts,spacecrafts & parts thereof	0.70	0.27	2.00	2.30
132. समुद्री जहाज, नौकाएं और फ्लोटिंग स्ट्रक्चर	132. Ships, boats & floating structures	7.75	16.26	2.25	2.61
133. चश्मे, फोटोग्राफी, सिनेमाटोग्राफी मापन, जांच, परिक्षेपन, चिकित्सा या शल्य चिकित्सा उपकरण तथा उनके पुर्जे	133. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking,precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus parts & accessories thereof	78.96	85.01	90.00	120.23
134. दीवार घड़ियां, घड़ियां और उनके पुर्जे	134. Clocks & watches & parts thereof	17.94	19.52	24.00	39.73
135. वाद्य यंत्र, उनके पुर्जे और ऐसे यंत्रों के सहायक पुर्जे	135. Musical instruments, parts and accessories of such articles	1.50	1.20	1.90	2.18
136. शस्त्र और गोली बारूद, उनके पुर्जे और सहायक पुर्जे	136. Arms and ammunitions, parts & accessories thereof	7.68	10.84	6.00	6.90
137. फर्नीचर, लैम्प और बिजली की फिटिंग जो अन्यत्र वर्गीकृत नहीं है, प्रीफैब्रीकेटेड इमारतें	137. Furnitures, lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified, prefabricated buildings	38.67	39.03	41.80	48.30
138. बच्चों के खिलौने, खेल और क्रीड़ा संबंधी आवश्यक सामग्री और सहायक सामान	138. Toys, games and sports requisite parts and accessories thereof	1.17	1.63	1.60	1.88
139. विविध विनिर्मित वस्तुएं	139. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.02	10.39	10.00	16.50
विविध	Miscellaneous	108.72	52.50	174.50	200.00
जोड़-सकल राजस्व (मूल)	**Total-Gross Revenue (Basic)**	**20036.04**	**22644.37**	**23051.78**	**27625.73**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	*429.81*	*661.35*	*500.00*	*650.00*
जोड़-I निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL I - NET REVENUE**	**19606.23**	**21983.02**	**22551.78**	**26975.73**
II. वस्त्र और वस्त्र आदि पर अतिरिक्त शुल्क	**II. ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON TEXTILES AND TEXTILES ARTICLES**				
1. रेशम	1. Silk	..	..	..	..
2. पशुजन्य ऊन, बारीक और मोटी	2. Wool, fine or coarse animal	0.76	0.97	1.15	1.32
3. सूत और सूती यार्न	3. Cotton and cotton yarn	26.38	30.00	25.20	39.60
4. सूती वस्त्र	4. Cotton fabrics	..	..	..	..
5. सिंथेटिक फिलामेंट यार्न और सिलाई के धागे जिनमें सिंथेटिक मोनोफिलामेंट और अपशिष्ट शामिल है	5. Synthetic filament yarn and sewing thread including synthetic mono-filament and waste	192.63	262.78	237.60	227.74
6. हाथ से बने धागे तथा फिलामेंट यार्न	6. Fabrics of man-made filament Yarn	..	..	..	..
7. कृत्रिम तथा संश्लिष्ट स्टेपलरेशे और रद्दी सहित सामग्री	7. Artificial or synthetic Staple Fibres and tow including waste	36.24	50.32	38.40	54.84
8. पोलिएस्टर और अन्य सिंथेटिक यार्न से बने स्पन यार्न	8. Spun yarn containing polyester or other synthetic yarn	9.49	10.62	13.20	22.80
9. अन्य हाथ के बने ब्लैंडिड यार्न	9. Other man-made blended yarn	8.59	11.89	9.60	11.04
10. विशेष बुने हुए कपड़े, टफटिड वस्त्र, लैस, कढ़ाई	10. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.42
11. बुने हुए तथा क्रोशियाई वस्त्र	11. Knitted or crocheted fabrics	..	..	..	..
जोड़-II (सकल राजस्व)	**Total-II (Gross Revenue)**	**274.57**	**367.00**	**325.52**	**357.76**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रतिअदायगी	*Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-II (निवल राजस्व)	**Total-II (Net Revenue)**	**274.57**	**367.00**	**325.52**	**357.76**
III. बिक्री कर के एवज में अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क	**III. ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE IN LIEU OF SALES TAX**				
1. गन्ने और चुकन्दर से बनी चीनी और रासायनिक शोधित ठोस सकरोस	1. Cane or beat sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form	244.49	309.30	309.30	371.04
2. सिगरेट तथा तम्बाकू के समान पदार्थ के सिगरेट या सिगारोल्स	2. Cigarettes or cigarilloes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes	659.89	887.95	805.16	977.70
3. बीड़ी	3. Biris	31.28	44.53	45.58	47.91
4. खाने वाला तम्बाकू कड़ा मसाला किमाम आदि सहित	4. Chewing tobacco including kara masala, kimam etc.	17.22	18.07	17.96	19.57
5. अध्याय 24 के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अन्य सभी	5. All others falling under Chap. 24	3.89	4.61	4.62	5.17
6. पशुजन्य बारीक और मोटी ऊन	6. Wool, fine or coarse animal silk	2.25	2.26	3.45	3.98
7. रेशम	7. Silk	..	..	..	..
8. सूती वस्त्र	8. Cotton fabrics	76.79	100.00	110.00	140.00
9. हाथ से बने फिलामेंट यार्न के कपड़े	9. Fabrics of man-made filament yarn	209.02	275.00	300.00	310.00
10. स्टेपल रेशे के हाथ से बने कपड़े	10. Fabrics of man-made staple fibres	211.63	250.00	280.00	290.00
11. टफटिड वस्त्र, लेस, कढ़ाई के विशेष बुने हुए वस्त्र	11. Special woven fabrics, tufted textile fabrics, lace, embroidery	1.53	1.13	1.36	1.52

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्रम सं. बजट-शीर्ष / उत्पाद शुल्क योग्य वस्तुएं	Sl.No. Budget Head / Excisable Commodities	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91*	बजट अनुमान Budget 1991-92	संशो. अनुमान Revised 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget 1992-93
12. गर्भित, कवचित, आवृत अथवा परतदार पटवस्त्र, औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त वस्त्र आदि	12. Impregnated coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics, textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	27.66	36.46	30.50	33.33
13. बुने हुए या क्रोशिये के वस्त्र	13. Knitted or crocheted fabrics	4.79	4.00	3.50	4.00
जोड़-III सकल राजस्व (अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क)	**Total-III Gross Revenue (Addl. Excise)**	**1490.44**	**1933.31**	**1911.43**	**2204.22**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी	*Deduct - Refunds and drawbacks*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-III निवल राजस्व	**Total-III Net Revenue**	**1490.44**	**1933.31**	**1911.43**	**2204.22**
IV. वस्तुओं पर उप-कर	**IV. CESSES ON COMMODITIES**				
(क) (राजस्व विभाग द्वारा प्रशासित)	**(a) (Administered by the Department of Revenue)**				
1. वस्त्रों पर हथकरघा उपकर	1. Handloom cess on fabrics	1.84	..	..	..
2. चीनी	2. Sugar	141.65	154.00	159.47	168.00
3. चाय	3. Tea	12.07	12.01	12.34	12.84
4. बीड़ी	4. Biris	11.69	14.00	13.50	14.25
5. कागज	5. Paper	4.42	5.00	5.50	6.00
6. जूट निर्माण	6. Jute manufactures	9.44	10.00	12.00	13.00
7. आटोमोबाइल	7. Automobiles	10.06	11.00	10.50	11.00
8. देशी कच्चे तेल	8. Indigenous crude oil	2756.97	2750.40	2540.70	2276.10
9. सूत	9. Cotton	..	..	..	..
10. वनस्पति घी	10. Vegetable oils	..	..	..	..
11. टेलिविजन सेट	11. Television Sets	36.27	43.00	40.00	42.00
जोड़ (क)	*Total (a)*	*2984.41*	*2999.41*	*2794.01*	*2543.19*
(ख) राजस्व विभाग से भिन्न मंत्रालय/विभागों द्वारा प्रशासित	**(b) Administered by Ministries/Departments other than Revenue Department**				
1. कोयला और कोक	1. Coal and Coke	69.95	81.41	75.00	80.00
2. रबड़	2. Rubber	14.73	16.15	16.50	18.00
3. नमक	3. Salt	1.95	2.33	2.00	2.00
4. लौह अयस्क	4. Iron Ore	3.27	4.50	4.50	4.75
5. चूने के पत्थर और डोलोमाइट	5. Lime Stone and Dolomite	4.43	3.60	3.60	3.80
6. अभ्रक	6. Mica	1.33	1.35	1.35	1.50
7. सिनेमा कर्मचारी	7. Cine Workers	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10
8. अनुसंधान और विकास	8. Research and Development	..	10.00	10.00	10.00
9. जल (प्रदूषण का उपचार और नियंत्रण)	9. Water (Prevention & Control of pollution) cess	@	@	@	9.50
जोड़ (ख)	*Total (b)*	*95.74*	*119.44*	*113.05*	*129.65*
जोड़ (क) + (ख)	*Total (a) + (b)*	*3080.15*	*3118.85*	*2907.06*	*2672.84*
जोड़-IV सकल राजस्व	**Total-IV Gross Revenue**	**3080.15**	**3118.85**	**2907.06**	**2672.84**
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी (राजस्व विभाग)	*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks (Department of Revenue)*	..	..	..	..
जोड़-IV निवल राजस्व	**TOTAL-IV NET REVENUE**	**3080.15**	**3118.85**	**2907.06**	**2672.84**
कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (सकल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise duties (Gross) I+II+III+IV***	***24881.20***	***28063.53***	***28195.79***	***32860.50***
घटाइए-वापसी और प्रति अदायगी	*Deduct - Refunds and Drawbacks*	*429.81*	*661.35*	*500.00*	*650.00*
कुल जोड़-संघ उत्पाद शुल्क (निवल) I+II+III+IV	***GRAND TOTAL - Union Excise Duties (Net) I+II+III+IV***	***24451.39***	***27402.18***	***27695.79***	***32210.55***

@ 'कर राजस्व-अन्य कर और शुल्कों' के अन्तर्गत शामिल

* विभागीय अभिलेखों के अनुसार

@ Included under "Tax Revenue-Other Taxes and Duties.

** As per Departmental records.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 3

नवें वित्त आयोग की (द्वितीय रिपोर्ट 1990-91 से 1994-95 तक) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार आयकर, संघ उत्पाद शुल्क और रेल यात्री किराया कर के बदले में दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों से अंश के प्रतिशत का राज्यवार ब्यौरा

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF INCOME-TAX,UNION EXCISE DUTIES AND GRANT IN LIEU OF RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES TAX UNDER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NINTH FINANCE COMMISSION (SECOND REPORT for 1990-91 to 1994-95)

		प्रतिशत हिस्सा/percentage share of			
		आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties	रेलवे यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passanger
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. Andhra Pradesh	8.208	7.170	7.680	7.484
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.073	0.897	0.107	0.008
3. असम	3. Assam	2.631	3.810	2.743	1.509
4. बिहार	4. Bihar	12.418	11.028	8.317	8.266
5. गोआ	5. Goa	0.110	0.523	0.228	0.133
6. गुजरात	6. Gujarat	4.550	3.183	5.905	5.717
7. हरियाणा	7. Haryana	1.244	1.099	2.317	1.637
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	8. Himachal Pradesh	0.596	1.943	0.621	0.098
9. जम्मू और कश्मीर	9. Jammu & Kashmir	0.695	3.548	0.929	0.520
10. कर्नाटक	10. Karnataka	4.928	4.104	5.865	3.271
11. केरल	11. Kerala	3.729	3.087	3.723	3.562
12. मध्य प्रदेश	12. Madhya Pradesh	8.185	7.224	7.164	6.061
13. महाराष्ट्र	13. Maharashtra	8.191	5.185	11.886	22.634
14. मणिपुर	14. Manipur	0.171	1.174	0.213	0.013
15. मेघालय	15. Meghalaya	0.208	0.891	0.190	0.040
16. मिजोरम	16. Mizoram	0.073	1.109	0.068	..
17. नागालैण्ड	17. Nagaland	0.096	1.348	0.120	0.165
18. उड़ीसा	18. Orissa	4.326	5.358	3.486	1.614
19. पंजाब	19. Punjab	1.706	1.362	3.533	3.110
20. राजस्थान	20. Rajasthan	4.836	5.524	4.689	4.579
21. सिक्किम	21. Sikkim	0.030	0.260	0.052	0.004
22. तमिलनाडु	22. Tamil Nadu	7.931	6.379	7.064	6.893
23. त्रिपुरा	23. Tripura	0.303	1.556	0.278	0.042
24. उत्तर प्रदेश	24. Uttar Pradesh	16.787	15.638	14.657	15.437
25. पश्चिम बंगाल	25. West Bengal	7.976	6.600	8.165	7.203
जोड़	TOTAL	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE 4

आयकर, बुनियादी उत्पाद-शुल्क, तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के राज्यवार वितरण का विवरण
STATEMENT SHOWING STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX, BASIC EXCISE DUTIES AND ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTIES

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

राज्य	States	बजट Budget 1991-92 आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total	संशोधित Revised 1991-92 आयकर* Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क* Basic Excise Duties*	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क* Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax*	जोड़ Total	बजट Budget 1992-93 आयकर Income Tax	बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क Basic Excise Duties	बिक्री कर के बदले अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax	जोड़ Total
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	Andhra Pradesh	374.69	703.04	144.74	1222.47	419.08	729.57	147.58	1296.23	481.69	858.57	165.02	1505.28
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	Arunachal Pradesh	3.33	87.95	2.02	93.30	3.68	91.63	2.10	97.41	4.28	107.41	2.30	113.99
असम	Assam	120.10	373.58	51.69	545.37	134.43	387.56	52.63	574.62	154.40	456.23	58.94	669.57
बिहार	Bihar	566.87	1081.32	156.74	1804.93	633.84	1122.15	160.13	1916.12	728.76	1320.54	178.71	2228.01
गोआ	Goa	5.02	51.28	4.30	60.60	5.55	52.95	4.42	62.92	6.46	62.63	4.90	73.99
गुजरात	Gujarat	207.70	312.10	111.29	631.09	232.23	323.43	113.57	669.23	267.02	381.15	126.88	775.05
हरियाणा	Haryana	56.79	107.76	43.67	208.22	63.41	111.38	44.65	219.44	73.00	131.60	49.79	254.39
हिमाचल प्रदेश	Himachal Pradesh	27.16	190.52	11.70	229.38	30.36	198.19	11.97	240.52	34.92	232.66	13.34	280.92
जम्मू और कश्मीर	Jammu & Kashmir	31.73	347.89	17.51	397.13	35.57	359.73	17.82	413.12	40.79	424.85	19.96	485.60
कर्नाटक	Karnataka	224.96	402.41	110.53	737.90	251.65	417.83	112.60	782.08	289.20	491.43	126.02	906.65
केरल	Kerala	170.23	302.69	70.16	543.08	190.42	314.27	71.74	576.43	218.84	369.65	80.00	668.49
मध्य प्रदेश	Madhya Pradesh	373.64	708.33	135.01	1216.98	418.03	735.37	137.62	1291.02	480.34	865.04	153.93	1499.31
महाराष्ट्र	Maharashtra	373.91	508.40	224.01	1106.32	418.35	527.60	228.30	1174.25	480.69	620.88	255.40	1356.97
मणिपुर	Manipur	7.81	115.11	4.01	126.93	8.76	119.80	4.08	132.64	10.04	140.58	4.58	155.20
मेघालय	Meghalaya	9.49	87.36	3.58	100.43	10.61	91.01	3.65	105.27	12.21	106.69	4.08	122.98
मिजोरम	Mizoram	3.33	108.74	1.28	113.35	3.68	112.95	1.34	117.97	4.28	132.80	1.46	138.54
नागालैण्ड	Nagaland	4.38	132.17	2.26	138.81	4.90	137.60	2.29	144.79	5.63	161.42	2.58	169.63
उड़ीसा	Orissa	197.48	525.36	65.70	788.54	220.80	542.59	67.14	830.53	253.87	641.59	74.90	970.36
पंजाब	Punjab	77.88	133.55	66.58	278.01	87.13	138.11	68.03	293.27	100.12	163.09	75.91	339.12
राजस्थान	Rajasthan	220.76	541.64	88.37	850.77	246.74	559.23	90.25	896.22	283.80	661.47	100.75	1046.02
सिक्किम	Sikkim	1.37	25.49	0.98	27.84	1.51	26.53	0.99	29.03	1.76	31.13	1.12	34.01
तमिलनाडु	Tamil Nadu	362.04	625.48	133.13	1120.65	404.72	648.61	136.13	1189.46	465.44	763.85	151.78	1381.07
त्रिपुरा	Tripura	13.83	152.57	5.24	171.64	15.45	158.40	5.35	179.20	17.78	186.32	5.97	210.07
उत्तर प्रदेश	Uttar Pradesh	766.31	1533.34	276.23	2575.88	857.81	1591.77	281.64	2731.22	985.16	1872.57	314.94	3172.67
पश्चिम बंगाल	West Bengal	364.10	647.15	153.88	1165.13	407.13	671.00	157.29	1235.42	468.08	790.32	175.44	1433.84
जोड़	TOTAL	4564.91	9805.23	1884.61	16254.75	5105.84	10169.26	1923.31	17198.41	5868.56	11974.47	2148.70	19991.73

* इसमें आय कर के संबंध में (+)61.61 करोड़ रुपए, बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में (+)172.20 करोड़ रुपए और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्कों के संबंध में (+)61.69 करोड़ रुपए शामिल है जो नियंत्रक और महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रमाणित आंकड़ों के आधार पर हैं, वर्ष 1986-87 के लिए आय-कर के संबंध में और 1988-89 के लिए बुनियादी उत्पाद शुल्क और अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क के संबंध में समायोजन शामिल है ।
* *Includes adjustment of (+) Rs.61.61 Crores in respect of Income Tax (+)Rs.172..20 Crores in respect of Basic Excise Duties and (+)Rs.61.69 Crores in respect of Additional Excise Duties on the basis of Certified figures of C&AG, for the year 1986-87 in respect of Income Tax and 1988-89 in respect of Basic Excise Duties and Additional Excise Duties.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 5

दूर-संचार विभाग के कार्यचालन के वित्तीय परिणामों का ब्यौरा

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

शीर्ष	Heads	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue Receipts	3404.79	3965.00	3985.00	4917.00
व्यय	Expenditure				
1. सामान्य प्रशासन	1. General Administration	171.55	219.91	208.36	240.00
2. परिचालन	2. Operation	393.36	457.52	462.96	508.70
3. भंडार तथा कारखाने	3. Stores and Factories	21.28	24.83	10.54	17.84
4. अनुसंधान और विकास	4. Research and Development	2.42	2.88	2.86	3.47
5. लेखा और लेखा परीक्षा	5. Accounts and Audit	14.78	16.60	16.31	18.11
6. इंजीनियरिंग	6. Engineering	777.89	910.30	876.36	998.77
7. कर्मचारियों को सुविधा	7. Amenities to Staff	11.22	12.50	13.60	15.66
8. पेंशन	8. Pension	85.18	110.00	102.09	130.00
9. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	9. Stationary and Printing	6.80	12.10	10.00	15.00
10. मूल्यह्रास	10. Depreciation	388.66	513.04	512.99	621.04
11. अन्य व्यय	11. Other Expenses	191.35	210.32	208.93	295.41
जोड़-व्यय	**Total-Expenditure**	**2064.49**	**2490.00**	**2425.00**	**2864.00**
घटाइए-कार्यचालन व्यय में जमा	*Deduct-Credits to Working Expenses*	*207.54*	*236.67*	*255.35*	*337.79*
निवल कार्यचालन व्यय	***Net Working Expenses***	***1856.95***	***2253.33***	***2169.65***	***2526.21***
निवल प्राप्तियां	***Net Receipts***	***1547.84***	***1711.67***	***1815.35***	***2390.79***
घटाइए-सामान्य राजस्व में लाभांश	*Deduct-Dividend to General Revenues*	*220.27*	*224.67*	*245.35*	*250.79*
अधिशेष	*Surplus*	*1327.57*	*1487.00*	*1570.00*	*2140.00*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 6

भारत सरकार के कर्ज की स्थिति
DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

1992-93 के अंत तक, भारत सरकार का बकाया आंतरिक और वैदेशिक ऋण और अन्य देनदारियां 1991-92 (सं.अ.) के अंत तक 352719.31 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में, 395394.42 करोड़ रुपए होने का अनुमान है । ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार है :–

The outstanding internal and external debt and other liabilities of the Government of India at the end of 1992-93 is estimated to amount to Rs.395394.42 crores, as against Rs. 352719.31 crores at the end of 1991-92 (RE). The details are as follows :-

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees*)

		31 मार्च 1992 को As on 31st March 1992	31 मार्च 1993 को As on 31st March 1993
देश में लिया जाने वाला कर्ज और अन्य देनदारियां	Internal debt and other liabilities	317218.33	355829.81
विदेशों से लिया जाने वाला कर्ज	External debt	35500.98	39564.61
जोड़	**Total**	**352719.31**	**395394.42**

भारत में लिए जाने वाले कर्ज के अन्तर्गत खुले बाजार में लिए जाने वाले उधार, रिजर्व बैंक को जारी की गई विशेष प्रतिभूतियां, क्षतिपूर्ति तथा अन्य बांड इत्यादि शामिल हैं । इनमें अस्थायी ऋण भी शामिल है जैसे रिजर्व बैंक, राज्य सरकारों, वाणिज्यक बैंकों और अन्य पार्टियों के नाम जारी की गयी राजकोषीय हुंडियां, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि, अफ्रीकी विकास बैंक और एशियाई विकास बैंक जैसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम जारी की गयी अपरक्राम्य, निर्ब्याज प्रतिभूतियां भी शामिल हैं । पहली पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के आरम्भ में, और वर्ष 1987-88 से लेकर वर्ष 1990-91 तक के प्रत्येक वर्ष के अंत में तथा 1991-92 और 1992-93 के अन्त तक की सरकारी कर्जों की अनुमानित बकाया रकमों का विश्लेषण देनदारी विवरण में दिया गया है । आंतरिक और विदेशी ऋण दोनों के अंतर्गत बकाया रकमों से बकाया कर्जे के अंकित मूल्य के अनुसार भारत सरकार की देनदारी प्रकट होती है ।

Internal Debt comprises loans raised in the open market, special securities issued to Reserve Bank, compensation and other bonds, etc. It also includes borrowings through treasury bills issued to Reserve Bank, State Governments, commercial banks and other parties, as well as non-negotiable, non-interest bearing rupee securities issued to international financial institutions viz., the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, International Fund for Agricultural Development, African Development Fund Bank and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt outstanding at the *beginning* of the First Five Year Plan and *close* of each year from 1987-88 to 1990-91 and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1991-92 and 1992-93 is given in the **Statement of Liabilities**. The amounts outstanding both under internal and external debt reflect the liability of Government as represented by the book value of the outstanding debt.

इसके अलावा सरकार विभिन्न अल्प बचत स्कीमों, भविष्य निधियों, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियों, विशेष जमा स्कीम के अंतर्गत जमा रकमों और रेल तथा दूरसंचार विभाग जैसे विभागों की मूल्यह्रास और अन्य सब्याज प्रारक्षित निधियों, स्थानीय निधियों और सिविल जमा रकमों आदि की वापसी के लिए भी जिम्मेवार है । ऐसी कुल देनदारियों का ब्यौरा देनदारियों के विवरण में दिखाया गया है ।

In addition, Government is liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings schemes, Provident Funds, Securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and nationalised banks, deposits under the Special Deposit Schemes and depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Telecommunications etc., deposits of local funds and civil deposits. Details of such liabilities are also shown in Statement of Liabilities.

परिसम्पत्तियों के विवरण में बकाया देनदारियों की रकमों को दिखाया गया है जो उन प्रयोजनों से संबंधित है जिनपर सरकार द्वारा जुटाई गई रकमों को खर्च किया गया है । परिसम्पत्तियों को भी अंकित मूल्य में दर्शाया गया है । इस विवरण में केवल वैसी परिसम्पत्तियां शामिल हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में है क्योंकि इसमें वैसी परिसम्पत्तियां, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहायता अनुदान से राज्य सरकारों और गैर-सरकारी निकायों द्वारा सृजित किया गया है, शामिल नहीं हैं ।

Statement of Assets shows the extent to which the money raised by Government has been utilised for asset formation by purposes. These assets are also shown at book value. This statement includes only assets the ownership of which vests in Central Government and it excludes assets created by State Governments and non-Government bodies from grant assistance from Central Government.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की देनदारियों का विवरण :
STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES of the Central Government

के अन्त में/At the end of :

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

				वास्तविक Accounts			संशोधित Revised	बजट Budget
		1980-81	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
क. लोक ऋण	***A. Public Debt***							
1. आंतरिक ऋण	**1. Internal Debt**							
(i) बाजार उधार (अनुबंध 7)	(i) Market Loans (vide Annexure 7)	1438.46	46695.47	55114.72	62519.72	70520.38	78020.20	83020.35
(ii) वापसी अदायगी के दौर में चालू उधार	(ii) Market Loans in course of repayment	6.49	47.88	46.26	45.48	45.57	45.57	45.57
(iii) 91-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	(iii) 91 days Treasury Bills	358.02	8028.18	14272.87	35184.19	6953.30	12149.30	17538.12
(iv) विशेष प्रतिभूतियों में जमा की गई 91-दिवसीय राजकोष हुंडियां	(iv) 91 days Treasury Bills funded into Special Securities	...	36000.00	36000.00	36000.00	66000.00	66000.00	66000.00
(v) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को जारी अन्य विशेष प्रतिभूतियां	(v) Other Special Securities issued to Reserve Bank	...	1177.00	987.00	861.43	1101.43	1046.43	1046.43
(vi) 182-दिवसीय राजकोषीय हुंडियां	(vi) 182 Days Treasury Bills	...	...	566.50	774.30	1077.59	3077.59	3577.59
(vii) क्षतिपूर्ति और अन्य बांड	(vii) Compensation and other bonds	6.73	333.07	480.80	579.68	788.32	1083.32	1352.86
(viii) विशेष वाहक बांड	(viii) Special bearer Bonds	...	964.26	964.26	964.26	950.97	275.97	0.97
(ix) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	(ix) Securities issued to International Financial Institutions	212.60	5399.77	6066.05	6244.26	6566.21	8405.16	15954.08
जोड़-आन्तरिक ऋण	**Total-Internal Debt**	**2022.30**	**98645.63**	**114498.46**	**133193.32**	**154003.77**	**170103.54**	**185535.97**
2. विदेशी ऋण	**2. External Debt**	**32.03**	**23223.18**	**25745.84**	**28342.69**	**31524.97**	**35500.98**	**39564.61**
जोड़-लोक ऋण	**TOTAL - Public Debt**	**2054.33**	**121868.81**	**140244.30**	**161536.01**	**185528.74**	**205604.52**	**228100.58**
ख. अन्य देनदारियां	***B. Other Liabilities***	***811.07***	***73692.47***	***89527.19***	***106656.80***	***129029.12***	***147414.79***	***167593.84***
1 अल्प बचत स्कीमें	**1. Small Savings Schemes**	**336.87**	**28358.06**	**33833.15**	**41791.31**	**50100.18**	**55620.18**	**61790.18**
2 भविष्य निधियां	**2. Provident Funds**							
(i) सरकारी भविष्य निधियां	(i) State Provident Funds	95.05	5602.41	6548.81	7657.74	8871.67	10271.67	11771.67
(ii) लोक भविष्य निधियां	(ii) Public Provident Fund	..	1041.35	1401.30	2018.04	2798.67	3648.67	4648.67
जोड़-भविष्य निधियां	**TOTAL-Provident Funds**	**95.05**	**6643.76**	**7950.11**	**9675.78**	**11670.34**	**13920.34**	**16420.34**
3 अन्य खाते	**3. Other Accounts**							
(i) गैर सरकारी भविष्य-निधियों आदि की विशेष जमा रकमें	(i) Special Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds etc.	..	14218.81	19875.52	26866.10	33587.79	40437.79	48437.79
(ii) अन्य मदें	(ii) Other items	16.10	5307.31	6876.85	8731.24	11748.64	12814.20	13872.06
जोड़-अन्य खाते	**TOTAL- Other Accounts**	**16.10**	**19526.12**	**26752.37**	**35597.34**	**45336.43**	**53251.99**	**62309.85**
4 प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**4. Reserve Funds and Deposits**							
(i) सब्याज	(i) Bearing interest	260.85	6718.24	7854.00	8884.59	10589.37	12824.12	14644.07
(ii) निर्ब्याज	(ii) Not bearing interest	102.20	12446.29	13137.56	10707.78	11332.80	11798.16	12429.40
जोड़-प्रारक्षित निधियां और जमा रकमें	**TOTAL - Reserve Funds and Deposits**	**363.05**	**19164.53**	**20991.56**	**19592.37**	**21922.17**	**24622.28**	**27073.47**
जोड़-देनदारियां	**Total-Liabilities**	**2865.40**	**195561.28**	**229771.49**	**268192.81**	**314557.86**	**353019.31**	**395694.42**
विभाजन पूर्व कर्जे में पाकिस्तान द्वारा देय रकम का हिस्सा (लगभग)	Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00	-300.00
केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल देनदारियां	Net Liabilities of the Central Government	2565.40	195261.28	229471.49	267892.81	314257.86	352719.31	395394.42
देनदारियों की अपेक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय और उधारों की अधिकता	Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
कुल (निवल)	**Total (net)**	**2565.40**	**195261.28**	**229471.49**	**267892.81**	**314257.86**	**352719.31**	**395394.42**

परिसम्पत्तियों का विवरण
(केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूंजी निवेश और उधार)
STATEMENT OF ASSETS
(Capital Investments and Loans by the Central Government)

के अन्त में/At the end of :

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Accounts 1950-51	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. पूंजी परिव्यय	*A- Capital Outlay*							
1 सामान्य सेवाएं	**1. General Services**	**496.74**	**17425.80**	**21514.17**	**26050.49**	**31022.66**	**36261.82**	**42101.75**
(i) रक्षा सेवाएं	(i) Defence Services	260.93	11469.64	15252.71	19474.48	24026.91	28909.80	34256.49
(ii) अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	(ii) Other General Services	235.81	5956.16	6261.46	6576.01	6995.75	7352.02	7845.26
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं	**2. Social Services**	**26.25**	**2621.81**	**3028.08**	**3408.58**	**3749.24**	**4014.46**	**4339.09**
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं	**3. Economic Services**	**965.02**	**63525.26**	**70370.83**	**79188.11**	**87243.74**	**92927.50**	**104708.19**
(i) कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलाप	(i) Agriculture and Allied Activities	7.78	4277.74	4338.79	4388.55	4443.26	4494.81	4558.71
(ii) ग्रामीण विकास	(ii) Rural Development	...	1.42	1.60	2.15	3.07	3.57	4.07
(iii) विशेष क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम	(iii) Special Areas Programme	..	383.31	453.71	542.07	662.04	770.49	889.42
(iv) जल और विद्युत विकास	(iv) Water and Power Development	5.59	..	..	...	...	...	...
(क) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण	*(a) Irrigation & Flood Control*	..	*212.41*	*232.47*	*256.87*	*271.37*	*275.98*	*283.12*
(ख) ऊर्जा	*(b) Energy*	..	*13915.76*	*15842.92*	*18473.31*	*21206.52*	*23201.46*	*24947.00*
(v) उद्योग और खनिज	(v) Industry and Minerals	34.34	20151.82	21465.93	22945.57	23714.53	24435.68	25467.62
(vi) परिवहन	(vi) Transport							
(क) रेलवे	*(a) Railways*	*817.93*	*12243.54*	*13702.42*	*15486.65*	*17118.51*	*18812.51*	*20737.51*
(ख) अन्य परिवहन सेवाएं	*(b) Other Transport Services*	*12.47*	*4543.98*	*5174.63*	*5860.47*	*6733.19*	*7396.02*	*8135.49*
(vii) संचार	(vii) Communication							
(क) डाक सेवाएं	*(a) Postal Services*	*49.98*	*265.40*	*290.62*	*319.17*	*345.30*	*387.30*	*448.57*
(ख) दूर संचार सेवाएं	*(b) Telecommunications Services*	..	*2946.91*	*2985.37*	*3244.83*	*3417.92*	*3431.92*	*3431.92*
(ग) अन्य संचार सेवाएं	*(c) Other Communication Services*	...	*392.36*	*451.99*	*386.39*	*399.34*	*405.53*	*416.78*
(viii) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी और पर्यावरण	(viii) Science and Technology and Environments	..	877.56	1031.08	1162.72	1296.51	1427.64	1577.71
(ix) सामान्य आर्थिक सेवाएं	(ix) General Economic Services	36.93	3313.05	4399.30	6119.36	7631.50	7883.91	13809.59
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का वितरण	Disbursements of UT's	...	...	..	..	..	361.62	741.67
कुल जोड़	***Grand Total***	***1488.01***	***83572.87***	***94913.08***	***108647.18***	***122015.64***	***133565.40***	***151890.70***
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	***B- Loans advanced by the Central Government***							
राज्य सरकारों को	State Governments	195.58	49407.14	56114.47	64049.16	73889.13	82970.85	91915.26
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	Union Territory Governments	..	150.68	173.08	193.11	222.22	258.92	299:57
विदेशी सरकारों को	Foreign Governments	0.01	525.18	495.87	1183.40	2103.10	1604.76	727.97
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों को रेलवे विकास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि डाक तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, नगर पालिकाएं तथा सांविधिक निकाय सहकारी और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं को, विस्थापितों और गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं आदि को	Public Sector Enterprises Railway Development & Revenue Reserve Funds Posts & Telegraphs Revenue Reserve Fund Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory bodies Co-operative & Educational Institutions, Displaced persons & Private Institutions, etc	24.58	28787.77	32158.75	35003.10	37876.86	40811.56	43046.38
सरकारी सेवकों को	Government Servants	0.51	366.43	447.55	547.13	633.35	744.80	870.04
जोड़	**TOTAL**	**220.68**	**79237.20**	**89389.72**	**100975.90**	**114724.86**	**126390.89**	**136859.22**
जोड़-पूंजी परिव्यय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार	**TOTAL- Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced by the Central Government.**	1708.69	162810.07	184302.80	209623.08	236740.30	259956.32	288749.92
पूंजी परिव्यय तथा दिए गए उधारों की अपेक्षा देनदारियों की अधिकता	Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced	856.71	32451.21	45188.69	58269.73	77517.56	92762.99	106644.50
जोड़	**Total**	2565.40	195261.28	229471.49	267892.81	314257.88	352719.31	395394.42

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 7

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चालू रुपया उधारों का ब्यौरा
DETAILS OF CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %		उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
3%	उधार/Loan, 1951-54	15-09-1951	86.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1953-55	15-07-1953	114.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.25%	उधार/Loan, 1954	15-11-1954	35.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1954-59	15-12-1954	12.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955-60	15-09-1955	9.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1955	01-10-1955	60.45	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	विजय उधार/Victory Loan, 1957	01-09-1957	114.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1958-68	01-06-1958	5.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	द्वितीय विजय उधार/Second Victory Loan, 1959-61	15-08-1959	113.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1960	15-07-1960	45.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1960-70	15-09-1960	63.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1961	01-06-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	उधार/Loan, 1961	01-08-1961	57.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.25%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1962	16-07-1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1962	15-11-1962	75.87	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1963	12-05-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1963-65	01-06-1963	116.17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना उधार/National Plan Loan, 1964	19-04-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	उधार/Loan, 1964	15-06-1964	30.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1965	01-07-1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1966	18-07-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	निधिकरण उधार/Funding Loan, 1966-68	01-10-1966	110.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	भोपाल उधार/Bhopal Loan, 1966-76	16-11-1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	16-07-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1967	01-08-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	राष्ट्रीय आयोजना बाण्ड/National Plan Bonds, 1968	12-05-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	उधार/Loan, 1968	26-08-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1969	08-05-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.50%	बाण्ड/Bonds, 1969	01-07-1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1970	15-04-1970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3%	प्रथम विकास उधार/First Development Loan, 1970-75	15-10-1970	115.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1971	01-07-1971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1972*	15-07-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1972	01-08-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1972	27-10-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा बाण्ड/National Defence Loan, 1962	10-11-1972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1973	12-05-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.25%	उधार/Loan, 1973	22-07-1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.75%	उधार/Loan, 1974	16-07-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	उधार/Loan, 1976	16-09-1976	14.77	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.50%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bond, 1977	12-11-1977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1978	01-07-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1978	22-11-1978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1979	01-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1979	15-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1979	16-07-1979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7%	स्वर्ण बाण्ड/Gold Bonds, 1980	02-03-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1980	12-05-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1980	18-07-1980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1981	21-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	उधार/Loan, 1981	24-07-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/National Defence Loan, 1981	20-12-1981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1982	15-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1982	26-07-1982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1983	15-07-1983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-06-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 1984	01-07-1984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %		उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	12-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1985	16-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1985	21-07-1985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50%	उधार/Loan, 1986	08-05-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1986	12-05-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	01-07-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1986	26-07-1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.50%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-1986	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	27-04-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1987	02-07-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1987	21-07-1987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.25%	उधार/Loan, 1988	01-06-1988	...	84.64	...	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1988	22-11-1988	...	390.10	...	...	...	...	...
4.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	15-04-1989	...	140.26	140.26	...	...	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1989	25-05-1989	...	205.12	205.12	...	...	...	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	11-10-1989	...	144.53	144.53	...	...	...	...
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1989	29-10-1989	...	80.32	80.32	...	...	...	...
6%	उधार/Loan, 1989	22-11-1989	...	68.49	68.49	...	...	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	01-07-1990	...	136.16	136.16	136.16	...	...	...
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1990	18-07-1990	...	581.67	581.67	581.67	...	...	...
9%	उधार/Loan, 1990	24-10-1990	...	132.37	132.37	132.37	...	...	...
8%	उधार/Loan, 1991	04-02-1991	...	137.52	137.52	137.52	...	...	...
10%	उधार/Loan, 1991	12-05-1991	...	55.26	55.26	55.26	55.26	...	...
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	15-07-1991	...	740.76	740.76	740.76	740.76	...	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1991	18-07-1991	...	118.03	118.03	118.03	118.03	...	...
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1991	21-07-1991	...	382.72	382.72	382.72	382.72	...	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1991	29-10-1991	...	121.41	121.41	121.41	121.41	...	...
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	24-05-1992	...	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18	560.18	...
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1992	15-07-1992	...	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20	150.20	...
9.25%	उधार/Loan, 1992	22-07-1992	...	209.48	209.48	440.47	440.47	440.47	...
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1993	01-07-1993	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61
10.20%	उधार/Loan, 1993	14-07-1993	...	317.37	317.60	317.60	317.60	317.60	317.60
10.00%	उधार/Loan, 1993	20-07-1993	...	...	174.86	174.86	174.86	174.86	174.86
6%	उधार/Loan, 1993	26-07-1993	...	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53	289.53
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 1994	16-02-1994	...	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43	272.43
8.50%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-06-1994	...	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92	541.92
6%	उधार/Loan, 1994	01-07-1994	...	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80	241.80
7%	उधार/Loan, 1994	12-10-1994	...	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95	169.95
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	11-05-1995	...	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56	188.56
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	15-05-1995	...	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70	125.70
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	21-05-1995	...	416.76	416.76	185.77	185.77	185.77	185.77
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	25-05-1995	...	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30	119.30
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1995	11-06-1995	...	...	...	...	290.90	290.90	290.90
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 1995	30-09-1995	...	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71	598.71
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1996	12-05-1996	...	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53	178.53
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1996(दूसरी श्रृंखला Second Series)	05-08-1996	...	...	...	...	...	97.69	97.69
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 1996	21-10-1996	...	...	...	...	...	239.21	239.21
10.30%	उधार/Loan, 1996	02-11-1996	...	...	86.89	86.87	86.87	86.87	86.87
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1996	01-12-1996	...	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05	372.05
7.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	27-04-1997	...	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13	120.13
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	02-07-1997	...	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02	151.02
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1997	22-11-1997	...	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81	214.81
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1997	11-05-1997	...	308.87	512.40	512.40	512.40	512.40	512.40
7%	उधार/Loan, 1998	12-05-1998	...	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48	281.48
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1998	23-05-1998	...	...	294.13	294.14	294.14	294.14	294.14
6%	उधार/Loan, 1998	16-07-1998	...	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66	172.66
6.25%	उधार/Loan, 1998	01-10-1998	...	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47	143.47
5.50%	बैंक (अधिग्रहण और अन्तरण) मुआवजा बांड, 1999 Bank (Acquisition and Transfer) compensation Bond, 1999		...	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63	72.63
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	30-04-1999	...	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19	275.19
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 1999	15.05.1999	...	...	...	33.50	34.15	34.15	34.15
5.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	11-04-2000	...	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23	392.23
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 2000	11-06-2000	...	...	...	...	206.76	206.76	206.76
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2000	01-07-2000	...	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11	420.11
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84	230.84
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	01-07-2001	...	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61	93.61
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2001	21-07-2001	...	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27	304.27
10.75%	उधार/Loan, 2001	05-08-2001	...	...	...	...	...	52.70	52.70

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

प्रतिशत में	ऋण की प्रकृति Name of Loan in %	उधार वापस करने की सबसे पहली तारीख Earliest date of maturity	निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्त में As at the end of 1950-51	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2001	21-10-2001	...	...	...	...	...	50.69	50.69
5.75%	राष्ट्रीय रक्षा उधार/N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	...	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16
11%	उधार/Loan, 2002	11-05-2002	...	2750.83	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98	2951.98
7.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	24-05-2002	...	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56	64.56
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2002	15-07-2002	...	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58	388.58
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2002	16-10-2002	...	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25	310.25
5.75%	उधार/Loan, 2003	12-05-2003	...	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43	378.43
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2003	23-05-2003	...	...	192.81	192.94	192.94	192.94	192.94
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2003	26-07-2003	...	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45	396.45
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2004	15-05-2004	...	...	...	12.34	12.43	12.43	12.43
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	01-06-2004	...	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59	320.59
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2004	20-06-2004	...	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96	411.96
11.30%	उधार/Loan, 2004	27-10-2004	...	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56	539.56
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	21-05-2005	...	110.95	110.95	470.22	470.22	470.22	470.22
11.25%	उधार/Loan, 2005	11-06-2005	...	...	...	...	1337.73	1337.73	1337.73
6.50%	उधार/Loan, 2005	01-10-2005	...	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97	464.97
8.25%	उधार/Loan, 2005	11-10-2005	...	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79	664.79
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2006	12-05-2006	...	5259.29	5259.56	5259.55	5259.55	5259.55	5259.55
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2006	15-05-2006	...	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78	788.78
11.25%	उधार/Loan, 2006	05-08-2006	...	...	...	...	...	109.58	109.58
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2006(दूसरी श्रृंखला Second Series)	21-10-2006	...	...	...	...	...	25.23	25.23
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2007	05-10-2007	...	3593.39	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97	4356.97
6.75%	उधार/Loan, 2007	22-11-2007	...	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49	621.49
9.50%	उधार/Loan, 2008	20-02-2008	...	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48	672.48
11.00%	उधार/Loan, 2008	23-05-2008	...	...	6976.55	6976.68	6976.68	6976.68	6976.68
10.80%	उधार/Loan, 2008	22-07-2008	...	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81	361.81
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2009	15-05-2009	...	...	...	7997.63	7997.74	7997.74	7997.74
7%	उधार/Loan, 2009	25-05-2009	...	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44	1197.44
7.50%	उधार/Loan, 2010	12-05-2010	...	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22	1456.22
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2010	11-06-2010	...	...	...	...	7152.14	7152.14	7152.14
8.75%	उधार/Loan, 2010	13-12-2010	...	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22	500.22
8%	उधार/Loan, 2011	27-04-2011	...	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92	1477.92
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2011	05-08-2011	...	...	...	...	...	3740.03	3740.03
12.00%	उधार/Loan, 2011	21-10-2011	...	...	...	...	...	3384.87	3384.87
10.25%	उधार/Loan, 2012	01-06-2012	...	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13	1755.13
9%	उधार/Loan, 2013	24-05-2013	...	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33	1999.33
10%	उधार/Loan, 2014	30-05-2014	...	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26	2333.26
10.50%	उधार/Loan, 2014	29-10-2014	...	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10	1755.10
11.50%	उधार/Loan, 2015	21-05-2015	...	4532.76	4532.76	4173.50	4173.50	4173.50	4173.50
*3%	उधार/Loan, 1896-97 तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
*3%	रूपान्तरण उधार/Conversion Loan, 1946 को या उसके बाद तीन महीने के नोटिस पर सरकार की इच्छा के अनुसार	-Do-on or after 16-09-1986	248.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
8%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1951-61	01-08-1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.50%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1953-63	16-10-1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.25%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	01-09-1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4%	हैदराबाद राज्य विकास उधार/Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	08-09-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1974	01-04-1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.75%	हैदराबाद उधार/Hyderabad Loan, 1975	01-01-1975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	अविभाजित पंजाब द्वारा लिए गए उधार के लिए केन्द्र की देनदारी Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1991-92 के दौरान जारी किए जाने वाले उधार Further Loan to be floated 1991-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1218.00	1218.00
	1992-93 में जारी किए जाने वाले नए उधार New loans to be floated in 1992-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6151.00
	जोड़-चालू उधार **TOTAL-CURRENT LOANS**	..	1438.46	46695.47	55114.72	62519.72	70520.38	78020.20	83020.35

* *1972-73 में परिपक्व असमापनीय उधार (100.13 करोड़ रुपए)*
**Non-Terminable Loans Matured in 1972-73 (Rs.100.13 crores)*

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE - 8

विदेशी सहायता EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

इस अनुबंध में मित्र देशों तथा अर्न्तराष्ट्रीय संगठनों से प्राप्त ऋणों तथा वस्तु सहायता के रूप में मिली सहायता और उसकी मात्रा तथा उसके स्वरूप का विवरण संक्षिप्त रूप में दिया गया है । वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 में, जो वास्तविक विदेशी सहायता मिली है, उसके और मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी तथा ब्याज की अदायगी के अनुमानों को नीचे दी गई सारणी में संक्षेप में दिखाया गया है ।

This Annexure gives in brief, the nature and magnitude of assistance in the form of loans, grants and commodities received from friendly foreign countries and International Organisations. The estimates of receipts of external assistance and of repayments of Principal and interest payments during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are summarised in the following table:–

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		बजट अनुमान B.E.1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान R.E.1991-92	बजट अनुमान B.E.1992-93
क. ऋण*	A. Loans*	6914.97	8539.76	8613.83
ख. नकद अनुदान	B. Cash Grants	714.28	839.98	802.13
ग. वस्तु अनुदान सहायता	C. Commodity Grant Assistance	153.86	134.94	63.48
(i) खाद्य	(i) Food	0.00	0.00	0.00
(ii) अन्य	(ii) Others	153.86	134.94	63.48
घ. जोड़ (क+ख+ग)	D. Total(A+B+C)	7783.11	9514.68	9479.44
ड़ वापसी अदायगी	E. Repayments:			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	3252.32	3280.30	3886.54
(ii) न्यास निधि	(ii) Trust Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credit	152.76	196.45	218.51
च. जोड़	F. Total	3405.08	3476.75	4105.05
छ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगियां घटाकर)	G. External Assistance (Net of Repayments)	4378.03	6037.93	5374.39
ज. ब्याज अदायगियां	H. Interest Payments			
(i) ऋण	(i) Loans	2680.40	2640.77	2916.07
(ii) न्यास निधि उधार	(ii) Trust Fund Borrowings	0.01	0.00	0.00
(iii) विशेष ऋण	(iii) Special Credits	21.18	26.91	16.87
झ. जोड़	I. Total	2701.59	2667.68	2932.94
ञ. विदेशी सहायता (वापसी अदायगी तथा ब्याज अदायगी घटाकर)	J. External Assistance (Net of Repayments and Interest Payments)	1676.44	3370.25	2441.45
		371.17	*1283.45*	*663.66*

* *इसमें परक्रामी निधि के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।* * *Includes receipts under Revolving fund*

दो विवरण अर्थात विवरण 1 जिसमें विदेशी ऋणों की प्राप्तियां और वापसी अदायगियां दिखाई गई है तथा विवरण 2 जिसमें अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, इस अनुबंध के साथ संलग्न है।

विभिन्न देशों और संगठनों से जो सहायता मिली है उसका संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा आगे के पैराग्राफों में दिया गया है ।

Two statements viz. Statement 1 showing the receipts and repayments of external loans and Statement 2 showing the grants and commodity assistance are appended to this Annexure.

A brief write-up on the assistance extended by different countries and organisations is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

I. आस्ट्रेलिया

आस्ट्रेलियाई सहायता में निम्नलिखित श्रेणियां सम्मिलित हैं:

(1) 1990-93 तक तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए पूर्णतया 350 लाख आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर का अनुदान ।

(2) विकास आयात वित्त सुविधा जो कि आस्ट्रेलियाई सामान और संबद्ध सेवाओं का आयात-लागत को कम से कम करने के लिए अभिकल्पित एक मिश्रित ऋण स्कीम है ।विकास आयात वित्त सुविधा के अंतर्गत, AIDABआस्ट्रेलियाई कंपनी संविदा जीतने के योग्य होती है तो, आस्ट्रेलियाई कंपनी को निविदा की लागत का 35 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान प्रदान करता है । इसका प्रभाव वाणिज्यिक ऋण को नरम बनाने में होता है । आस्ट्रेलियाई कंपनी प्रत्यक्षतः AIDAB के अधीन होती है ।

(3) लघु गतिविधि स्कीम जिसके द्वारा एक वर्ष में 1000,000 आस्ट्रेलियाई डालर तक गैर-नियोजित स्कीमों का वित्त पोषण किया जा सकता है ।

I. AUSTRALIA

Australian aid comprises the following categories :

(1) An outright grant of A$ 35 million over the three year period 1990-93.

(2) Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), which is a mixed credit scheme, designed to lower the costs of importing Australian goods and related services. Under DIFF, the AIDAB extends a grant of upto 35% of the cost of the tender to the Australian Company, in case the Australian Company is able to win the contract. This has the effect of softening the commercial credit. The Australian company applies direct to AIDAB.

(3) A small Activity Scheme whereby unprogrammed schemes of upto A$ 1000,000 in a year could be financed.

II. आस्ट्रिया

1. आस्ट्रिया सरकार ने अब तक 15609.8 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग के पन्द्रह ऋण आस्ट्रियाई मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए दिए हैं । 1979-80 तक दिए गए ऋणों को 2 से 7 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 से 25 वर्षों में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 से 5.5 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगेगा । 1980-81 के पश्चात् दिए गए ऋणों को 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापिस अदा किया जाना है और इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगेगा।

2. सहायता के लिए एक करार पर 16.12.1986 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं जिसकी राशि कुल मिलाकर 1000.00 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग से कम न होगी । सहायता की शर्तें पिछले ऋणों की शर्तों जैसी ही है अर्थात 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी और 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज । पूंजीगत वस्तुओं संबंधी ऋण 1989 के करार पर दिसम्बर, 1989 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके अनुसार 1200 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग पहले दिए गए ऋण के नाम में डाले गए थे और

II. AUSTRIA

1. The Government of Austria have so far extended fifteen credits amounting to ASch. 1560.98 million for financing capital goods of Austrian origin. The credits extended by Austria upto 1979-80 were repayable over a period of 15 to 25 years with a grace period of 2 to 7 years and carried interest rates ranging from 2 to 5.5. per cent. The credits extended after 1980-81 are repayable over a period of 30 years, including a grace period of 10 years and carry interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

2. An agreement for aid aggregating not less than ASch. 100 million has been signed on 16.12.1986. The terms of aid are similar to earlier credits, viz. 2% interest and 30 years for repayment including grace period of 10 years. Capital Goods Credit, 1989, agreement was signed in December, 1989 for an amount of A. Sch. 120 million against which A.Sch. 9.5 million approx. was debited to the earlier credit line leaving a net credit amount of A.Sch. 110.5 million. After the 1989 credit was fully

इस प्रकार 1105 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग का निवल ऋण शेष रह गया था। वर्ष 1989 के ऋण के पूर्ण रूप से वचनबद्ध होने के पश्चात्, दिसम्बर, 1991 में इन्हीं शर्तों पर इतनी ही राशि के लिए एक और ऋण श्रृंखला पर हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे।

3. आस्ट्रिया ने भी 9 ऋणों के द्वारा 3716.1 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की राशि की ऋण राहत सहायता दी है । इसे पच्चीस वर्ष की अवधि में वापस अदा किया जाना है और शुरु में 9 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी उपलब्ध है, इन ऋणों पर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष के हिसाब से ब्याज लगेगा । इसके अलावा 1968-69 से लेकर 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज की दर को 5.50 प्रतिशत से कम करके 3 प्रतिशत कर देने के कारण आस्ट्रिया ने अनुदानों के रूप में 430 लाख आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग की ऋण राहत भी दी है।

III. बेल्जियम

1. बेल्जियम सरकार ने 1989 तक 50,100 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि का कुल ऋण दिया है । इसमें से 12620 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक की राशि ऋण राहत के रूप में मिली है और शेष राशि बेल्जियम पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, औद्योगिक उपस्कर तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित सेवाओं की प्राप्ति के लिए उपलब्ध कराई गई ।

2. बेल्जियम मूल की पूंजीगत वस्तुओं, उपस्करों और सेवाओं के आयात के वित्त-पोषण के लिए 2500 लाख बेल्जियम फ्रांक (9.96 करोड़ रु.) मिश्रित ऋण देने के लिए, अक्तूबर, 1989 में 19 वें ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । यह ऋण कुल संविदा मूल्य के 40% और शेष 60% वाणिज्यिक ऋणों पर दिया जाने वाला उदार शर्तों वाला ऋण होगा । 1977-78 से आगे जो ऋण दिए गए हैं, उनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष की अवधि तक की जानी है और उन पर कोई ब्याज नही लगेगा ।

IV. कनाडा

1. यह सहायता ऋण तथा अनुदान कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के माध्यम से प्राप्त होती है । यह सहायता ऋण और अनुदान के रूप में है । क.अ.वि.अ. ने 31 मार्च 1991 तक कुल मिलाकर 924.846 मिलियन कनाडी डालर की सहायता दी है । कनाडा ने 217.6 लाख कनाडी डालर की ऋण राहत भी दी है ।

2. 1 अप्रैल, 1986 तक कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण के सहायता पूर्ण रूप से अनुदान के रूप में हैं और यह परियोजना सहायता, परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता और खाद्य सहायता (गेहू ऋण) के रूप में मिली है । परियोजना सहायता पन-बिजली विद्युत परियोजनाओं, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस अन्वेषण तथा विकास, काण्डला तथा हल्दिया बन्दरगाहों पर खुले उर्वरकों को उठाने-धरने और सम्भालने के काम आने वाली सुविधाएं, आई.पी.सी.एल. कृत्रिम रबड़ परियोजना, द्वितीय उपग्रह अर्थ-संचार स्टेशन, डीजल इंजन वर्क्स, राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली परियोजना, शरावती एल्युमीनियम परियोजना, डाक व तार विभाग के लिए दूर संचार उपस्कर, विंड टनल परियोजना, दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र, कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम परियोजना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सामाजिक वानिकी, एन.डी.डी.बी. की तेलहनों की परियोजना आदि के लिए मिली है । हाल ही में, क.अ.वि. अ. ने राजस्थान राज्य के सिंचाई वाले क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि तथा जल प्रबंध प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए राजस्थान कृषि जल-निकास अनुसंधान परियोजना के लिए भी सहायता दी तथा (1) पौलिटेकनिक शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के संस्थागत क्षमता को मजबूतीकरण (ii) भारतीय तथा कनाडी शिक्षण संस्थाओं और संघों के मध्य संपर्क संवर्द्धन के लिए भारत और कनाडा में कार्यक्रम बनाने की संभाव्यता के निर्धारण में मदद की । परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता को अखबारी कागज, एस्बेस्टस, लकड़ी की लुगदी, निकिल, जस्ता, उर्वरक परियोजना आदि पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और तेल तथा गैस, विद्युत और खनन क्षेत्र के लिए अन्य उपस्कर और कनाडा में भारतीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण संबंधी उपयोग के लिए है ।

3. कनाडा के निर्यात विकास निगम ने भी भारत को ऋण दिए हैं । चमेरा पनबिजली परियोजना ऐसी चालू परियोजना है जिसके लिए ऋण दिया गया है । निर्यात विकास निगम ने तेल और गैस और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में भी तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस निगम, इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन और आयल इंडिया लि. को कई एक ऋण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है । इन ऋणों का उपयोग कनाडी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण द्वारा दी गई उसी प्रकार की सहायता के साथ मिलकर किया जाना है । इसके अलावा, निर्यात विकास निगम ने एअर इंडिया और इण्डियन एअर लाइन्स द्वारा एक-एक सिमुलेटर की खरीद के लिए सहायता दी है । निर्यात विकास निगम ने राजमहल कोयला खान परियोजना के लिए सी.आई.एल को इसी प्रकार की सहायता दी है।

अनुदान : कनाडा ने खाद्यान्नों तथा खाद्य-भिन्न वस्तुओं के लिए भी

committed, a further credit line for the same amount on the same terms was signed in December, 1991.

3. Austria has also extended debt relief assistance of A.Sch. 371.61 million through nine credits. These credits are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 9 years, the rate of interest being 2 per cent per annum. Besides, Austria has extended debt relief amounting to A. Sch. 43 million in the form of grant by way of reduction of interest rate from 5.50 per cent to 3 per cent during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

III. BELGIUM

1. The total assistance provided by Belgium till 1989 amounts to around BF 5010 m. Out of this BF 1262 m have been provided for debt relief while the balance was made available for procurement of Belgian capital goods, industrial equipments and services related thereto.

2. In October, 1989, the 19th Loan agreement was signed for BF 250m(Rs. 9.96 crores) for financing import of capital goods, equipment and services of Belgian origin in the form of mixed credit. The soft loan would be 40% of the total contract value and balance 60% commercial credit. The soft loan extended from 1977-78 onwards provide for repayment over 30 years including 10 years grace period and do not bear interest.

IV. CANADA

1. Assistance (loans and grants) is channelised mainly through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The net total value of CIDA loan assistance extended upto 31-3-1991 is C $ 924.86 million. Canada has also provided debt relief of C$21.76 million.

2. Since 1st April, 1986, CIDA assistance is entirely in grant form and has been extended in the form of project aid, non-project aid and food aid (wheat loan). Project aid has been received for Hydro-electric Power projects, Oil and Gas Exploration and Development, Fertilizer bulk handling facilities at Kandla and Haldia Ports, IPCL Synthetic Rubber Project, Second Satellite Earth communication station, Diesel Locomotive Works, Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, Sharavathy Aluminium Project, Telecommunication equipment for P&T Department, Wind Tunnel Project, Durgapur Steel Plant, ARDC Project, Social Forestry in Andhra Pradesh, NDDB's Oilseeds Project, Fertilizers Projects etc. Recently, CIDA has also provided assistance for Rajasthan Agricultural Drainage Research project for improving agricultural land and water management practices in the irrigated areas in the state of Rajsthan; and to determine the feasibility of undertaking a programme in India & Canada for (i) institutional capability of Polytechnic education & training ii) foster links among Indian & Canadian educational institutions and associations. Non project assistance has been given for import of industrial commodities such as asbestos, wood pulp, newsprint, nickel, zinc, fertilizers and capital goods and other equipment for Oil and Gas, Power and Mining sectors and for training of Indian personnel in Canada.

3. The Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) has also provided credit to India. On-going projects for which credit has been provided by EDC is Chamera Hydroelectric Project. A line of credit facility in the Oil & Gas Sector has also been provided to ONGC by the EDC. These credits are to be used in combination with parallel asistance extended by CIDA. Besides, EDC has also extended assistance for procurement of a simulator each by Air India and the Indian Airlines. Similar assistance has been extended by EDC to C.I.L. for Rajmahal Coal Mines Project recently.

Grants: Canada has also given grants for food and non-food items.

अनुदान सहायता दी है । 31–3–91 तक कुल मिलाकर 1336.57 लाख कनाडी डालर के मूल्य की अनुदान निवल सहायता अधिकृत की गई है ।

The total value of the grant authorised upto 31.03.91 is C.$.133.657 million.

V. डेनमार्क

1. भारत 1963 से डेनिश सहायता प्राप्त करता चला आ रहा है । 31.3.1991 तक डेनमार्क ने भारत के साथ 35832.62 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर की बचनबद्धता की है । जिसमें से ऋणों के रूप में 12136.0 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर और अनुदानों के रूप में 23696.62 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर है ।

2. 1987 में डेनमार्क ने अपनी समस्त सहायता को अनुदानों के रूप में बदलने का निर्णय लिया ।

3. डेनिश अनुदान आबद्ध आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध होती है जो कि विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं से संबंधित तथा स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाओं के लिए होती है । वर्तमान में स्थानीय लागत अनुदान तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, केरल, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के परियोजनाओं के लिए ही उपलब्ध है । डेनमार्क द्वारा अनुदानों के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता भी दी जाती है ।

4. 1991-92 में, दोनों सरकारों के बीच ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य, झींगा पालन और मत्स्य पालन, सीमेंट आदि के लिए 2844.0 लाख डेनिश क्रोनर के अनुदान करारों पर हस्ताक्षर हुए ।

V.DENMARK

1. India has been receiving Danish aid since 1963. Upto 31.3.1991, a total of Dkr. 3583.262 m has been committed by Denmark to India, of which Dkr. 1213.60 m is loans and Dkr 2369.662 m is grants.

2. In 1987 Denmark decided to convert all its assistance into grants.

3. Danish grants are available for tied imports which are related to specific projects and for local costs projects. Local cost grants are at present available only for projects in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Technical assistance is also made available by Denmark as grants.

4. In 1991-92, grant agreements worth Dkr 284.4 million were signed between the two governments covering Rural Water Supply, Health, Prawn Hatchery & Fisheries and cement projects.

VI. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

1. 1991 में आयोजित वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत तक संघीय जर्मन गणराज्य नें 139139.1 लाख ड्यूश मार्क की धनराशि देने का वचन दिया था ।

2. 1991 के वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत के दौरान जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 6450 लाख ड्यूश मार्क की वित्तीय सहायता का आबंटन किया जिसमें 2038 लाख ड्यूश मार्क की पिछली वचनवद्धताओं के कार्य सम्मिलित हैं । मोटे तौर पर इस सहायता की श्रेणिया है :-

नरम शर्त सहायता	4850 लाख ड्यूश मार्क
अनुदान	700 लाख ड्यूश मार्क
निर्यात ऋण	900 लाख ड्यूश मार्क

3. पश्चिमी जर्मनी की सहायता से जिन बड़े औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना की गई है, उनमें राउरकेला इस्पात संयत्र, सिंगरौली व्दिुत केन्द्र कोरबा और रामगुंडम, एच बी जे पाइपलाइन परियोजनाएं है । जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने स्थानीय लागत परियोजनाओं के लिए भी सहायता दी है। इस श्रेणी के कुछ बड़ी परियोजनाए जो चालू हालत में है और जिनके लिए ज. स. ग. ने धनराशि देने का वचन दिया है, वे है राजस्थान जल आपूर्ति, राजस्थान लघु सिंचाई, म. प्रदेश जल आपूर्ति, आवास और शहरी विकास निगम, कर्नाटक तथा महाराष्ट्र जलसंभर, लिफ्ट सिंचाई, उड़ीसा चंगर क्षेत्र विकास आदि ।

4. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा दिए गए उदार ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षों में, जिसमें 10 वर्ष छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है, की जायेगी और इस पर 0.75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक ब्याज लगेगा । मिश्रित ऋण के अन्तर्गत आने वाली परियोजनाओं में, उदार ऋणों के अतिरिक्त निर्यात ऋण भी शामिल है । दोनो को 50:50 के अनुपात मे बाटा गया है।

5. वित्तीय सहायता के अतिरिक्त, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य उपस्कर, विशेषज्ञ सेवाएं आदि के रूप में तकनीकी सहायता अनुदानें भी देता है । 1991 में आयोजित वार्षिक सहायता बातचीत के दौरान जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य ने 100 लाख ड्यूश मार्क की तकनीकी सहायता अनुदान देने का वचन दिया है ।

VI. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

1. The Government of the FRG have committed an amount of DM 13913.91 million upto Annual Aid talks held in 1991.

2. During the Annual Aid talks, 1991, FRG have allocated financial assistance of DM 645 million which includes reprogrammed funds from previous commitments of DM 203.8 million. The broad categories of this assistance are :

Soft assistance	DM 485 million
Grant	DM 70 million
Export credit	DM 90 million

3. Among the major Industrial projects which have been set up with West German assistance are the Rourkela Steel Plant, Power Station at Singrauli, Korba & Ramagundum and HBJ Pipeline project. FRG has also extended financial assistance for local cost projects. Some major projects in this category, which are ongoing and for which Germans have committed amounts, are Rajasthan Water Supply, Rajasthan Minor Irrigation, MP Water Supply, HUDCO, Karnataka and Maharashtra Watersheds, Lift Irrigiation Orissa, Changar Range Development etc.

4. The soft credit provided by the FRG envisages repayment over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and an interest of 0.75% per annum. The export credit is provided in the form of mixed credit i.e. soft and export credit mixed in the ratio 50:50.

5. Besides financial assistance, FRG also provides technical assistance grants in the form of equipment, services of experts etc. During the Annual Aid talks held in 1991, FRG committed an amount of DM 40 million as technical assistance grant.

VII. फ्रांस

1. फ्रांस सरकार भारत को 1968 से आर्थिक सहायता दे रही है और अप्रैल, 1991 से नवम्बर, 1989 की अवधि के दौरान फांसीसी सहायता की कुल राशि 135715.5 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक बैठती है । फ्रांसीसी सहायता का उपयोग, विद्युत, कोयला, रेलवे, पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक गैस, खनन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए किया गया है।

2. 24.6.1988 से पहले हस्ताक्षर किए गए मिश्रित ऋण प्रोटोकोलों पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ब्याज लगता है और उनकी वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 28 वर्षों में की जाएगी । फ्रांसीसी सहायता ऋण पर अब ब्याज की दर 2.3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है और वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष है ।

VII. FRANCE

1. The Government of France started extending economic assistance to India in 1968; and total French assistance from April 1968 to March 1991 amounted to FF 13571.55 million. French assistance in the form of mixed credits has been utilised for various sectors like Power, Coal, Railways, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Mining etc.

2. Mixed credit protocols signed before 24.6.1988 carry an interest rate of 2.5% p.a. and are repayable over 28 years including a grace period of 10 years. French assistance now carries an interest rate of 2.3% p.a. and is repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. The ratio of mixing soft credit with export credit has also improved

उधार ऋण को निर्यात ऋण के साथ मिश्रित करने के अनुमात में भी 24.6.1988 से सुधार हुआ है । उधार ऋण का भाग पहले 50 प्रतिशत की तुलना में अब 52.5 प्रतिशत हो गया है ।

3. फ्रांसीसी प्राधिकारियों के साथ 1991-92 में हस्ताक्षरित प्रोटोकालों में 1494 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रैंक की राशि सहित कोयला, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, खनन तथा जल संसाधन क्षेत्र तथा शीघ्र संवितरण सहायता के रूप में 1500 लाख फ्रांसीसी फ्रैंक शामिल हैं ।

4. भारत में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए संभाव्यता/पूर्व संभाव्यता अध्ययनों की तैयारी हेतु भी फ्रांसीसी सरकार अनुदान निधि की छोटी धनराशि देती है ।

VIII. हंगरी

1. हंगरी सरकार ने 25 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण दिया है जिसमें 17.5 करोड़ रुपए सरकार से सरकार को और 7.5 करोड़ रुपए संभरक ऋण के रूप में है । सरकार से सरकार को ऋण के ऋण की अंतिम तारीख तक अर्थात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक कुल संविदा लगभग 12.8 करोड़ रुपए का था । संभरक ऋण के अंतर्गत दिसम्बर, 1977 तक संविदा लगभग 2.4 करोड़ रुपए था 9.8 करोड़ रुपए का गैर-संविदाकारी शेष 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 दोनों देशों के बीच 31-12-1978 रुपया अदायगी व्यवस्था समाप्त होने के साथ व्ययगत हो गया । 1.1.1979 से इण्डो-हंगरी व्यापार परिवर्तनीय करेंसी में किया जाता है ।

2. वर्ष 1989 में हंगरी ने ऊर्जा, विद्युत, खनन मशीन निर्माण आदि के क्षेत्र में परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने के लिए हंगरी और भारतीय कम्पनियों के बीच सम्पन्न वाणिज्यिक संविदाओं के वित्त पोषण के लिए 200 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर हेतु ऋण की एक और श्रृंखला प्रदान की है । इसका उपयोग तृतीय देशों में भारतीय सहयोग की प्रयोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए भी किया जा सकता है, जैसा कि दोनों सरकारों द्वारा परस्पर सहमति व्यक्त की गई है । ये ऋण वस्तुओं के आयता और हंगरी मूल के उत्पादों के लिए उपलब्ध हैं । इस ऋण श्रृंखला के उपयोग के लिए प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है हालांकि अभी तक कोई उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ।

3. इन ऋणों पर 4.5 प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज लगेगा और इनकी वापसी अदायगी 3 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 15 वर्ष में की जानी है।

XIII. इटली

1. इटली से पूंजी और तकनीकी दोनो रूपों में सहायता प्राप्त होती है। पूंजीगत सहायता में, 1.5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर पर नरम शर्तों पर ऋण, जिसकी वापसी अदायगी, 10 वर्षों की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षो में की जानी है । यह सहायता केवल इतावली मूल की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लिए प्राप्त होती है जिसमें गैर-इतावली आपूर्तियों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । इटली द्वारा ऋण निधियों का संवितरण किए जाने से पूर्व प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए एक अलग वित्तीय अभिसमय पर हस्ताक्षर किया जाना आपेक्षित है ।

2. पूंजीगत सहायता में धनराशि पर निर्भर करते हुए 5 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि में वापसी अदायगी और ओ. ई. सी. डी सहमति ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध निर्यात ऋण भी सम्मिलित होता है । 4000 लाख अमरीकी डालर का निर्यात ऋण का एक अंतर्सरकारी करार पर जनवरी 1985 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए और इसकी अवधि दिसंबर 1987 मे और आगे बढ़ायी गई ।

3. नामरूप उर्वरक संयंत्र (165 लाख अमरीकी डालर), इण्डो-गल्फ उर्वरक परियोजना, जगदीशपुर (400 लाख अ. डालर), फरक्का एस. टी. पी. एस-II (769. लाख अमरीकी डालर), एच. बी. आई. पाइपलाइन (162 लाख अमरीकी डालर) तथा तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग का दक्षिण बेसिन गैस विकास परियोजना (400 लाख अमरीकी डालर) जैसे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाएं हैं जिन्हे दिसंबर 1990 में "गैस लिफ्ट बंबई हाई" परियोजना के लिए हस्ताक्षरित नरम ऋण वित्तीय अभिसमय के अंतर्गत पूरा किया गया है । उच्च गति रेलवे डिब्बों और प्रौद्योगिकी अंतरण तथा नेवेली जीरो यूनिट जैसी कुछ परियोजनाएं है जिनके वित्त पोषण इतावली रियायती ऋण से किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

4. तकनीकी सहायता करार पर फरवरी, 1981 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। करार की अवधि बढ़ायी गई है तथा उस समय तक प्रभावी रहेगी जब तक कि या तो दूसरे करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाएं या किसी एक पक्षधर ने करार के प्रतिसंहरण की इच्छा व्यक्त की हो ।

5. दिल्ली में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रआए. ई. सी श्रीनगर तथा

since 24.6.1988. The soft credit content is now 52.5% compared to 50% earlier.

3. Protocols signed in 1991-92 with the French authorities are for projects in the Coal, Electronics, Mines and Water Resources sectors for an amount of FF 149.4 million and for FF 150 million as quick disbursement aid.

4. Government of France also provides a small amount of Grant funding for preparation of feasibility/pre-feasibility studies for various projects in India.

VIII. **HUNGARY**

1. The Government of Hungary has extended a credit of Rs. 250 million comprising Rs. 175 million as Government-to-Government credit and Rs. 75 million as suppliers credit. Against the Government-to-Government credit the total contracting upto terminal date of the credit i.e., December 31, 1977 was approximately Rs. 128 million. The contracting under the suppliers credit upto December 31, 1977 was about Rs. 24 million. The non-contracting balance of about Rs. 98 million lapsed on December 31, 1977, pari-passu with the termination of the rupee payment arrangements between the two countries on 31.12.1978. From 1.1.1979 the Indo-Hungarian Trade is conducted in convertible currency.

2. In 1989 Hungary has extended another line of credit to India for US $ 200 million for financing commercial contracts concluded between Hungarian and Indian companies for setting up projects in the field of energy, power, mining, machine-building etc. This can also be utilised in the establishment of Indian associated projects in third countries as mutually agreed upon by the two Governments. The credits are available to cover import of goods and products of Hungarian origin. Proposals for utilisation of the credit line is under consideration though no utilisation has taken place as yet.

3. The credit carries a rate of interest of 4.5% and is repayable over 15 years, including a grace period of 3 years.

IX. **ITALY**

1. Italian assistance is available in the form of both capital and technical asistance. Capital assistance comprises of soft loan carrying an interest rate of 1.5 per cent and repayable over 20 years with a grace period of 10 years. It is available for financing goods and services of Italian origin only with no provision for non-Italian supplies. A separate Financial Convention is required to be concluded for each project before credit funds are disbursed by Italy.

2. Capital assistance also comprises of Export Credit available at OECD consensus interest rate and repayable over a period ranging from 5 to 10 years depending on the amount. An Inter-Governmental Agreement for export credit of US $ 400 million was signed in January, 1985 and further extended in December, 1987.

3. Namrup Fertilizer Plant (US $ 16.5 million), Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Project, Jagdishpur (US $ 40.0 million), Farakka STPS II (US $ 76.9 million), HBJ Pipeline (US $ 16.2 million) and ONGC's South Bassein Gas Development Project (US $ 40 million) are some of the important projects which have been completed with soft loan. Financial Convention for the Project 'Gas Lift Bombay High' was signed in December, 1990. High Speed Coaches of Railways and transfer of technology and Neyveli Zero Unit are the projects which are proposed to be financed with Italian concessional loan.

4. A technical assistance agreement was signed in Feburary, 1981. The agreement has been extended and will remain effective till such time as another agreement is signed or either party expresses its intention to revoke the agreement.

5. Apart from the ongoing projects like Vocational Training Centre in

टैम्परेट क्लाइमेट फ्रुट क्राप्स II जैसे चालू परियोजनाओ के अलाव, सी. ई. एस. आई. सी. पी. आर. आई तथा भारतीय सुषुम्ना क्षति केन्द्र के बीच दीर्घावधि आर. एण्ड डी. सहयोग के लिए समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए है । इतावली अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए वार्ता के अधीन कतिपय परियोजनाएं है :-

(i) उच्च सान्द्रण कोयला घोल पाइपलाइन्स
(ii) सी. ए. डी- सी. ए. एम. केन्द्र, मद्रास
(iii) एन. एस आई. सी, हैदराबाद मे इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स पर प्रोटोटाइप विकास और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

6. इटली सरकार ऊर्जा, कृषि, वित्त आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारतीय कार्मिकों को छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करती है ।

X. जापान

1. जापान, भारतीय सहायता संघ के संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में, भारत को 1958 से वित्तिय सहायता दे रहा है । भारत को दी गई जापानी सहायता की कुल मात्रा 13052.71 अरब येन हो गई है । जपानी सहायता द्विपक्षीय ऋणों, सहायता अनुदान और तकनीकी सहायता के रूप मे है।

2. सहायता वर्ष 1991-92 के लिए जापान सरकार ने परियोजनाओं के कार्य संचालन के लिए 106594 अरब येन की ऋण सहायता दी । 1991-92 के लिए ऋण सहायता का भुगतान 7 वर्ष से 10 वर्ष की छूट अवधि सहित 25 वर्ष से 30 वर्षों में किया जाना है और इस पर ब्याज की दर 2.6% प्रतिवर्ष है । 1991-92 में जापानी ओईसीएफ ऋण सहायता से वित्त पोषित होने वाली परियोजनाएं गाधार गैस बेस्ड कंबाइन्ड साइकल पावर प्रोजेक्ट , राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 2 सुधार परियोजना, शहरी नगर जलपूर्ति परियोजना, अजंता-एलोरा सरक्षण और पर्यटन विकास परियोजना है ।

3. उपरोक्त ऋण सहायता के अतिरिक्त जापान सरकार ने वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान 21 अरब येन की अनुदान सहायता भी दी है । इस अनुदान सहायता के अन्तर्गत लाभ प्राप्त संस्थाओं में इंजीनियरी महाविद्यालय, पुणे, जवाहर लाल नेहरु विश्व विद्यालय और राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय शामिल है । खाद्य उत्पादन की वृद्धि तथा ऋण राहत के लिए उर्वरक के आयात के लिए भी अनुदान दिए गए है । 1978-79 से जापान द्वारा भारत को दी गई अनुदान सहायता की कुल मात्रा 47864 अरब येन की है ।

4. निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओ का अध्ययन भी जापान इंटरनेशनल कोअपरेशन एजेंसी (जे. आई. सी. ए) द्वारा किया जा रहा है :-

(i) शारदा नहर परियोजना का सिंचाई तथा अपवहन तंत्र विकास पर संभाव्यता अध्ययन ।
(ii) परिवहन आधारभूत सरंचना विकास परियोजना कलकत्ता
(iii) विलायक परिशोधन कोयला परियोजना का विकास अध्ययन
(iv) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय रेशम-उत्पादन परियोजना के लिए तकनीकी सहायता ।
(v) एच.एम.टी. पुनर्निर्माण एवं विकास कार्यक्रम पर अध्ययन ।

5. जापान और भारत के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग पर संयुक्त वार्षिक विचार-विमर्श के लिए एक संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र का भी गठन किया गया है ।

XI. कुवैत अरब आर्थिक विकास के लिए निधि

1. अरब आर्थिक विकास-कुवैत निधि से भारत को 1976 से आर्थिक सहायता मिल रही है । निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए अब तक निधि से कुल 923.00 लाख कुवैती दीनार मिलियन की कुल मूल्य के आठ ऋण प्राप्त हुए है :

(क) कालीनदी पन-बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(ख) कोपिली पन-बिजली परियोजना
(ग) अनपारा तापीय बिजली परियोजना चरण-I
(घ) अनपारा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना (कोयला परिवहन) चरण-II
(ड.) थाल उर्वरक परियोजना
(च) दक्षिण तटीय परियोजना
(छ) कालीनदी तापीय विद्युत परियोजना चरण-II
(ज) झींगा उत्पादन हेतु केरल मछली पालन विकास परियोजना
जोड़

Delhi, REC, Srinagar and Temperate Climate Fruit Crops-II, MOUs have been signed for long term R & D Cooperation between CESI-CPRI and Indian Spinal Injuries Centre. Some of the Projects under negotiation for receiving Italian grants are :

(i) High concentration Coal Slurry Pipelines
(ii) CAD-CAM Centre, Madras
(iii) Prototype Development & Training Centre on Electronics for NSIC at Hyderabad

6. Government of Italy also offers scholarships for Indian personnel in various fields like energy, agriculture, finance etc.

X. JAPAN

1. Japan, as the founder member of the Aid India Consortium, has been extending financial assistance to India since 1958. The total quantum of Japanese assistance pledged to India has aggregated to Yen 1305.271 billion. The assistance from Japan is in the form of bilateral loans, grant aid and technical assistance.

2. For assistance year 1991-92 the Government of Japan have extended a loan assistance of Yen 106.594 billion for implementation of various projects. The loan assistance for 1991-92 is repayable over a period ranging from 25 to 30 years including a grace period of 7 to 10 years and carries an interest rate of 2.6% per annum. The projects to be financed with 1991-92 OECF loan assistance are Gandhar Gas based combined Cycle Power Project, National Highway No. 2 Improvement Project, Urban City Water Supply Project and Ajanta-Ellora conservation & TourismDevelopment project.

3. In addition to the above loan assistance the Government of Japan have also extended a grant aid of Yen 2.1 billion during the year 1991-92. Institutes benefited under this grant aid include the College of Engineering, Pune, Jawaharlal Nehru University and the National Museum. Grants were also given for import of fertilizer for increasing food production and for Debt relief. The total quantum of grant aid extended by Japan to India since 1978-79 has aggregated to Yen 47.864 billion.

4. Studies of the following projects are also being prepared by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) :

(i) Feasibility study on Irrigation and Drainage Development of Sharda Canal (CAD) project.
(ii) Development study on Transport Infrastructure Development Project ,Calcutta.
(iii) Development study on Solvent Refine Coal Project.
(iv) Technical assistance for Central Sericulture Project of the Central Silk Board.
(v) Study on HMT restructuring and development programme.

5. A Joint Consultative Machinery has also been constituted for joint annual consultations on economic cooperation between Japan and India.

XI. KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has been extending economic assistance to India since 1976. So far the Fund has extended eight credits for an aggregate value of KD 92.300 million for the following projects:

(कुवैती दीनार दस लाख में KD million)

(a)	Kalinadi Hydro-Electric project Stage-I	15.000
(b)	Kopili Hydro-Electric project	9.400
(c)	Anpara Thermal Power Project Stage-I	16.000
(d)	Anpara Thermal Power Project (Coal Transportation) Stage-II	9.000
(e)	Thal Fertilizer Project	14.300
(f)	South Bassein Project	14.600
(g)	Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	7.000
(h)	Kerala Fisheries Development Project for Prawn Culture	7.000
	Total	92.300

2. अब तक (क), (ग) (घ) (ड.) ऋण पूरी तरह से उपयोग हो चुका हैं और (ख) एव (च) ऋण जो कोपिली जल विद्युत परियोजना के लिए हैं 89.38 लाख कुवैती दीनार मात्र और दक्षिण बेसिन परियोजना के लिए केवल 116.15 मिलियन कुवैती दीनार की ऋण राशि निकाली गई है और ऋण खाते को बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

3. उल्लिखित आठ ऋणों में से क्रम संख्या (क) से (छ) तक के ऋणों पर 3.5% की दर से ब्याज की दर और सेवा प्रभार 0.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष है । पहले पांच ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी प्रारंभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि सहित 25 वर्ष है जिसमें 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है । दक्षिण बेसिन परियोजना के ऋण की वापसी अदायगी अवधि 20 वर्षों की है जिसमें 4 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है । सं. (छ) और (ज) के ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी अवधि 20 वर्षों की है जिसमें 5 वर्षों की छूट अवधि शामिल है।

XII. नीदरलैंड

1. नीदरलैंड की सरकार ने अब तक औद्योगिक विकास निधियों से 120 लाख डच फ्लोरिन सहित कुल 26691.1 लाख फ्लोरिन डच के ऋण दिए हैं । डच ऋणों का वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्षों की है जिसमें 8 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है । इन ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर 2.5 प्रतिहार प्रतिवर्ष है । ये ऋण आयातो के वित्तपोषण एवं सहमत परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

2. नीदरलैंड ने 1991 के लिए 1280 लाख डच फ्लोरीन सहित कुल 14928.8 लाख डच फ्लोरीन के अनुदानों की वचनबद्धता की है । डच अनुदान आयातों के वित्त पोषण एवं परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत के लिए प्राप्त हुए है ।

3. 1992 से आगे द्विपक्षीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में पूर्णतः संवितरित की जाएगी । पहले की वचनबद्धताओं के प्रति ऋण संवितरण अनुदान निधियों से वित्तपोषित होंगे ।

XIII. नार्वे

1. नार्वे ने भारत को सहायता देना 1952 में शुरु किया था । 1972 समस्त नर्वेजियाई सहायता अनुदानों के रूप में प्राप्त हुई है । यह अनुदान तकनीकी सेवाओं की लागत तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय लागत परियोजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए होता है ।

2. दिनांक 6.2.1992 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार नार्वे वर्ष 1992 के लिए 900 लाख नार्वेजियन क्रेनर आवंटित करने को सहमत हुआ है (नार्वेजियन वित्तीय वर्ष जनवरी से दिसंबर होता है) ।

XIV. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की निधि (ओपेक)

1. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तेल-निर्यातक देशों के संगठन की स्थापना तेल निर्यात देशों के संगठन के सदस्य देशों ने इस उद्देश्य से की थी कि विकासशील देशों को उनके आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास संबंधी कार्यों में आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके ।

2. निधि ने कुल मिलाकर 20880 लाख अमरीकी डालर के तेरह ऋण दिए है । पहला ऋण भुगतान शेष के समर्थन के लिए था और बाकी बारह ऋण विभिन्न विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए थे ।

3. शेष बारह ऋण निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए है :

(1) बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना
(2) कोरबा तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
(3) रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना, चरण-II
(4) दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट परियोजना
(5) दूसरी रामागुन्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
(6) रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना
(7) उर्वरक (पुनः स्थापना परियोजना)
(8) नाबार्ड को ऋण श्रृंखला
(9) रेवा अस्पताल परियोजना, म. प्र.
(10) बस्ती जिला अस्पताल परियोजना
(11) रायचूर जिला अस्पताल परियोजना
(12) केरल रेनफेड फार्मिंग विकास परियोजना
जोड़

2. So far credits at (a), (c), (d) and (e) have been fully utilised and loans for Kopili Hydro Electric Project has been drawn down to the extent of KD 8.938 million and South Bassein Project to the extent of KD 11.615 million and the loan accounts closed.

3. Out of the eight loans mentioned above, credits at Sl. Nos. (a) to (f) carry interest at the rate of 3.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The credits at (g) and (h) carry interest at the rate of 4.5% and a service charge of 0.5% per annum. The first five loans are repayable in 25 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The loan for South Bassein Project is repayable over a period of 20 years including 4 years grace period. The credits at (g) and (h) are for 20 years including 5 years grace period.

XII. NETHERLANDS

1. The Government of Netherlands have so far extended credits totalling Dfl.2669.11 million including Dfl.12 million from Industrial Development Funds. The Dutch credits are repayable in 30 years including 8 years grace period and carry an interest rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. The credits were available for financing imports as well as for meeting local costs of agreed projects.

2. The grants comitted so far by the Netherlands total Dfl. 1492.88 million including Dfl.128 million for 1991. The Dutch loans and grants are available for financing imports as well as local costs of agreed projects.

3. From 1992 onwards, bilateral assistance will be totally disbursed as grants. Loan disbursements against earlier commitments will be financed from grant funds.

XIII. NORWAY

1. Norway started extending asistance to India in 1952. All Norwegian assistance since 1972 has been in the form of grants. This grant is available for financing the cost of technical services and for local cost projects in the social sectors.

2. In terms of the agreement signed on 6.2.92, Norway has agreed to allocate NKR 90 million for the year 1992 (Norwegian financial year January to December).

XIV. OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. The OPEC Fund for International Development was established by OPEC member countries with the object of reinforcing financial co-operation between OPEC member countries and other developing countries by providing financial support to the developing countries in their economic and social developmental efforts.

2. The Fund, in all, has so far extended thirteen loans for a total sum of US $ 208.800 million. While the first loan was for balance of payments support the subsequent twelve loans are for various developmental projects.

3. The remaining nine loans are for the following projects:

(मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में US $ in millions)

(1) Bombay High Off-Shore Development Project	14.000
(2) Korba Thermal Power Project	20.000
(3) Ramagundam Thermal Power Project Stage-II	20.000
(4) Second Bombay High Off Shore Project	30.000
(5) Second Ramagundam Thermal Power Project	30.000
(6) Railway Modernisation Project	22.500
(7) Fertilizer (Rehabilitation Projects)	7.000
(8) Line of Credit to NABARD	8.000
(9) Rewa Hospital Project M.P.	10.000
(10) Basti District Hospital Project	6.500
(11) Raichur District Hospital Project	9.000
(12) Kerala Rainfed Farming Dev. Project	10.000
Total	187.000

4. क्रम संख्या (1) से (5) में दिए गए ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा लेकिन केवल 0.75 प्रतिवर्ष का सेवा प्रभार लगेगा तथा इसकी वापसी अदायगी आरंभिक 5 वर्षों की छूट सहित 20 वर्ष में की जाएगी । क्रम संख्या (6) में दिए गए रेलवे आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना के लिए दिए गए ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 4 वर्षों की अवधि सहित 14 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 3 प्रतिशत ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत सेवा प्रभार लगेगा । क्रम संख्या (7) से (10) के ऋण पर 2 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्ष में होगी। क्रम संख्या (11) से (12) के ऋण पर 2.5 प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर तथा एक प्रतिशत के सेवा प्रभार सहित 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 17 वर्ष में होगी।

XV. सऊदी विकास निधि

1. विकासशील देशों में विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से सऊदी विकास निधि की स्थापना की गई है जो स्वायत्तता प्राप्त कानूनी संस्था है; जिसने निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए 7692.00 लाख सऊदी रियाल की कुल राशि के चार ऋण दिए है :-

क. श्रीसैलम नागार्जुनसागर विद्युत परियोजना
ख. कोरापुट रायगढ़ रेलवे परियोजना
ख. रामागुण्डम तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
घ. नावा शेवा पत्तन न्यास परियोजना
जोड़

2. जबकि पहले और चौथे ऋण पर 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा दूसरे और तीसरे ऋण पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा । इन सभी ऋणों का आरम्भिक 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में भुगतान किया जाना है ।

XVI. स्वीडन

स्वीडन भारत सहायता संघ का 1969 से सदस्य रहा है । फिर भी, स्वीडन की सहायता मुख्यतः सामाजिक और ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में वस्तुओं के आयात तथा तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए 1964 से उपलब्ध है । दोनों देशों के बीच सामान्यतः दो वर्षीय प्रोटोकोल पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाते हैं ।परन्तु, 1989-91 का करार और एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था और इसमें 1991-92 के लिए 1000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की व्यवस्था की गई थी । वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 के लिए बातचीत पहले ही हो चुकी है । दो वर्ष के लिए 8000 स्वीडिस क्रोनर की व्यवस्था संबंधी करार पर मार्च/अप्रैल 1992 में हस्ताक्षर किए जाने हैं । वर्ष 1991-92 के 4000 लाख स्वीडिश क्रोनर की व्यवस्था की गई है । स्वीडन की सहायता वानिकी, स्वास्थ्य, जल आपूर्ति, शिक्षा, निर्यात संवर्धन, ऊर्जा, वस्तु आयात और तकनीकी सहायता कार्यक्रमों के लिए उपलब्ध है । स्वीडन सहायता 'बाईट्स' (स्वीडन की अन्तराष्ट्रीय तकनीकी और आर्थिक सहयोग एजेन्सी) द्वारा दिए जाने वाले आसान ऋण के जरिए भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। यह सहायता 1984-85 से देश के बाहर के कार्यक्रम के लिए उपलब्ध रही है । इस प्रकार के ऋणों में अनुदान घटक 35% होता है । बाईट्स के जरिए अनेक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को भी धन दिया जाता है।

XXII. स्विटजरलैण्ड

1. स्विटजरलैण्ड सरकार 1964 से पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के लिए 1973 तक उपलब्ध कराए गए 300 मिलियन स्विस फ्रांक के विकास ऋण और तीन अतरण ऋणों सहित सहायता प्रदान करता रहा है

2. वर्तमान में, स्विस सहायता पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात और स्थानीय लागत/तकनीकी सहायता दोनों के लिए उपलब्ध है, जिसमें से पूर्ववर्ती को मिश्रित ऋण के आधार और परवर्ती को अनुदान, जो स्विस विकास निगम (एस. डी. सी) के माध्यम से सरणीकृत किए जाते है, के माध्यम से निधि प्रदान की जा रही है ।

3. 100 मिलियन स्विक फ्रांक के लिए पूर्ववर्ती मिश्रित ऋण आधार (1983 में हस्ताक्षरित करार) में स्विस सरकार द्वारा दिया गया 40 प्रतिशत ब्याज मुक्त ऋण और स्विस बैंकों के संघ द्वारा दिया गया 60 प्रतिशत निर्यात ऋण शामिल है और इसने संविदा मूल्य के 85 प्रतिशत की व्यवस्था की ।

4. मिश्रित वित्त पोषण के नए आधार (1983 में हस्ताक्षरित करार) ने स्विस सरकार के 40 प्रतिशत अंशदान को अनुदान में परिवर्तित कर दिया और इसमें संविदा मूल्य के शत-प्रतिशत को शामिल कर लिया । सितम्बर, 1991 में 1983 के ऋण आधार को भी पूर्ण भूतलक्षी प्रभाव के साथ

4. Credits at Sl. Nos. (1) to (5) carry no interest but only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum & are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years. The Credits at (6) for the Railway Modernisation Project is repayable in 14 years including a grace period of 4 years with interest rate of 3% and service charge of 1%. The credits at Sl. No. (7) to (10) are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2% and service charge at 1% per annum. The credits at Sl. No. 11 & 12 are for 17 years including a grace period of 5 years with interest at the rate of 2.25% and service charge at 1%.

XV. SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

1. Saudi Fund for Development, an autonomous legal entity, was set up with the object of providing loans for developmental projects in developing countries; and has so far extended four credits for a total value of S.Riyals 769.200 million for the following projects:

		(सऊदी रियाल दस लाख में S.R. in million)
(a)	Srisailam Nagarjunasagar Power Project.	353.000
(b)	Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project.	103.200
(c)	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project.	172.000
(d)	Nhava Sheva Port Trust Project.	141.000
	Total	**769.200**

2. While the first and fourth loan carry an interest rate of 4 per cent per annum, the second and third loan carry 3 per cent per annum. All these loans are repayable over a period of 20 years including an initial grace period of 5 years.

XVI. SWEDEN

Sweden has been a member of the Aid India Consortium since 1969. However, Swedish assistance has been available since 1964 mainly in social sectors and energy, for commodity imports and technical assistance. A two-year protocol is normally signed between the two countries. However, the 1989-91 agreement was extended for one more year, providing SKR 400 million for 1991-92. For 1992-93 and 1993-94 negotiations have already been held. The agreement providing SKR 800 million for two years is scheduled to be signed in March/April 1992. Swedish assistance is available for forestry, health, water supply, education, export promotion, energy, commodity imports and technical assistance programmes. Swedish assistance is also extended through soft loan administered by BITS (Swedish Agency for International Technical and Economic Cooperation). This assistance has been available outside the country programme from 1984-85. The grant element in such credits is 35%. Many international training programmes are also funded through BITS.

XVII. SWITZERLAND

1. The Government of Switzerland has been providing assistance to India from 1964, including three transfer credits and a development loan totalling S.Fr. 300 million for the import of capital goods made available upto 1973.

2. Currently, Swiss aid is available both for capital goods imports and for local costs/technical assistance. The former being funded through a mixed credit line and the latter through grants which are channelised through the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC).

3. The earlier mixed credit line (agreement signed in 1983) for S.Fr. 100 million consisted of a 40% interest-free loan given by the Swiss Government and 60% as export credit given by a consortium of Swiss banks and provided for 85% coverage of the contract value.

4. The new line of mixed financing (agreement signed on 24.6.91) changed the Swiss government contribution of 40% into a grant and extended coverage of contract value to 100%. In September 1991, the 1983 credit line was also amended along the same lines with conversion

सरकारी ऋण को अनुदान में स्थान्तरित करने के समान ही संशोधित किया गया था और जनवरी, 1991 से इसके शत-प्रतिशत व्याप्ति थी ।

5. स्विस स्थानीय लागत सहायता पूर्णतः अनुदान के रुप में है और इसमें छः करारों के अधीन "नाबार्ड" की (210 मिलियन स्विस फ्रांक की) सहायता शामिल है ।

6. कुल 37.3 मिलियन स्विस फ्रांक के स्थानीय लागत करारों पर "नाबार्ड" को निधि देने की छठी किस्त सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए 1991-92 में हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे ।

XVIII. न्यास निधि

1. न्यास निधि जिसका प्रशासन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, वाशिंगटन द्वारा किया जाता है, उसने भारत को अगस्त, 1980 में 529.009 लाख एस.डी.आर. के बराबर अमरीकी डालर (537.51 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण भुगतान शेष सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया है । यह ऋण 10 छमाही किस्तों में परिशोध्य है जो भुगतान की तारीख के बाद छठे वर्ष के पहले छः महीनों की समाप्ति होते हुए शुरू हो जायेगी और भुगतान की तारीख के 10 वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ।

2. बकाया ऋण पर एक प्रतिशत का अर्ध वार्षिक दर से प्रतिवर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को छमाही भुगतान किया जाता है ।

IXX. यूनाइटेड किंगडम

1. यूनाइटेड किंगडम द्वारा मार्च, 1991 के अंत तक 2508.8 मिलिनय पौण्ड की कुल सहायता दी गई जो जून, 1975 तक 73.8 मिलिनय पौण्ड ऋण के रुप और उसके बाद 1770 मिलिनय पौण्ड अनुदान के रुप में है । यू. के. से पूंजी सहायता यू. के मूल के आयातों तक सीमित है और यह यू. के. सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं/आयातों के लिए उपलब्ध है । यू. के. गरीबी हटाने की परियोजनाओ और आयात संबद्ध परियोजनाओं की स्थानीय लागत का वित्तपोषण करने के लिए स्थानीय लागत अनुदान भी प्रदान करता है ।

2. यू. के. सरकार तकनीकी सहायता भी प्रदान करती है जो मुख्यतः कोलम्बो आयोजना के अन्तर्गत विशेषज्ञ सेवाओं, प्रशिक्षण अधिछात्रवृत्तियों और अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए कम मूल्य के उपस्करों/सामग्रियों के रूप में होती है ।

3. 1991-92, में कोयला, रेलवे, शिक्षा, ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति, शहरी विकास आदि सहित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को लिए यूनाइटेड किंगडन के साथ 111.14 मिलिनय पौण्ड मूल्य के अनुदान करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे. इस राशि मे विभिन्न तकनीकी सहयोग परियोजनाए और यू. के से तेल के आयातों के लिए 30 मिलिनय पौण्ड का अनुदान शामिल है ।

XX. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

1. मार्च 1991 के अन्त तक संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका 11080.77 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर (रद्द करने के बाद) की सहायता दी । इसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

डालर ऋण
डालर अनुदान
रुपया ऋण
पी.एल. 480 अनुदान
जोड़

2. उपर्युक्त संदर्भित कुल सहायता में अमेरिकी राजकोषीय द्वारा वर्ष 1991, 30 सितम्बर, 1991 को समाप्त हो गया के लिए अधिकृत 29.00 मिथिन अमरीकी डालर की यू. एस. ए. आई. डी की विकास सहायता शामिल है और इसमे निम्नलिखित करार सम्मिलित हैं :- (i) जल संसाधन प्रबंध और प्रशिक्षण (ii) बाल संरक्षण स्वास्थ्य सहायता (iii) वाणिज्यिक प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति के लिए कार्यक्रम, (iv) वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा संसाधन विकास ,(v) तकनीकी विकास केन्द्र, (vi) ऊर्जा प्रबंध परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण , (vii) स्वास्थ्य के लिए निजी स्वैच्छिक संगठन (viii) स्वास्थ्य प्रौद्योगिकी का गुणवत्ता निमन्त्रण , (ixi) तकनीकी सहायता समर्थन परियोजना (x) उद्यमों का कृषि संबंधी वाणिज्यीकरण ।

3. अमेरिका से प्राप्त इन ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी 40 वर्षो मे डालरों में की जानी है जिसमें 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि भी शामिल है और इन पर पहले 10 वर्षो मे 2 प्रतिशत वार्षिक और उसके बाद 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लगेगा ।

of government loan into a grant with complete retrospective effect and 100% coverage with effect from Ist January, 1991.

5. Swiss local cost assistance is entirely in the form of grants and includes aid to NABARD (210 million SFR) under six agreements

6. Local cost agreements totalling S.Fr. 37.3 million were signed in 1991-92 for various projects including the sixth tranche of funding to NABARD.

XVIII. TRUST FUND

1. The Trust Fund which is administered by the International Monetary Fund, Washington had extended to India in August, 1980 a loan in US Dollars equivalent to SDR 529.009 million (Rs.537.51 crores) to provide balance of payment assistance. The loan is repayable in ten semi-annual instalments beginning not later than the end of the first six months of the sixth year has to be repaid in full at the end of the tenth year after the date of disbursement.

2. Interest on outstanding loan is paid semi-annually at the rate of one half of one per cent per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year.

IXX. UNITED KINGDOM

1. The total assistance extended by UK upto end of March 1991 amounted to £ 2508.8 million, made up of loans amounting to £ 738.8 million upto June,1975 and grants amounting to £1770 million thereafter. Capital assistance from UK is tied to imports of UK origin and is available for specific projects/imports approved by the UK Government. UK also provides local cost grants for poverty alleviation projects and for financing the local costs of import assoiciated projects.

2. The UK Government also provides Technical Assistance, primarily in the form of experts services, training, fellowships and small value equipment/material for research and development under the Colombo Plan.

3. In 1991-92, grant agreements worth £111.14 million were signed with UK for projects in various sectors including coal, railways, education, rural water supply, urban development etc. This amount includes various technical cooperation projects and a grant of £30 million for oil imports from the UK.

XX. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. The assistance extended by the United States of America upto the end of March 1991 amounted to US $11080.77 million (net of cancellation). This is made of :-

	(दस लाख डालर में In Million $.)
Dollar Loans	4891.00
Dollar Grants	2129.77
Rupee Loans	3221.00
PL-480 Grants	839.00
Total	**11080.77**

2. The total assistance referred to above includes USAID's development assistance of $ 29.00 million authorised for US Fiscal Year 1991 which ended on 30th September, 1991 and covers the following agreements: (i) Water Resources Management & Training), (ii) Child Survival Health Support, (iii) Programme for Advancement of Commercial Technology, (iv) Alternative Energy Resources Development (v) Centre for Technology Development, (vi) Energy Management Consultation & Training , (vii) Private Voluntary Organisation for Health II, (viii) Quality Control of Health Technologies, (ix) Technical Assistance Support Project and (x) Agricultural Commercialisation and Enterprises.

3. Loans from USA are repayable in Dollars in 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and bear interest rate of 2 per cent per annum during the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

4. अमेरिका ने ऋण-राहत के रूप में भी सहायता दी है । यह ऋण-राहत गेहूं ऋण 1951 से सम्बन्धित मूलधन तथा ब्याज की अदायगी को स्थगित करने के लिए थी । 1972-73 से आगे तक यह ऋण-राहत ऋण की पुनर्वित-व्यवस्था करने के लिए थी जो 7 से 10 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 26 से 30 वर्षों में अदा की जानी थी । 1972-73 से 1974-75 तक 1034.8 लाख अमरीकी डालर की ऋण राहत सहायता मिली है । उसके बाद कोई ऋण राहत सहायता नहीं दी गई है ।

5. अमेरिका ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को गैर-सरकारी स्वैच्छिक स्वास्थ्य संगठनों को सहायता देने के लिए अमेरिका द्वारा रखे रुपए में से 200 लाख डालर के बराबर रुपया अनुदान के रूप में भी दिया है ।

XXI. (भूतपूर्व) सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ

1. 31 मार्च, 1991 तक उन्हों 99953.6 लाख रूबल की कुल राशि के लिए 18 ऋणों की वचनबद्धता की थी । इन ऋणों का उपयोग बुनियादी और भारी उद्योगों में सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में शामिल अन्य विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए किया गया है ।

2. अप्रैल, 1977 तक सोवियत ऋण मध्यावधि के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाते थे अर्थात् 2.5 प्रतिशत की वार्षिक दर से ब्याज की अदायगी के साथ 12 वर्ष की अवधि में इनकी वापसी अदायगी की जाती थी । अप्रैल, 1977 से ऋणों की वापस अदायगी 3 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जानी है और इन पर 2.5 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज लगना है ।

XXIX अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक के ऋणों की शर्तें गैर रियायती होते हुए भी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शर्तों की अपेक्षा सामान्यतः अधिक उदार होती है । इस समय भारत के लिए यह वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 5 वर्ष की छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष है । ब्याज की दर परिवर्तनीय है और इसमें बैंक की उधार निधि की अपनी लागत के अनुसार छमाही संशोधन किया जाता है । 1 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1991 तक (आधे वर्ष की अवधि के लिए ब्याज की चालू दर 7.73 प्रतिशत है । ऋण के असंवितरित भाग पर 0.25 प्रतिशत वचनबद्धता शुल्क लगता है ।

2. 31.3.1991 तक ऋण के रूप में दी जाने वाली सहायता, जिनके लिए करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, का कुल मूल्य 17.4 अरब अमरीकी डालर है । ये वचनबद्धताएं कृषि सिंचाई, विद्युत, तेल और गैस, रेल, शहरी विकास और जल पूर्ति, परिवहन, उर्वरक, उद्योग और दूर संचार आदि जैसी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के संबंध में हैं ।

3. वर्ष 1991-92 (31 दिसम्बर, 1991 तक) निम्नलिखित दस नई परियोजनाओं के लिए 1044 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर मूल्य के ऋण प्रदायी करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए :

4. USA had also extended aid in the shape of Debt Relief represented by deferment of principal and interest payments relating to the wheat loan of 1951. From 1972-73 onwards the debt-relief was however, in the form of refinancing credit repayable in 26 to 30 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 to 10 years. The debt-relief received for the years 1972-73 to 1974-75 was $103.48 million. Thereafter, no debt-relief assistance has been provided.

5. The USA has also extended on August 31, 1981 a grant of rupee equivalent of $20 million out of the US held rupees for assistance to private voluntary health organisations.

XXI. **UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS (USSR) (Erstwhile)**

1. Soviet assistance for India's economic development commenced in 1955. Upto 31st March, 1991, they committed eighteen credits for an aggregate amount of Roubles 9995.36 million. These credits have been used for public sector projects in basic and heavy industries and other development Projects, included in the Five Year Plans.

2. Until April 1977, the Soviet credits were made available on medium terms, namely the repayment spread over a period of 12 years along with interest payment at the rate of 2.5% per annum. Since April 1977 the repayment of credits is over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 years and carry an interest of 2.5% per annum.

XXII. **INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)**

1. IBRD loans, though non-concessional, are available at terms which are relatively more favourable than commercial sources. The repayment period , for India, at present is 20 years, inclusive of a 5 year grace period. The intrerest rate is variable and revised semiannually in accordance with the Bank 's own cost of borrowing funds. The current rate of interest is 7.73% for the half year period from Ist July to 31st December, 1991. A commitment charge on undisbursed balance is levied; the present rate is 0.25%.

2. The total value of assistance extended by way of loans upto 31.3.1991 for which agreements were signed is US.$ 17.40 billion. The commitments were against projects in various sectors like Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Oil and Gas, Railways, Urban Development and Watersupply, Transport, Fertilizer, Industry, Telecommunication etc.

3. During the year 1991-92 (upto 31st December, 1991) agreements providing loans to the following new projects valuing US$ 1044 million have been signed:

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	(मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर) (In million US $)
1.	गैस भमक (फलेरिंग) में कटौती	1.	Gas Flaring Reduction	450.00
2	औद्योगिक प्रदुषण नियंत्रण	2.	Industrial Pollution Control	124.00
3.	एस. ए. एल. -I	3.	SAL-I	250.00
4.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विकास	4.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development	20.00
5.	गैर सरकारी विद्युत उपयोगिता परियोजना	5.	Private Power Utilities Project	200.00
	जोड़		**Total**	**1044.00**

XXIII. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की स्थापना विश्व के निर्धनतम देशों को रियायती दीर्घावधिक ऋण देने के प्रयोजन से विश्व बैंक के एक सहायक संस्थान के रूप में सन 1960 में हुई थी ।

2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की सहायता भारत को जून, 1961 में मिलनी शुरू हुई थी और यह विदेशी सहायता कार्यक्रम का एक महत्वपूर्ण संघटक रही है । 31 मार्च, 1991 तक की अवधि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने भारत को 17.56 बिलियन अमरीकी डालर के ऋण प्रदान किए है । इसमें औद्योगिक आयात के लिए परियोजना-भिन्न और विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिए ऋण के रूप में सहायता शामिल है । प्रमुख क्षेत्र, जिनके लिए सहायता दी जाती है वे ये है :- सिंचाई और कमान क्षेत्र विकास, विद्युत, परिवहन, कृषि उर्वरक, कृषि विस्तार, रेलवे, दूर-संचार, जनसंख्या, स्वास्थ्य और पोषाहार, शहरी विकास और जलपूर्ति और कृषि अनुसंधान एवं विकास निगम परियोजनाएं ।

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरा (31.12.91 तक) निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों के लिए 614.3 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के ऋण दिए है, वे निम्नलिखित है :-

XXIII. **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)**

1. The International Development Association was established in 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank to make concessional long term loans.

2. IDA assistance to India began in June 1961 and has been an important component of the external asistance programme. For the period ending 31st March 1991, IDA have extended credits to the Government of India for a total value of US $ 17.56 billion. This includes assistance in the form of non-project credits for industrial imports and credits for various projects. The major sectors for which assistance is provided are:- Irrigation and Command Area Development, Agriculture, Transport, Fertilizers, Railways, Telecommunication, Population, Health and Nutrition, Urban Development and Water Supply and ARDC projects.

3. During the year 1991-92 (upto 31.12.91) IDA have extended credits amounting to US $614.30 million for the following projects/programmes:

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	Sl. No.	Name of the Project	मिलियन अमरीकी डालर (in million US $)
1.	महाराष्ट्र ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति और पर्यावरणीय स्वच्छता परियोजना	1.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation Project	109.90
2.	बांध सुरक्षा परियोजना	2.	Dam Safety Project	130.00
3.	औद्योगिक प्रदूषण नियंत्रण परियोजना	3.	Industrial Pollution Control Project	31.60
4.	तमिलनाडु कृषि विकास	4.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture Development	92.80
5.	एस. ए. एल. -I	5.	SAL-I Structural Adjustment Loan	250.00
	जोड़		Total	614.30

XXIV. एशियाई विकास बैंक

1. एशियाई विकास बैंक के पूंजी भंडार में, भारत के अंशदान का भाग सभी सदस्य देशों के अंशदान का चौथा सबसे बड़ा भाग है ।

2. वर्ष 1966 में इस की स्थापना होने पर, भारत ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक, एशियाई विकास बैंक से ऋण नहीं लिया था । परन्तु, उन स्रोतों में, जिन से हम रियायती विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त करते हैं, विस्तार करने की विविधता लाने के बारे में विचार किया गया और भारत ने एशियाई विकास बैंक से वर्ष 1986 से ऋण लेना प्रारम्भ किया । 31.12.1991 तक जिन करारों पर एशियाई विकास बैंक के साथ हस्ताक्षर किए गए उनका कुल मूल्य 22543.30 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर था । इसमें आई.सी.आई.सी.आई, आई.डी.बी.आई और आई.एफ.सी.आई. को 220-100-100 और 150 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के चार ऋण, जिनके लिए सरकार द्वारा गारन्टी दी गई है, और सरकार द्वारा बिना गारंटी के कुल 75.7 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर के पांच निजी क्षेत्र के ऋण शामिल हैं। एशियाई विकास बैंक द्वारा जिन क्षेत्रों के लिए ऋण दिए गए हैं वे विद्युत, पत्तन, रेलवे, सड़कों और दूर संचार की विकासोन्मुख परियोजनाओं के सहायतार्थ हैं । उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त 1991-92 के दौरान भारत के लिए अनुमोदित ऋण करार (31.12.1991 तक) निम्नलिखित थे :-

XXIV. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

1. India's subscription to the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) capital stock is the fourth largest of all member countries .

2. Ever since its inception in 1966, India had voluntarily refrained from borrowing from the ADB. However, it was considered desirable to diversify the sources from which we receive concessional external assistance, and India started borrowing from ADB from the year 1986. The total value of loans upto 31.12.1991 for which agreements were signed with ADB amounted to US $ 2543.30 million. This includes three lines of credits of US$220 million, $100 million and $150 million to ICICI, IDBI and IFCI respectively, for which Government of India has given guarantee and five private sector loans totalling US $ 75.7 million without Government guarantee. The loans have been extended for assisting developmental projects in Power, Ports, Railways, Roads and Telecommunications sectors. The following loan agreements were approved for India during 1991-92 (upto 31.12.1991)

			(मिलियन अमरीकी डालर In million US $)	
1.	आपातकालीन सहायता ऋण (खाड़ी संकट के लिए)	1. Emergency Assistance Loan (for Gulf Crisis)	150.00	Signed and effective
2.	दूसरी रेलवे परियोजना	2. Second Railways Project	225.00	Approved but not yet effective
3.	गंधार तेल क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना	3. Gandhar Oil Field Development Project	267.30	
4.	हाइड्रो कार्बन क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम ऋण	4. Hydro-Carbon Sector Programme Loan	250.00	
	जोड़	Total	892.30	

XXV. स्पेन

स्पेनिश सहायता सरकार से सरकार को उदार ऋण शर्तों पर है । 14.6.89 को एक उदार ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए जिसमें भारत सरकार को मैसर्स एस्टिलेरोस एस्पनोलेस, स्पेन से भारतीय नौवहन निगम को तीन फासफोरिक एसिड जहाजों के एक भाग के वित्तपोषण (52.2 प्रतिशत) के लिए 460 लाख अमरीकी डालर का ऋण दिया गया है । इस ऋण की वापसी अदायगी 9 वर्षों की अधिस्थगन अवधि सहित 20 वर्षों में की जाएगी जिसपर 2 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष ब्याज होगा । शेष 47.8 प्रतिशत राशि निर्यात ऋण के रूप में है । स्पेन सरकार के साथ किया गया यह सर्वप्रथम उदार ऋण करार है ।

XXV. SPAIN

Spanish assistance is in the form of government to government soft loan. A soft loan agreement was signed on 14.6.89 providing US $46 million to Government of India for part financing (52.2%) acquisition of 3 phosphoric acid carriers by Shipping Corporation of India from M/s Astileroes Espanoles, Spain. The loan is repayable in 20 years with moratorium of 9 years at an interest rate of 2% p.a. The balance 47.8% is in the form of export credit. This is the very first soft loan agreement signed with the Government of Spain.

XXVI. अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय

1. यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय (ई.ई.सी.)

1988 तक यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहकारिता के अन्तर्गत ही कुल सहायता दी गई है । गरीबी उन्मूलन और ग्रामीण विकास आदि परियोजनाओं के लिए 6836 लाख ई. सी. यू. की राशि का करार किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, आपरेशन फ्लड चरण- II-III और अन्य कार्यक्रमों अर्थात् व्यापार संवर्धन, ऊर्जा सहकारिता, औद्योगिक सहकारिता और एन. जी. ओ. को सहाया अदि के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय खाद्य सहायता के अन्तर्गत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने सहायता दी है । आपरेशन फ्लड -III के लिए बटर आयल और मखनिया दूध पाउडर के खाद्य सहायता प्राप्त हुई थी ।

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने अपने 1991 के सहायता कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को सहायता दी है ।

XXVI. OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

1. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (E.E.C)

Till 1990 the total aid committed by EEC under Financial and Technical Cooperation Agreement for projects of poverty alleviation, rural development etc. amounts to ECU 683.6 million. In addition to this, EEC have given assistance under EEC's food aid (ECU 438 M) for Operation Flood II-III and other programme's e.g. trade promotion, energy co-operation, industrial cooperation and aid to NGO etc. The food aid is provided in the form of butter oil and skimmed milk powder from the EEC for Operation Flood-III.

The EEC have indicated assistance to the following projects in their 1991 aid programme.

			(आंकड़े मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में (ECU million))
(क) केरल उद्यान कृषि	a)	Kerala Horticulture	28.70
(ख) केरल सिंचाई	b)	Kerala Irrigation	11.30
(ग) राजस्थान लघु सिंचाई	c)	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation	45.00

इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता 1991-92 में उपलब्ध होगी ।

Aid for these programmes would become available in 1991-92.

2. विशेष कार्रवाई ऋण

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई निधियों में स्थापित विशेष कार्रवाही ऋण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ प्रशासक और भारत के बीच 5 नवम्बर, 1979 को एक विशेष कार्रवाई ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । ऋण की राशि में विभिन्न करेंसियां (500 लाख अमरीकी डालरों के बराबर) जो यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के सदस्य देशों द्वारा दी गई है जो दूसरी ए.आर.डी.सी. परियोजना के वित्तपोषण के लिए थी ।

निकासी और वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें वही हैं जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ऋणों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट है । यह ऋण अप्रैल, 1981 तक पूरी तरह से लिया गया है ।

3. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि :

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि की स्थापना विश्व की खाद्य समस्याओं और खाद्य उत्पादन और विकासशील देशों में बढ़ने वाली ग्रामीण निर्धनता से निपटने के लिए की गई, जो रियायती दरों पर उपयुक्त संसाधनों को उपलब्ध करवाता है, यह भारत को 1979 से सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि द्वारा 31.12.1991 तक कुल 2120.7 लाख अमरीकी डालर मूल्य की सहायता दी गई । सहायता प्राप्त परियोजनाएं ये हैं: भीमा कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, सुन्दर वन विकास परियोजना, राजस्थान कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना, मध्य प्रदेश मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना और उत्तर प्रदेश में दूसरी सरकारी जलकूप परियोजना, उड़ीसा जनजातीय विकास परियोजना, तमिलनाडु महिला विकास परियोजना और आंध्र प्रदेश जनजातीय परियोजना ।

यह ऋण 80 छमाही किस्तों में वापिस किए जाने हैं, वापसी अदायगी 10 वर्ष की कुल अवधि के पश्चात शुरू होगी । ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लगता किन्तु ऋणों की निकाली गई राशि और समय-समय पर बकाया राशि पर एक प्रतिशत वार्षिक के हिसाब से सेवा प्रभार लगता है ।

भारत ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि के संसाधनों की तीसरी संपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में 80 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि का अंशदान किया है, जिसकी अदायगी की तीन किस्तों में परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा अंशदान में की जायगी। अभी तक वर्ष 1991 और 1992 के दौरान 5.47 लाख अमरीकी डालर की राशि की दो किस्तों की अदायगी की गई है ।

4 जनसंख्या कार्यकलापों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र निधि

चालू वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान 26.44 करोड़ रुपए की नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । 1992-93 के दौरान 1.00 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता होने की आशा है । यह अनुदान बिहार और राजस्थान की क्षेत्रीय परियोजना और जनसंख्या तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अध्ययन, पौधरोपण और वस्तु सहायता के लिए वर्ष 1991-92 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपए वित्तीय सहायता करने के वास्ते है ।

5. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम

इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत को जो तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है, यह उपस्करों, विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, तथा विदेशों में भारतीय कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के रूप में मिलती है ।

चालू वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान लगभग 4.02 करोड़ रुपए वस्तु/सामग्री सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है । इसी प्रकार वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान लगभग 15.06 करोड़ रुपए की यह सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

6. संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि:

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल विकास संगठन (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के पदाधिकारियों (कार्यकर्ताओं) डाक्टरों के प्रशिक्षण और महिलाओं तथा लड़कियों के लिए गैर-औपचारिक शिक्षा के लिए नकद अनुदान सहायता प्राप्त हुई है । 1991-92 के दौरान इन योजनाओं के लिए नकद सहायता और ओ.आर.टी. कार्यक्रमों की सहायता के लिए और विश्व प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए कुल सहायता की राशि का अनुमान लगभग 49.89 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 के लिए 18.11 करोड़ रुपए है ।

वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान 91.31 करोड़ रुपए तक की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है जबकि वर्ष 1992-93 के दौरान 1.05 करोड़ रुपए की इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

7. विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के लिए वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान 0.39 करोड़ रुपए तक की वस्तु सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

8. संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक व सांस्कृतिक संगठन

शिक्षा विभाग के अंतर्गत कथा-चित्र सेवा योजनाओं के लिए वर्ष 1991-92 और 1992-93 के दौरान 0.05 करोड़ रुपए का नकद अनुदान प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ।

2. SPECIAL ACTION CREDIT

A Special Action Credit agreement was signed on 5th November, 1979 between India and IDA as administrator of the Special Action Account established with funds contributed by the member-States of the European Economic Community. The credit amount consisting of various currencies (equivalent of US$ 50 million) contributed by the member-states of the EEC was for financing the Second ARDC project.

The terms and conditions of drawal and repayment are similar to those specified for IDA credits. This credit was fully utilized by April, 1981.

3. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development, set up to mobilise additional resources to be made available on concessional terms for dealing with the World Food problems and specifically problems of food production and rural poverty in the developing world, has been extending assistance to India since 1979.

The total value of assistance extended by IFAD upto 31.12.1991 amounted to US $ 212.07 million. The projects assisted are :- Bhima Command Area Development project, Sunderbans Development project, Rajasthan Command Area Development project, Madhya Pradesh Medium Irrigation project, Second U.P. Public Tubewells project, Orissa Tribal Development project, Tamil Nadu Women's Development project and A. P. Tribal Development project.

The loans are repayable in 80 semiannual instalments, repayments commencing after a grace period of 10 years. The loans do not carry any interest but only a service charge of one per cent per annum on the amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

India has decided to contribute in three instalments an amount of US $ 8 million towards the 3rd replenishment of resources of IFAD to be paid in freely convertible currency . So far two instalments equivalent to $ 5.47 million have been paid during 1991 and 1992.

4. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Cash Grant assistance of the value of Rs.26.44 crores is expected to be received during the current year 1991-92. Similar assistance to the tune of Rs.1.00 crores is also expected during the year 1992-93. The grant is intended to provide financial assistance to the Area Project in Bihar and Rajasthan on population and adult education studies, tree plantation & commodity assistance .

5. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Under this programme Technical Assistance is being received by India in the form of equipments, services of experts and training facilities for Indian personnel abroad.

During the current year 1991-92 commodity/material assistance to the extent of Rs.4.02 crores is expected to be received. Similar assistance of the value of Rs.15.06 crores is expected to be received during 1992-93.

6. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Cash Grant Assistance is received for training of I.C.D.S. functionaries, training of doctors and non-formal education for women and girls. The total quantum of cash assistance for these schemes and for assistance for ORT programme and universal immunisation programme during 1991-92 is expected to be around Rs.49.89 crores and Rs.18.11 crores during 1992-93.

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 91.31 crores is anticipated to be received during 1991-92 , while the same is expected to be Rs.1.05 crores during 1992-93.

7. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

Commodity assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.39 crores is anticipated to be received during the year 1991-92 for the National Leprosy Control Programme and National Malaria Eradication Programme.

8. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION *(UNESCO)*

Cash Grant of Rs. 0.05 crores is expected to be received during the year 1991-92 & 1992-93 for Feature Services Schemes under Department of Education.

विवरण Statement 1

विदेशी ऋण External Loans

प्राप्तियां और वापसी-अदायगी Statement of Receipts and Repayments

(करोड़ रुपए in crores of Rupees)

देश/संस्थान	Name of the Country/Institutions	प्राप्तियां Receipts			वापसी अदायगियां Repayments		
		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93
आस्ट्रिया	Austria	2.69	7.12	3.51	8.23	6.57	9.24
आबु धाबी	Abu Dhabi	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.98	2.91	3.20
बेल्जियम	Belgium	4.57	5.99	3.99	14.31	14.13	15.45
कनाडा	Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.38	38.64	42.96
चेकोस्लोवाकिया	Czechoslovakia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.50	0.50
डेनमार्क	Denmark	0.00	2.74	3.61	5.84	5.11	6.96
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	319.64	535.71	394.82	285.84	258.96	289.55
फ्रांस	France	56.12	153.54	96.21	181.59	158.13	175.49
हंगरी	Hungary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
इटली	Italy	12.99	62.75	13.27	14.17	13.93	16.79
जापान	Japan	979.60	1528.42	886.54	313.37	294.94	348.06
कुवैत निधि	Kuwait Fund	0.00	18.19	40.93	34.92	69.20	39.41
नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	55.46	67.12	73.36	107.60	99.40	116.34
पोलैंड	Poland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
सऊदी निधि	Saudi Fund	43.60	36.57	31.40	27.39	27.22	32.73
स्पेन	Spain	0.00	9.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	8.92	20.96	37.22	7.44	6.31	8.98
स्वीडन	Sweden	150.13	119.53	91.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	0.00	35.83	0.00	121.90	166.03	109.88
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	66.44	53.67	54.26	300.41	305.73	325.21
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ (भूतपूर्व)	U.S.S.R. (Erstwhile)	583.20	149.18	1.00	177.03	183.91	199.05
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात	U.A.E.	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.13	10.54	8.85
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण विकास बैंक	I.B.R.D.	2303.47	2699.90	2165.90	1209.15	1223.08	1666.49
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिकरण	International Development Agency	1260.36	2136.93	2888.23	354.52	357.01	413.87
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास निधि	International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.69	16.40	19.91	8.46	7.80	10.85
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष	I.M.F.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
एशियन विकास बैंक	ADB	775.75	856.91	1542.07	0.00	2.90	16.46
ई.ई.सी(एस.ए.सी.)	EEC(SAC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1.13	1.34
ओपेक	OPEC	14.34	22.50	34.78	26.78	26.22	28.88
नए ऋण	New Credits	266.00	0.00	230.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
जोड़	**TOTAL:**	**6914.97**	**8539.76**	**8613.83**	**3252.32**	**3280.30**	**3886.54**

विवरण Statement 2

विदेशी मित्र देशों तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों से अनुदान तथा वस्तु सहायता
Grants and commodity Assistance from friendly Foreign countries and International Bodies.

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

क्र. सं. Sl. No.		स्रोत Sources	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1992-93
1.	कनाडा	Canada	101.91	21.50	61.30
2.	डेनमार्क	Denmark	24.49	56.22	51.86
3.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	F.R.G.	9.97	6.03	16.26
4.	फ्रांस	France	0.04	0.00	0.50
5.	इटली	Italy	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	जापान	Japan	50.48	58.18	75.89
7.	नीदरलैंड	Netherlands	55.46	97.33	102.71
8.	नार्वे	Norway	42.69	52.74	47.13
9.	स्वीडन	Sweden	109.13	87.83	81.00
10.	स्विटजरलैंड	Switzerland	4.94	26.48	25.62
11.	यूनाईटेड किंगडम	U.K.	122.64	252.00	199.88
12.	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	U.S.A.	116.43	90.49	82.61
	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय :	International bodies:			
13.	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय	E.E.C.	50.61	49.02	85.58
14.	जनसंख्या क्रियाकलापों के लिए संयुक्तराष्ट्र निधि	UNFPA	32.09	31.44	1.00
15.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम	UNDP	4.17	4.02	15.06
16.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि	UNICEF	142.58	141.20	19.16
17.	विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन	W.H.O.	0.47	0.39	0.00
18.	संयुक्तराष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठन	UNESCO	0.04	0.05	0.05
	कुल जोड़	*GRAND TOTAL*	*868.14*	*974.92*	*865.61*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 9

प्राप्तियों की प्रवृत्तियां TRENDS IN RECEIPTS

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**REVENUE RECEIPTS**	**23486**	**28035**	**33083**	**37037**	**43591**	**52296**	**54954**	**66549**	**75688**
क. कर राजस्व (राज्यों के हिस्से को घटाकर) (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	A. Tax Revenue (Net of States' Share) (Details in Annexure 11)	17651	21140	24319	28015	33751	38349	42978	50006	56456
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व (ब्यौरा अनुबंध 11 में)	B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Annexure 11)	5815	6895	8764	9022	9840	13947	11976	16543	19232
पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**CAPITAL RECEIPTS**	**16421**	**19315**	**21572**	**25408**	**29878**	**30020**	**38997**	**39521**	**38010**
1. आंतरिक कर्ज-बाजार उधार (निवल)	***1.Internal Debt-Market Borrowings(Net)***	***4095***	***4884***	***5532***	***5862***	***8418***	***7404***	***8001***	***7500***	***5000***
1.01 सकल बाजार उधार	1.01.Gross Market Borrowings	4583	5543	6570	6684	8894	8044	8988	8918	6151
1.02 घटाइए-वापसी-अदायगी	1.02.Less-Repayments	488	659	1038	822	476	640	987	1418	1151
2. विदेशी सहायता (निवल)	***2.External Assistance (Net)***	***1452***	***1449***	***2024***	***2893***	***2460***	***2595***	***3181***	***5063***	***4509***
2.01 सकल विदेशी उधार	2.01.Gross External Borrowings	2003	2145	3040	4069	4016	4443	5339	8540	8614
2.02 घटाइए-वापसी-अदायगी@	2.02.Less Repayments@	551	696	1016	1176	1556	1848	2158	3477	4105
3. ऋणों की वसूली *	***3.Recovery of Loans****	***2750***	***2773***	***3491***	***4180***	***4597***	***4980***	***5712***	***6261***	***6491***
4. अल्प बचतें (निवल)@@	***4.Small Savings(Net)@@***	***3716***	***4369***	***3411***	***3911***	***5835***	***8575***	***9104***	***6400***	***7200***
5. राज्य भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	***5. State Provident Funds (Net)***	***364***	***419***	***767***	***893***	***961***	***1116***	***1221***	***1400***	***1500***
6. विशेष जमा (निवल)	***6.Special Deposits (Net)***	***1315***	***1001***	***3913***	***4381***	***6151***	***7970***	***7716***	***7383***	***8260***
7. सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में इक्विटी का विनिवेश	***7. Disinvestment of equity holding in public sector enterprises***	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	***2500***	***2500***
8. पूंजी प्राप्तियों की अन्य मदें (निवल) #	***8. Other Items of capital receipts(Net)#***	***2729***	***4420***	***2434***	***3288***	***1456***	***-2620***	***4062***	***3014***	***2550***
जोड़-प्राप्तियां	**TOTAL-RECEIPTS**	**39887**	**47350**	**54655**	**62445**	**73469**	**82316**	**93951**	**106070**	**113698**
राजस्व खाते का घाटा	Deficit on Revenue Account	4225	5889	7777	9137	10515	11914	18562	17081	13882
बजटीय घाटा*	Budgetary Deficit*	3745	5315	8261	5816	5642	10592	11347	7032	5389
राजकोषीय घाटा	Fiscal Deficit	17416	21857	26342	27044	30923	35632	44632	37792	34406
@ कुद्रेमुख लौह अयस्क परियोजना तथा मद्रास रिफाइनरीज आदि के लिए विशेष ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी सहित ।	*@Includes repayment of Special credits for Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Madras Refineries etc.*	*64*	*67*	*121*	*30*	*61*	..	..	*196*	*219*
**निम्नलिखित में से वसूलियां घटा कर :*	** Net of Recovery of*									
अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	*Ways & Means Advances*	*734*	*864*	*381*	*716*	*131*	*131*	*657*	*700*	*700*
कृषि निविष्टयों के लिए ऋण	*Loans for Agricultural inputs*	*245*	*228*	*253*	*285*	*248*	*263*	*298*	*430*	*310*
सरकारी कर्मचारियों इत्यादि को उधार	*Loans to Govt. servants, etc.*	..	..	..	..	*77*	*86*	*101*	*97*	*107*
@@ घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	*@@ Less-Share of States*	*1935*	*2903*	*2800*	*3097*	*4205*	*5742*	*7026*	*5500*	*5700*
केन्द्र को निवल	*Net to Centre*	*1781*	*1466*	*611*	*814*	*1630*	*2833*	*2078*	*900*	*1500*
# इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्राकोष को जारी की गई वे प्रतिभूतियां शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्हें प्रत्यावस्थित प्रविष्टियों के द्वारा पूंजी व्यय से घटा दिया गया है ।	*# Excludes Securities issued to the I.M.F. omitted per contra from Capital Expenditure*	*368*	*520*	*1134*	*1029*	*775*	*803*	*550*	*1805*	*7567*

* *इसमें राज्यों को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से जमा से ज्यादा ली गई रकमों की अदायगी के लिए 1983-84 में 400 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1985-86 में दिए गए 1628 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण शामिल नहीं हैं ।*

* *Excludes Rs.400 crores in 1983-84 and Rs.1628 in 1985-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with R.B.I.*

अनुबन्ध ANNEXURE-10

खर्च की प्रवृत्तियां
TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE

(करोड़ रुपए में) (In crores of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1984-85	वास्तविक Actuals 1985-86	वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय	**A.Non-Plan Expenditure:**	**27026**	**32811**	**39920**	**44052**	**52960**	**65388**	**76933**	**80070**	**84475**
1. ब्याज संबंधी अदायगियां	1. Interest Payments	5974	7512	9246	11251	14278	17757	21498	27250	32000
2. रक्षा व्यय	2. Defence Expenditure	7061	7988	10477	11968	13341	14416	15427	16350	17500
3. आर्थिक सहायता	3. Subsidies	4038	4796	5451	5980	7732	10474	12158	12290	10487
4. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अनुदान	4. Grants to States and Union Territories Governments	1027	1786	1714	1789	2186	2143	3982	2660	2535
5. विदेशी सरकारों को अनुदान	5. Grants to foreign Governments	89	81	114	139	124	120	139	166	190
6. अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न राजस्व व्यय	6. Other Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	4250	5430	6491	7782	8386	10693	11309	11771	12749
7. आयोजना-भिन्न पूंजी व्यय	7. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	853	382	380	667	788	1091	947	866	1131
8. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को ऋण तथा अग्रिम	8. Loans and Advances to State and U.T. Governments	3272	4206	3722	3134	4293	5793	7606	5479	5801
9. अन्य व्यय	9. Other Loans	141	217	1769	905	1107	2036	2881	2157	974
10. बिना विधान सभा वाले संघ क्षेत्रों का योजना भिन्न व्यय	10. Non-Plan Expenditure of U.Ts without Legislature	321	413	556	437	725	865	986	1081	1108
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	310	392	449	465	724	849	934	1091	1119
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	11	22	107	-28	1	16	52	-10	-11
ख. आयोजना व्यय	**B. Plan Expenditure**	**16606**	**19854**	**22996**	**24209**	**26151**	**27520**	**28365**	**33032**	**34612**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	5679	6907	8216	9907	11118	11979	12620	16934	18337
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	10927	12947	14780	14302	15033	15541	15745	16098	16275
कुल व्यय	**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**	**43632**	**52665**	**62916**	**68261**	**79111**	**92908**	**105298**	**113102**	**119087**
राजस्व खाते पर	On Revenue Account	27691	33924	40860	46174	54106	64210	73516	83630	89570
पूंजी खाते पर	On Capital Account	15941	18741	22056	22087	25005	28698	31782	29472	29517

टिप्पणी :- *और अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए व्यय बजट, खण्ड I देखें।*

Notes:- *For further details, see Expenditure Budget, Vol. I.*

अनुबंध ANNEXURE 11

अनुबन्ध 9 में सम्मिलित कर तथा कर-भिन्न राजस्व प्राप्तियों का विश्लेषण
ANALYSIS OF TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE 9

(करोड़ रुपए *In crores of Rupees)*

		लेखा Accounts 1984-85	लेखा Accounts 1985-86	लेखा Accounts 1986-87	लेखा Accounts 1987-88	लेखा Accounts 1988-89	लेखा Accounts 1989-90	लेखा Accounts 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
क. कर राजस्व	**A.Tax Revenue**									
सकल कर राजस्व	**Gross Tax Revenue:**	**23471**	**28670**	**32838**	**37666**	**44474**	**51636**	**57576**	**67300**	**76524**
1. कम्पनी कर	1. Corporation Tax	2556	2865	3160	3433	4407	4729	5335	7300	8125
2. कम्पनी कर से भिन्न आय पर कर	2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1928	2511	2679	3192	4241	5010	5371	6788	7870
3. ब्याज कर	3. Interest Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-)1	535	800
4. व्यय कर अधिनियम, 1987	4. Expenditure Tax Act, 1987	...	...	...	6	42	75	82	110	50
5. सीमा-शुल्क	5. Customs	7041	9526	11475	13702	15805	18036	20644	22895	25212
6. संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	6. Union Excise Duties	11151	12956	14470	16426	18841	22406	24514	27696	32211
7. सम्पदा शुल्क	7. Estate Duty	24	22	14	8	6	4	3	3	3
8. धन कर	8. Wealth Tax	108	153	174	101	122	179	231	255	300
9. दान कर	9. Gift Tax	11	12	9	8	7	8	3	9	5
10. अन्य कर और शुल्क	10. Other Taxes and Duties	199	89	50	67	122	220	276	310	308
11. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के कर	11. Taxes of Union Territories	453	536	607	723	881	969	1118	1399	1640
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	**Less-States' Share**	5777	7491	8476	9598	10669	13232	14535	17199	19992
आयकर	Income Tax	1231	1846	2160	2589	2749	3922	4121	5106	5869
सम्पदा शुल्क	Estate Duty	20	20	10	6	1	..	..	..	..
संघ उत्पाद शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	4526	5625	6306	7003	7919	9310	10414	12093	14123
घटाइए-स्थानीय निकायों को संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के करों का समनुदेशन	**Less-Assignments of UT taxes to Local Bodies**	43	39	43	53	54	55	63	95	76
निवल-केन्द्र का कर राजस्व	**Net-Centre's Tax Revenue**	**17651**	**21140**	**24319**	**28015**	**33751**	**38349**	**42978**	**50006**	**56456**
ख. कर-भिन्न राजस्व	**B.Non Tax Revenue**									
1. राजकोषीय सेवाएं	1. Fiscal Services	385	603	564	500	416	574	306	478	477
2. ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2. Interest Receipts	3963	4595	5353	5755	6981	8474	8730	11297	13464
2.01 राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से	2.01 From State/U.T. Governments	1616	1872	2754	3158	3770	4424	5174	6859	8260
2.02 रेलवे पूंजी पर	2.02 On Railway Capital	244	559	553	614	689	783	938	1039	1566
2.03 डाक व दूरसंचार पूंजी पर	2.03 On Posts & Telecom. Capital	135	170	213	...	161	180	220	245	251
2.04 अन्य ब्याज प्राप्तियां	2.04 Other Interest Receipts	1968	1994	1833	1983	2361	3079	2398	3154	3387
3. लाभांश और लाभ	3. Dividends and Profits	407	515	507	605	475	716	774	1049	2622
3.01 भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	3.01 Profits of R.B.I.	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	350	1500
3.02 अन्य	3.02 Others	197	305	297	395	265	506	564	699	1122
4. अन्य सामान्य सेवाएं	4. Other General Services	211	261	301	337	395	405	506	467	505
5. सामाजिक सेवाएं	5. Social Services	71	76	454	60	80	57	65	86	100
6. आर्थिक सेवाएं	6. Economic Services	303	358	1149	1273	893	2845	860	2009	1026
7. विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्र*	7. Union Territories without Legislature*	...	...	...	...	...	122	149	162	173
8. सहायता अनुदान तथा अंशदान	8. Grants-in-aid and contributions	475	487	436	492	600	754	586	975	865
जोड़-कर भिन्न राजस्व**	**Total-Non-Tax Revenue****	**5815**	**6895**	**8764**	**9022**	**9840**	**13947**	**11976**	**16543**	**19232**
जोड़-राजस्व प्राप्तियां	***Total-Revenue Receipts***	***23466***	***28035***	***33083***	***37037***	***43591***	***52296***	***54954***	***66549***	***75688***

*पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के आंकड़ों को क्रम संख्या 4, 5 और 6 की मदों के अन्तर्गत मिला दिया गया है ।

**Figures in respect of earlier years are merged under the items at Sr. No.4,5 and 6 above.*

**वाणिज्यिक विभागों से संबंधित निवल प्राप्तियां इस प्रकार हैं ।

***Net of following receipts of commercial departments.*

(क) सामान्य सेवाएं	(a). General Services	486	535	628	817	938	1323	1082	1494	1713
(ख) सामाजिक सेवाएं	(b). Social Services	83	80	123	164	197	244	296	340	373
(ग) आर्थिक सेवाएं	(c). Economic Services	7415	8895	9846	11355	12901	14996	17175	19688	23090
जोड़	Total	7984	9510	10597	12336	14036	16563	18553	21522	25176

अनुबंध ANNEXURE - 12

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण* और प्राप्ति बजट में दिखाई गई प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का मिलान

Reconciliation between estimates of Receipts shown in Annual Financial Statement* and Receipts Budget

(करोड़ रुपए In crores of Rupees)

		लेखा Accounts 1990-91	संशोधित अनुमान R.E. 1991-92	बजट अनुमान B.E. 1992-93
क. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	**A. Revenue Receipts:**			
कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियां, जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं	Total Revenue Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	84402.81	100832.25	114517.71
घटाइए-	*Less*—			
संघीय उत्पाद शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा जिसे वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में राजस्व वितरणों के रूप में प्रदर्शित किया गया है	States' share of Union Excise Duties shown as Revenue disbursements in AFS	-10414.43	-12092.57	-13058.80
राजस्व प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है।	Revenue receipts taken in reduction of expenditure :			
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलवे की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Railways as per Railway Budget	-12451.55	-13971.38	-16298.67
दूर संचार विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां जिन्हें व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है	Revenue receipts of Telecommunications	-3404.78	-3985.00	-4917.00
डाक विभाग की राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts of Posts	-840.85	-920.00	-960.00
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों की प्राप्तियां	Receipts of other commercial departments	-1855.76	-2645.13	-3000.39
रक्षा प्राप्तियां	Defence receipts	-417.88	-574.68	-518.88
संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के करों का स्थानीय निकायों को राजस्व का समनुदेशन जिसमें से विधान-मंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का राजस्व और व्यय घटा दिया गया है	Assignment of UT taxes to local bodies taken in reduction of revenues and expenditure of Union territories without legislature	-63.24	-94.84	-75.55
बजट प्राप्तियों के अनुसार राजस्व प्राप्तियां	Revenue receipts as per Receipts Budget	54954.32	66548.65	75688.42
ख. पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**B. Capital Receipts**			
(i) भारत की कुल समेकित निधि की पूंजी खाता प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं (जिसमें 91 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुन्डियां शामिल नहीं हैं	(i) Total Consolidated Fund of India Capital Account Receipts as shown in the Annual Financial Statement (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	25764.44	34807.04	37254.49
(ii) भारत के लोक खातों की कुल प्राप्तियां जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं	(ii) Total Public Account of India Receipts as shown in AFS	63834.96	54284.66	57603.39
जोड़	**Total**	89599.40	89091.70	94857.88
घटाइए—	*Less* -			
कुल लोक ऋण संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित है (जिसमें 91 दिनों की राजकोषीय हुंडिया शामिल नहीं हैं)	Total Public Debt disbursements as shown in the AFS (excluding 91 days Treasury Bills)	-6774.37	-9938.72	-10039.59
भारत के लोक खाते के कुल संवितरण जो वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में प्रदर्शित हैं	Total Public Account of India disbursements as shown in the AFS	-41514.77	-35898.99	-37424.34
वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के अनुसार निवल	**Net according to AFS**	41310.26	43253.99	47393.95
घटाइए—व्यय की तुलना में घटाई गई प्राप्तियां और वसूलियां	*Less* - Receipts and recoveries netted against expenditure			
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष को जारी की गई प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to IMF	-549.97	-1805.03	-7567.30
राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए अल्पावधिक ऋणों की वसूली	Recoveries of short term loans to State Governments			
- अर्थोपाय अग्रिम	-Ways and Means advance	-657.04	-700.00	-700.00
- कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए ऋण	-Loans for agricultural inputs	-298.32	-430.00	-310.00
सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि द्वारा ऋण की वापसी अदायगी	Repayment of Loans by Government servant etc.	-100.94	-97.12	-107.37
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को जारी प्रतिभूतियां	Securities issued to nationalised banks	-707.19	-700.00	-700.00
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल पूंजी प्राप्तियां	**Total Capital Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	38996.80	39521.84	38009.28
प्राप्ति बजट के अनुसार कुल प्राप्तियां	**Total Receipts as per Receipts Budget**	93951.12	106070.49	113697.70

Summary of Demands for Grants, 1992-93

290 Fin/93

प्रस्तावना

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (2) में यह अपेक्षित है कि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में सम्मिलित, भारत की समेकित निधि में से किए जाने वाले व्यय के वे अनुमान, जो इस निधि पर "भारित" नहीं होते, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक-सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किए जाएं। सामान्यतः प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के संबंध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। तथापि, कुछ बड़े-बड़े मंत्रालयों/विभागों के संबंध में एक से अधिक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है। प्रत्येक मांग में प्रायः एक सेवा के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि की कुल व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व खाते का व्यय और उस सेवा के लिए, पूंजी खाते का व्यय (उधार सहित) दिखाए जाते हैं। यद्यपि भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" व्यय के अनुमानों के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता, तथापि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार ऐसे व्यय के बारे में संसद के दोनों सदनों में से किसी सदन में बहस की जा सकती है। इसलिए अनुदान की मांग में अगर किसी ऐसे खर्च की व्यवस्था होती है जो भारत की समेकित निधि पर "भारित" होता है तो उसे मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाया जाता है। जहां किसी सेवा के लिए यह व्यवस्था भारत की समेकित निधि पर पूरी तरह "भारित" व्यय के लिए होती है जैसे ब्याज संदाय और ऋण की वापसी, तो उसे मांग से पृथक विनियोग के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, यद्यपि उस पर कोई स्वीकृति नहीं मांगी जाती।

2. संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ 1992-93 के लिए अनुदानों की जो मांगें और विनियोग प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं वे समस्त मंत्रालयों/विभागों के लिए इसी खंड में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं। लेकिन इन मांगों से पहले मांगों का सारांश प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें 1992-93 के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों की पूरी सूची एक साथ दी गई है जिसमें राजस्व खाते और (उधारों सहित) पूंजी खाते के अंतर्गत "स्वीकृत" और "*भारित*" शीर्षों के अधीन प्रत्येक मांग और विनियोग के सामने की गई व्यवस्था की कुल राशि दिखाई गई है। यह सारांश अनुदानों की मांगों और विनियोगों का अभिसूचक प्रलेख भी है।

3. मांगों के संदर्भ में, मंत्रालयों या विभागों के उल्लेख 10 फरवरी, 1992 के तत्काल पूर्व विद्यमान मंत्रालयों या विभागों से संबंधित हैं, और उस तारीख को या उसके बाद इससे अभिप्राय यह होगा कि यह उल्लेख समय-समय पर पुनर्गठित संबद्ध मंत्रालयों या विभागों के बारे में है। वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के निर्धारित कार्य में अधिसूचित परिवर्तनों को इन मांगों में समाविष्ट कर दिया गया है। 1992-93 की मांगों को इस समय गठित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के अनुरूप प्रदर्शित किया गया है और आंकड़ों की तुलना के कार्य को सरल बनाने के लिए 1991-92 के तदनुरूप बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान भी साथ-साथ प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं, हालांकि 1991-92 की अनुदानों की मांगों में, जिनको जुलाई 1991 में संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, इन व्यवस्थाओं को उस समय विद्यमान मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया था।

4. पहली अप्रैल, 1987 से, खातों के मुख्य शीर्षों और आयोजना के अंतर्गत यथावस्थित विकास शीर्षों के बीच तादात्म्यतापूर्ण एकरूपता स्थापित करने के लिए लेखांकन संबंधी वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन कर दिए गए हैं। अनुदानों की मांगों में 1992-93 के बजट अनुमानों में की गई व्यवस्था संशोधित वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शित की गई है।

5. मांगों में सम्मिलित "नई सेवा/सेवा के नए साधनों" का मदवार विवरण अन्त में दिया गया है।

6. इन मांगों पर टिप्पणियों सहित व्यय की मुख्य मदों/योजनाओं का ब्यौरा "व्यय बजट - खंड 2" नामक एक अलग खंड में दिया गया है।

INTRODUCTION

Clause (2) of Article 113 of the Constitution requires that so much of the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement as are not 'charged' on the Fund shall be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for the vote of the Lok Sabha. Normally one Demand is presented in respect of each Ministry/ Department. In respect of some of the large Ministries/ Departments, however, more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a Service, that is to say, expenditure on Revenue Account, as well as expenditure on Capital Account (including Loans) for the Service. Although the estimates of expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India are not required to be voted by Parliament, clause (I) of Article 113 of the Constitution permits discussion thereon in either House of Parliament. Accordingly, a Demand for Grant also shows, distinctly in italics, the provision for expenditure, if any, 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India in relation to the Service represented by the Demand. Where the provision for a Service is entirely for expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India, for example, Interest Payments and Repayment of Debt, a separate Appropriation, as distinct from a Demand, is presented, although no vote is sought thereon.

2. The Demands for Grants and the Appropriations for 1992-93 presented to Parliament along with the Annual Financial Statement are contained in this volume in respect of all the Ministries/ Departments. A Summary of the Demands giving at one place a complete list of the Demands for Grants and Appropriations for 1992-93 showing against each the total amount of the provision, separately under Revenue Account and Capital Account (including Loans) as well as "Voted" and *"Charged"* precedes the Demands. This Summary also serves as an Index to the Demands for Grants and Appropriations.

3. References to Ministries or Departments in the Demands are to such Ministries or Departments as existed immediately before February 10, 1992 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries/Departments as reconstituted from time to time. Changes in Allocation of Business to the various Ministries/ Departments notified during the year have been given effect to in these Demands. The Demands for 1992-93 have been shown against the Ministries/Departments as presently constituted and to facilitate comparison, figures of the corresponding Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1991-92 have been exhibited along side even though in the Demands for Grants 1991-92 presented to Parliament in July, 1991, the provisions were shown under Demands of Ministries/Departments as they existed at that time.

4. From 1.4.1987 changes have been made in the accounts classification to bring about a one to one correspondence between major heads of account and the heads of development adopted in the plans. The Demands for Grants show the provision under the revised classification in regard to Budget Estimates for 1992-93.

5. A Statement showing items of "New Service/New Instrument of Service" included in the Demands is given at the end.

6. Details of major items of expenditure/schemes along with the Notes on these Demands are given in a separate volume "Expenditure Budget Volume 2".

सारांश
SUMMARY

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**										
1. कृषि भारित	1. Agriculture	*Charged*	...	*352.23*	*352.23*	...	*350.10*	*350.10*	...	*367.40*	*367.40*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2137.66	11.80	2149.46	2418.02	8.37	2426.39	2152.08	8.47	2160.55
जोड़		**Total**	**2137.66**	**364.03**	**2501.69**	**2418.02**	**358.47**	**2776.49**	**2152.08**	**375.87**	**2527.95**
2. कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग की अन्य सेवाएं भारित	2. Other Services of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	*Charged*	...	*51.03*	*51.03*	...	*48.33*	*48.33*	...	*43.08*	*43.08*
स्वीकृत		Voted	138.12	171.96	310.08	116.55	253.39	369.94	134.00	193.27	327.27
जोड़		**Total**	**138.12**	**222.99**	**361.11**	**116.55**	**301.72**	**418.27**	**134.00**	**236.35**	**370.35**
3. कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग भारित	3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	364.00	...	364.00	351.81	...	351.81	375.65	...	375.65
जोड़		**Total**	**364.00**	**...**	**364.00**	**351.81**	**...**	**351.81**	**375.65**	**...**	**375.65**
4. पशु पालन और डेरी कार्य विभाग भारित	4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	222.09	53.48	275.57	188.23	74.98	263.21	251.01	64.56	315.57
जोड़		**Total**	**222.09**	**53.48**	**275.57**	**188.23**	**74.98**	**263.21**	**251.01**	**64.56**	**315.57**
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**										
5. रसायन और पैट्रो-रसायन विभाग भारित	5. Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	*Charged*	...	...	...	*3.34*	...	*3.34*	*2.77*	...	*2.77*
स्वीकृत		Voted	12.43	21.40	33.83	11.31	38.95	50.26	20.46	24.12	44.58
जोड़		**Total**	**12.43**	**21.40**	**33.83**	**14.65**	**38.95**	**53.60**	**23.23**	**24.12**	**47.35**
6. उर्वरक विभाग भारित	6. Department of Fertilizers	*Charged*	*0.01*	*0.50*	*0.51*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	4933.94	94.70	5028.64	6140.07	97.50	6237.57	7092.22	128.65	7220.87
जोड़		**Total**	**4933.95**	**95.20**	**5029.15**	**6140.08**	**97.50**	**6237.58**	**7092.23**	**128.65**	**7220.88**
नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM**										
7. नागर विमानन विभाग भारित	7. Department of Civil Aviation	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	42.82	27.83	70.65	52.95	26.28	79.23	57.43	28.25	85.68
जोड़		**Total**	**42.82**	**27.83**	**70.65**	**52.95**	**26.28**	**79.23**	**57.43**	**28.25**	**85.68**
8. पर्यटन मंत्रालय भारित	8. Department of Tourism	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	64.00	26.40	90.40	61.67	23.21	84.88	77.91	16.56	94.47
जोड़		**Total**	**64.00**	**26.40**	**90.40**	**61.67**	**23.21**	**84.88**	**77.91**	**16.56**	**94.47**
नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**										
9. नागरिक आपूर्ति और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय भारित	9. Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	*Charged*	...	*3.41*	*3.41*	...	*3.41*	*3.41*	...	*1.88*	*1.88*
स्वीकृत		Voted	9.82	3.49	13.31	8.83	3.49	12.32	10.50	1.57	12.07
जोड़		**Total**	**9.82**	**6.90**	**16.72**	**8.83**	**6.90**	**15.73**	**10.50**	**3.45**	**13.95**
कोयला मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COAL**										
10. कोयला मंत्रालय भारित	10. Ministry of Coal	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	161.00	743.00	904.00	135.95	736.00	871.95	169.97	720.00	889.97
जोड़		**Total**	**161.00**	**743.00**	**904.00**	**135.95**	**736.00**	**871.95**	**169.97**	**720.00**	**889.97**
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**										
11. वाणिज्य विभाग भारित	11. Department of Commerce	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1433.55	1174.57	2608.12	1969.53	1172.41	3141.94	644.59	271.98	916.57
जोड़		**Total**	**1433.55**	**1174.57**	**2608.12**	**1969.53**	**1172.41**	**3141.94**	**644.59**	**271.98**	**916.57**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
12. आपूर्ति विभाग	12. Department of										
भारित	Supply	*Charged*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*	*0.30*	...	*0.30*
स्वीकृत		Voted	27.43	...	27.43	27.43	...	27.43	27.76	...	27.76
जोड़		**Total**	**27.73**	...	**27.73**	**27.73**	...	**27.73**	**28.06**	...	**28.06**
दूरसंचार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**										
13. संचार मंत्रालय	13. Ministry of Communi-										
भारित	cations.	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	11.58	...	11.58	9.75	...	9.75	9.34	...	9.34
जोड़		**Total**	**11.58**	...	**11.58**	**9.75**	...	**9.75**	**9.34**	...	**9.34**
14. डाक सेवाएं	14. Postal Services										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1525.09	62.90	1587.99	1514.99	48.00	1562.99	1558.72	68.77	1627.49
जोड़		**Total**	**1525.10**	**62.90**	**1588.00**	**1515.00**	**48.00**	**1563.00**	**1558.73**	**68.77**	**1627.50**
15. दूरसंचार सेवाएं	15. Telecommunication										
भारित	Services	*Charged*	*0.20*	*0.01*	*0.21*	*0.20*	*0.01*	*0.21*	*0.30*	*0.01*	*0.31*
स्वीकृत		Voted	4231.47	2635.99	6867.46	4268.15	2857.99	7126.14	5284.49	4018.99	9303.48
जोड़		**Total**	**4231.67**	**2636.00**	**6867.67**	**4268.35**	**2858.00**	**7126.35**	**5284.79**	**4019.00**	**9303.79**
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**										
16. रक्षा मंत्रालय	16. Ministry of Defence										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	*13.00*	*13.01*	*0.02*	*12.00*	*12.02*	*0.01*	*6.50*	*6.51*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1109.19	112.77	1221.96	1303.48	105.43	1408.91	1502.76	113.76	1616.52
जोड़		**Total**	**1109.20**	**125.77**	**1234.97**	**1303.50**	**117.43**	**1420.93**	**1502.77**	**120.26**	**1623.03**
17. रक्षा पेंशन	17. Defence Pensions										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*	*0.33*	...	*0.33*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1749.67	...	1749.67	1839.67	...	1839.67	2119.67	...	2119.67
जोड़		**Total**	**1750.00**	...	**1750.00**	**1840.00**	...	**1840.00**	**2120.00**	...	**2120.00**
18. रक्षा सेवा-सेना	18. Defence Services -										
भारित	Army	*Charged*	*2.48*	...	*2.48*	*2.84*	...	*2.84*	*2.94*	...	*2.94*
स्वीकृत		Voted	8364.30	...	8364.30	8499.07	...	8499.07	8937.23	...	8937.23
जोड़		**Total**	**8366.78**	...	**8366.78**	**8501.91**	...	**8501.91**	**8940.17**	...	**8940.17**
19. रक्षा सेवा-नौसेना	19. Defence Services -										
भारित	Navy	*Charged*	*0.20*	...	*0.20*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*	*0.16*	...	*0.16*
स्वीकृत		Voted	915.86	...	915.86	965.84	...	965.84	1020.05	...	1020.05
जोड़		**Total**	**916.06**	...	**916.06**	**966.00**	...	**966.00**	**1020.21**	...	**1020.21**
20. रक्षा सेवा-वायु सेना	20. Defence Services -										
भारित	Air Force	*Charged*	*0.19*	...	*0.19*	*0.26*	...	*0.26*	*0.29*	...	*0.29*
स्वीकृत		Voted	2120.77	...	2120.77	2409.00	...	2409.00	2526.50	...	2526.50
जोड़		**Total**	**2120.96**	...	**2120.96**	**2409.26**	...	**2409.26**	**2526.79**	...	**2526.79**
21. रक्षा आयुध निर्माणियां	21. Defence Ordnance										
भारित	Factories	*Charged*	*1.30*	...	*1.30*	*0.80*	...	*0.80*	*1.00*	...	*1.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	363.89	...	363.89	351.37	...	351.37	396.12	...	396.12
जोड़		**Total**	**365.19**	...	**365.19**	**352.17**	...	**352.17**	**397.12**	...	**397.12**
22. रक्षा सेवाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	22. Capital Outlay on Defence										
भारित	Services	*Charged*	...	*6.45*	*6.45*	...	*5.49*	*5.49*	...	*5.80*	*5.80*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	5204.77	5204.77	...	4877.40	4877.40	...	5340.89	5340.89
जोड़		**Total**	...	**5211.22**	**5211.22**	...	**4882.89**	**4882.89**	...	**5346.69**	**5346.69**
पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**										
23. पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय	23. Ministry of Environment										
भारित	and Forests	*Charged*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*
स्वीकृत		Voted	332.24	7.46	339.70	300.38	5.32	305.70	313.58	5.69	319.27
जोड़		**Total**	**332.24**	**7.56**	**339.80**	**300.38**	**5.42**	**305.80**	**313.58**	**5.79**	**319.37**
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**										
24. विदेश मंत्रालय	24. Ministry of External										
भारित	Affairs	*Charged*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*	*0.02*	...	*0.02*
स्वीकृत		Voted	518.16	66.85	585.01	540.23	44.75	584.98	597.12	69.01	666.13
जोड़		**Total**	**518.18**	**66.85**	**585.03**	**540.25**	**44.75**	**585.00**	**597.14**	**69.01**	**666.15**
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**										
25. आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	25. Department of Economic										
भारित	Affairs	*Charged*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
स्वीकृत		Voted	422.78	162.63	585.41	424.98	126.92	551.90	441.97	139.95	581.92
जोड़		Total	422.83	162.63	585.46	425.03	126.92	551.95	442.02	139.95	581.97

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

माग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
26. करेंसी, सिक्का और स्टाम्प भारित	26. Currency, Coinage and Stamps	Charged	0.12	0.02	0.14	4.84	0.02	4.86	0.38	0.05	0.43
स्वीकृत		Voted	366.05	189.86	555.91	351.75	174.30	526.05	399.05	180.41	579.46
जोड़		**Total**	**366.17**	**189.88**	**556.05**	**356.59**	**174.32**	**530.91**	**399.43**	**180.46**	**579.89**
27. वित्तीय संस्थाओं को अदायगियां भारित	27. Payments to Financial Institutions	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	515.79	4993.06	5508.85	619.97	3538.89	4158.86	621.86	8993.16	9615.02
जोड़		**Total**	**515.79**	**4993.06**	**5508.85**	**619.97**	**3538.89**	**4158.86**	**621.86**	**8993.16**	**9615.02**
28. विनियोग-ब्याज अदायगियां भारित	28. Appropriation-Interest Payments	Charged	27450.00	...	27450.00	27250.00	...	27250.00	32000.00	...	32000.00
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**27450.00**	...	**27450.00**	**27250.00**	...	**27250.00**	**32000.00**	...	**32000.00**
29. राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण भारित	29. Transfers to State Governments	Charged	14471.93	14438.80	28910.73	15389.03	12670.40	28059.43	16703.06	13051.42	29754.48
स्वीकृत		Voted	4454.03	125.00	4579.03	5606.88	124.37	5731.25	5675.39	145.00	5820.39
जोड़		**Total**	**18925.96**	**14563.80**	**33489.76**	**20995.91**	**12794.77**	**33790.68**	**22378.45**	**13196.42**	**35574.87**
30. सरकारी कर्मचारियों आदि को ऋण भारित	30. Loans to Government Servants etc	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	220.80	220.80	...	209.80	209.80	...	232.58	232.58
जोड़		**Total**	...	**220.80**	**220.80**	...	**209.80**	**209.80**	...	**232.58**	**232.58**
31. विनियोग-ऋण की वापसी अदायगी भारित	31. Appropriation - Repayment of Debt	Charged	...	84148.98	84148.98	...	74938.72	74938.72	...	75039.59	75039.59
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	...	**84148.98**	**84148.98**	...	**74938.72**	**74938.72**	...	**75039.59**	**75039.59**
32. व्यय विभाग भारित	32. Department of Expenditure	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	258.43	3.94	262.37	7.19	2.00	9.19	457.82	3.31	461.13
जोड़		**Total**	**258.43**	**3.94**	**262.37**	**7.19**	**2.00**	**9.19**	**457.82**	**3.31**	**461.13**
33. पेंशन भारित	33. Pensions	Charged	3.21	...	3.21	2.02	...	2.02	1.90	...	1.90
स्वीकृत		Voted	548.84	...	548.84	549.88	...	549.88	600.15	...	600.15
जोड़		**Total**	**552.05**	...	**552.05**	**551.90**	...	**551.90**	**602.05**	...	**602.05**
34. लेखा परीक्षा भारित	34. Audit	Charged	5.47	...	5.47	5.84	...	5.84	6.38	...	6.38
स्वीकृत		Voted	269.35	...	269.35	276.69	...	276.69	291.57	...	291.57
जोड़		**Total**	**274.82**	...	**274.82**	**282.53**	...	**282.53**	**297.95**	...	**297.95**
35. राजस्व विभाग भारित	35. Department of Revenue	Charged	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	80.98	1.74	82.72	72.48	0.87	73.35	79.42	1.51	80.93
जोड़		**Total**	**80.99**	**1.74**	**82.73**	**72.48**	**0.87**	**73.35**	**79.42**	**1.51**	**80.93**
36. प्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	36. Direct Taxes	Charged	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
स्वीकृत		Voted	249.98	120.00	369.98	265.48	110.00	375.48	274.48	90.00	364.48
जोड़		**Total**	**250.00**	**120.00**	**370.00**	**265.50**	**110.00**	**375.50**	**274.50**	**90.00**	**364.50**
37. अप्रत्यक्ष कर भारित	37. Indirect Taxes	Charged	0.81	...	0.81	0.81	...	0.81	0.80	...	0.80
स्वीकृत		Voted	401.96	147.14	549.10	401.96	147.14	549.10	438.00	139.90	577.90
जोड़		**Total**	**402.77**	**147.14**	**549.91**	**402.77**	**147.14**	**549.91**	**438.80**	**139.90**	**578.70**
खाद्य मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD**										
38. खाद्य मंत्रालय भारित	38. Ministry of Food	Charged	0.10	4.00	4.10	0.05	1.20	1.25	0.05	3.20	3.25
स्वीकृत		Voted	2749.73	136.40	2886.13	2996.61	125.75	3122.36	2649.49	138.61	2788.10
जोड़		**Total**	**2749.83**	**140.40**	**2890.23**	**2996.66**	**126.95**	**3123.61**	**2649.54**	**141.81**	**2791.35**
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES**										
39. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय भारित	39. Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Charged	...	1.26	1.26	...	0.50	0.50	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	30.41	12.76	43.17	25.93	9.66	35.59	37.72	6.67	44.39
जोड़		Total	30.41	14.02	44.43	25.93	10.16	36.09	37.72	6.67	44.39
स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**										
40. स्वास्थ्य विभाग भारित	40. Department of Health	Charged	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.04
स्वीकृत		Voted	559.64	185.71	745.35	537.17	192.53	729.70	572.22	173.31	745.53
जोड़		**Total**	**559.67**	**185.73**	**745.40**	**537.21**	**192.55**	**729.76**	**572.24**	**173.33**	**745.57**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
41. परिवार कल्याण विभाग	41. Department of Family Welfare										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	850.03	0.85	850.88	977.25	0.85	978.10	1099.76	0.15	1099.91
जोड़		Total	**850.03**	**0.85**	**850.88**	**977.25**	**0.85**	**978.10**	**1099.76**	**0.15**	**1099.91**
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**										
42. गृह मंत्रालय	42. Ministry of Home Affairs										
भारित		Charged	*0.06*	...	*0.06*	*0.09*	...	*0.09*	*0.08*	...	*0.08*
स्वीकृत		Voted	319.00	13.00	332.00	314.98	7.50	322.48	316.64	13.00	329.64
जोड़		Total	**319.06**	**13.00**	**332.06**	**315.07**	**7.50**	**322.57**	**316.72**	**13.00**	**329.72**
43. मंत्रिमंडल भारित	43. Cabinet	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	11.80	...	11.80	14.94	...	14.94	12.24	...	12.24
जोड़		Total	**11.80**	...	**11.80**	**14.94**	...	**14.94**	**12.24**	...	**12.24**
44. पुलिस भारित	44. Police	Charged	*0.57*	*5.08*	*5.65*	*0.38*	*10.50*	*10.88*	*0.52*	*16.35*	*16.87*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1772.39	260.28	2032.67	1907.55	231.73	2139.28	2026.09	274.37	2300.46
जोड़		Total	**1772.96**	**265.36**	**2038.32**	**1907.93**	**242.23**	**2150.16**	**2026.61**	**290.72**	**2317.33**
45. गृह मंत्रालय के अन्य व्यय	45. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs										
भारित		Charged	*0.07*	*10.17*	*10.24*	*0.07*	*9.52*	*9.59*	*0.03*	*8.29*	*8.32*
स्वीकृत		Voted	322.84	114.78	437.62	313.65	109.28	422.93	313.15	124.29	437.44
जोड़		Total	**322.91**	**124.95**	**447.86**	**313.72**	**118.80**	**432.52**	**313.18**	**132.58**	**445.76**
46. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरण	46. Transfers to Union Territory Governments										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	97.01	53.42	150.43	96.91	53.52	150.43	99.24	58.29	157.53
जोड़		Total	**97.01**	**53.42**	**150.43**	**96.91**	**53.52**	**150.43**	**99.24**	**58.29**	**157.53**
मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**										
47. शिक्षा विभाग	47. Department of Education										
भारित		Charged	...	*2.85*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.85*	...	*2.85*	*2.85*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1801.87	0.60	1802.47	1730.55	0.60	1731.15	1721.82	0.52	1722.34
जोड़		Total	**1801.87**	**3.45**	**1805.32**	**1730.55**	**3.45**	**1734.00**	**1721.82**	**3.37**	**1725.19**
48. युवा कार्य और खेलकूद विभाग	48. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	112.21	2.19	114.40	101.80	1.19	102.99	110.79	2.01	112.80
जोड़		Total	**112.21**	**2.19**	**114.40**	**101.80**	**1.19**	**102.99**	**110.79**	**2.01**	**112.80**
49. कला और संस्कृति	49. Art and Culture										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	128.34	...	128.34	117.52	...	117.52	126.59	...	126.59
जोड़		Total	**128.34**	...	**128.34**	**117.52**	...	**117.52**	**126.59**	...	**126.59**
50. महिला और बाल विकास विभाग	50. Department of Women and Child Development										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	438.65	1.00	439.65	403.65	1.00	404.65	488.63	1.00	489.63
जोड़		Total	**438.65**	**1.00**	**439.65**	**403.65**	**1.00**	**404.65**	**488.63**	**1.00**	**489.63**
उद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY**										
51. औद्योगिक विकास विभाग भारित	51. Department of Industrial Development	Charged	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	*26.00*	...	*26.00*	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	183.26	0.12	183.38	166.19	0.12	166.31	316.30	1.92	318.22
जोड़		Total	**209.26**	**0.12**	**209.38**	**192.19**	**0.12**	**192.31**	**316.30**	**1.92**	**318.22**
52. भारी उद्योग विभाग भारित	52. Department of Heavy Industry	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	30.10	275.44	305.54	20.90	329.44	350.34	37.31	289.88	327.19
जोड़		Total	**30.10**	**275.44**	**305.54**	**20.90**	**329.44**	**350.34**	**37.31**	**289.88**	**327.19**
53. सरकारी उद्यम विभाग भारित	53. Department of Public Enterprises	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	1.41	...	1.41	1.33	...	1.33	1.44	...	1.44
जोड़		Total	**1.41**	...	**1.41**	**1.33**	...	**1.33**	**1.44**	...	**1.44**
54. लघु उद्योग और कृषि तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग विभाग	54. Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro. & Rural Industries										
भारित		Charged	*5.00*	*5.05*	*10.05*	*4.00*	*4.05*	*8.05*	...	*1.60*	*1.60*
स्वीकृत		Voted	315.48	272.86	588.34	291.82	247.01	538.83	321.87	193.58	515.45
जोड़		Total	**320.48**	**277.91**	**598.39**	**295.82**	**251.06**	**546.88**	**321.87**	**195.18**	**517.05**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand / Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING										
55. सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	भारित Charged	0.01	...	0.01	0.03	...	0.03	0.01	...	0.01
		स्वीकृत Voted	101.35	5.60	106.95	100.07	5.58	105.65	103.18	26.72	129.90
		जोड़ Total	101.36	5.60	106.96	100.10	5.58	105.68	103.19	26.72	129.91
56. प्रसारण सेवाएं	56. Broadcasting Services	भारित Charged	0.02	0.20	0.22	0.02	0.20	0.22	0.02	0.20	0.22
		स्वीकृत Voted	813.91	357.23	1171.14	788.71	231.49	1020.20	822.25	487.03	1309.28
		जोड़ Total	813.93	357.43	1171.36	788.73	231.69	1020.42	822.27	487.23	1309.50
श्रम मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF LABOUR										
57. श्रम मंत्रालय	57. Ministry of Labour	भारित Charged	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
		स्वीकृत Voted	411.37	0.73	412.10	390.59	0.71	391.30	419.45	0.73	420.18
		जोड़ Total	411.38	0.73	412.11	390.60	0.71	391.31	419.46	0.73	420.19
विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS										
58. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Law and Justice	भारित Charged	6.73	...	6.73	8.50	...	8.50	7.97	...	7.97
		स्वीकृत Voted	214.90	...	214.90	206.02	...	206.02	142.99	...	142.99
		जोड़ Total	221.63	...	221.63	214.52	...	214.52	150.96	...	150.96
59. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	59. Department of Company Affairs	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	9.99	0.01	10.00	9.99	0.01	10.00	10.95	0.01	10.96
		जोड़ Total	9.99	0.01	10.00	9.99	0.01	10.00	10.95	0.01	10.96
खान मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF MINES										
60. खान मंत्रालय	60. Ministry of Mines	भारित Charged	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	0.05	...	0.05
		स्वीकृत Voted	127.69	19.80	147.49	151.92	13.55	165.47	131.08	42.80	173.88
		जोड़ Total	127.74	19.80	147.54	151.97	13.55	165.52	131.13	42.80	173.93
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS										
61. संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय	61. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	1.30	...	1.30	1.15	...	1.15	1.24	...	1.24
		जोड़ Total	1.30	...	1.30	1.15	...	1.15	1.24	...	1.24
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS										
62. कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय	62. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	भारित Charged	0.01	4.65	4.66	...	4.65	4.65	...	4.65	4.65
		स्वीकृत Voted	52.19	1.15	53.34	50.70	3.30	54.00	53.16	2.25	55.41
		जोड़ Total	52.20	5.80	58.00	50.70	7.95	58.65	53.16	6.90	60.06
पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS										
63. पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय	63. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	101.96	180.00	281.96	97.28	180.00	277.28	52.18	300.00	352.18
		जोड़ Total	101.96	180.00	281.96	97.28	180.00	277.28	52.18	300.00	352.18
योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	MINISTRY OF PLANNING & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION										
64. योजना	64. Planning	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	54.28	16.90	71.18	50.00	14.67	64.67	87.44	10.00	97.44
		जोड़ Total	54.28	16.90	71.18	50.00	14.67	64.67	87.44	10.00	97.44
65. सांख्यिकी विभाग	65. Department of Statistics	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	56.45	...	56.45	51.18	2.45	53.63	60.00	0.90	60.90
		जोड़ Total	56.45	...	56.45	51.18	2.45	53.63	60.00	0.90	60.90

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
66. कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग	66. Department of Programme Implementation										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.85	...	0.85	0.85	...	0.85	0.83	...	0.83
जोड़		**Total**	**0.85**	...	**0.85**	**0.85**	...	**0.85**	**0.83**	...	**0.83**
विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF POWER & NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES**										
67. विद्युत विभाग	67. Department of Power										
भारित		Charged	...	*20.00*	*20.00*	...	*145.50*	*145.50*	...	*12.50*	*12.50*
स्वीकृत		Voted	455.82	2061.92	2517.74	460.38	1947.85	2408.23	478.73	2001.94	2480.67
जोड़		**Total**	**455.82**	**2081.92**	**2537.74**	**460.38**	**2093.35**	**2553.73**	**478.73**	**2014.44**	**2493.17**
68. गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग	68. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	145.47	4.99	150.46	130.54	4.96	135.50	124.39	4.56	128.95
जोड़		**Total**	**145.47**	**4.99**	**150.46**	**130.54**	**4.96**	**135.50**	**124.39**	**4.56**	**128.95**
ग्रामीण विकास विभाग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**										
69. ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	69. Ministry of Rural Development										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	3521.04	0.50	3521.54	3021.04	0.50	3021.54	3108.09	5.50	3113.59
जोड़		**Total**	**3521.04**	**0.50**	**3521.54**	**3021.04**	**0.50**	**3021.54**	**3108.09**	**5.50**	**3113.59**
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**										
70. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	70. Department of Science and Technology										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	251.61	34.96	286.57	231.49	31.23	262.72	255.38	30.50	285.88
जोड़		**Total**	**251.61**	**34.96**	**286.57**	**231.49**	**31.23**	**262.72**	**255.38**	**30.50**	**285.88**
71. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग	71. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	268.58	3.40	271.98	256.74	3.24	259.98	276.16	4.10	280.26
जोड़		**Total**	**268.58**	**3.40**	**271.98**	**256.74**	**3.24**	**259.98**	**276.16**	**4.10**	**280.26**
72. जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	72. Department of Biotechnology										
भारित		Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	73.94	0.20	74.14	66.76	0.20	66.96	78.41	...	78.41
जोड़		**Total**	**73.94**	**0.20**	**74.14**	**66.76**	**0.20**	**66.96**	**78.41**	...	**78.41**
इस्पात मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL**										
73. इस्पात मंत्रालय	73. Ministry of Steel										
भारित		Charged	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*
स्वीकृत		Voted	13.56	489.37	502.93	12.70	485.35	498.05	4.11	347.05	351.16
जोड़		**Total**	**13.56**	**489.42**	**502.98**	**12.70**	**485.40**	**498.10**	**4.11**	**347.10**	**351.21**
जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT**										
74. जल-भूतल परिवहन	74. Surface Transport										
भारित		Charged	...	*2.52*	*2.52*	...	*1.50*	*1.50*	...	*2.00*	*2.00*
स्वीकृत		Voted	28.08	138.35	166.43	21.27	95.10	116.37	31.85	57.01	88.86
जोड़		**Total**	**28.08**	**140.87**	**168.95**	**21.27**	**96.60**	**117.87**	**31.85**	**59.01**	**90.86**
75. सड़कें भारित	75. Roads	Charged	*0.06*	*30.74*	*30.80*	*0.15*	*54.64*	*54.79*	*0.10*	*52.74*	*52.84*
स्वीकृत		Voted	403.56	542.44	946.00	405.64	512.39	918.03	414.71	528.54	943.25
जोड़		**Total**	**403.62**	**573.18**	**976.80**	**405.79**	**567.03**	**972.82**	**414.81**	**581.28**	**996.09**
76. पत्तन, दीपस्तम्भ और नौवहन	76. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping										
भारित		Charged	...	*0.35*	*0.35*	...	*0.10*	*0.10*	...	*0.20*	*0.20*
स्वीकृत		Voted	128.48	252.78	381.26	110.61	277.44	388.05	130.91	238.36	369.27
जोड़		**Total**	**128.48**	**253.13**	**381.61**	**110.61**	**277.54**	**388.15**	**130.91**	**238.56**	**369.47**
वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**										
77. वस्त्रोद्योग मंत्रालय	77. Ministry of Textiles										
भारित		Charged	...	*4.00*	*4.00*	...	*0.80*	*0.80*	...	*4.60*	*4.60*
स्वीकृत		Voted	778.93	179.80	958.73	693.92	173.53	867.45	732.64	165.84	898.48
जोड़		**Total**	**778.93**	**183.80**	**962.73**	**693.92**	**174.33**	**868.25**	**732.64**	**170.44**	**903.08**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
शहरी विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**										
78. शहरी विकास और आवास	78. Urban Development and Housing	भारित Charged	*4.19*	*17.57*	*21.76*	*4.84*	*15.78*	*20.62*	*5.02*	*16.35*	*21.37*
		स्वीकृत Voted	291.72	165.87	457.59	261.08	168.02	429.10	224.07	216.67	440.74
		जोड़ **Total**	**295.91**	**183.44**	**479.35**	**265.92**	**183.80**	**449.72**	**229.09**	**233.02**	**462.11**
79. लोक निर्माण कार्य	79. Public Works	भारित Charged	*0.23*	*0.12*	*0.35*	*0.35*	*0.45*	*0.80*	*0.20*	*0.26*	*0.46*
		स्वीकृत Voted	236.63	96.70	333.33	246.13	91.27	337.40	267.66	99.14	366.80
		जोड़ **Total**	**236.86**	**96.82**	**333.68**	**246.48**	**91.72**	**338.20**	**267.86**	**99.40**	**367.26**
80. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	80. Stationery and Printing	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	96.67	3.80	100.47	96.67	2.60	99.27	119.40	2.10	121.50
		जोड़ **Total**	**96.67**	**3.80**	**100.47**	**96.67**	**2.60**	**99.27**	**119.40**	**2.10**	**121.50**
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**										
81. जल संसाधन मंत्रालय	81. Ministry of Water Resourses	भारित Charged	*0.02*	*29.00*	*29.02*	*0.02*	*29.00*	*29.02*	*0.02*	*27.00*	*27.02*
		स्वीकृत Voted	338.50	22.73	361.23	309.76	27.61	337.37	303.36	18.14	321.50
		जोड़ **Total**	**338.52**	**51.73**	**390.25**	**309.78**	**56.61**	**366.39**	**303.38**	**45.14**	**348.52**
कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WELFARE**										
82. कल्याण मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Welfare	भारित Charged	*287.77*	*1.12*	*288.89*	*285.77*	*1.12*	*286.89*	*310.97*	*1.12*	*312.09*
		स्वीकृत Voted	470.19	19.05	489.24	451.19	39.05	490.24	494.18	42.91	537.09
		जोड़ **Total**	**757.96**	**20.17**	**778.13**	**736.96**	**40.17**	**777.13**	**805.15**	**44.03**	**849.18**
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY**										
83. परमाणु ऊर्जा	83. Atomic Energy	भारित Charged	*0.14*	...	*0.14*	*0.17*	...	*0.17*	*0.07*	...	*0.07*
		स्वीकृत Voted	483.94	552.66	1036.60	448.14	447.57	895.71	513.93	494.03	1007.96
		जोड़ **Total**	**484.08**	**552.66**	**1036.74**	**448.31**	**447.57**	**895.88**	**514.00**	**494.03**	**1008.03**
84. न्यूक्लीय विद्युत योजनाएं	84. Nuclear Power Schemes	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	347.70	136.49	484.19	327.29	141.89	469.18	395.50	154.00	549.50
		जोड़ **Total**	**347.70**	**136.49**	**484.19**	**327.29**	**141.89**	**469.18**	**395.50**	**154.00**	**549.50**
इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**										
85. इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग	85. Department of Electronics	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	93.60	43.65	137.25	89.36	38.49	127.85	96.96	7.65	104.61
		जोड़ **Total**	**93.60**	**43.65**	**137.25**	**89.36**	**38.49**	**127.85**	**96.96**	**7.65**	**104.61**
महासागर विकास विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT**										
86. महासागर विकास विभाग	86. Depa*r*tment of Ocean Development	भारित Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		स्वीकृत Voted	39.33	6.88	46.21	36.49	4.88	41.37	40.61	7.56	48.17
		जोड़ **Total**	**39.33**	**6.88**	**46.21**	**36.49**	**4.88**	**41.37**	**40.61**	**7.56**	**48.17**
अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF SPACE**										
87. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	87. Department of Space	भारित Charged	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.03*	*0.04*	*0.02*	*0.06*
		स्वीकृत Voted	401.27	108.00	509.27	420.13	62.64	482.77	431.13	78.83	509.96
		जोड़ **Total**	**401.28**	**108.02**	**509.30**	**420.14**	**62.66**	**482.80**	**431.17**	**78.85**	**510.02**
संसद, राष्ट्रपति, उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT, VICEPRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**										
88. लोक सभा	88. Lok Sabha	भारित Charged	*0.12*	...	*0.12*	*0.12*	...	*0.12*	*0.14*	...	*0.14*
		स्वीकृत Voted	20.24	...	20.24	20.24	...	20.24	27.26	...	27.26
		जोड़ **Total**	**20.36**	...	**20.36**	**20.36**	...	**20.36**	**27.40**	...	**27.40**
89. राज्य सभा	89. Rajya Sabha	भारित Charged	*0.04*	...	*0.04*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*	*0.05*	...	*0.05*
		स्वीकृत Voted	9.01	...	9.01	9.85	...	9.85	9.64	...	9.64
		जोड़ **Total**	**9.05**	...	**9.05**	**9.90**	...	**9.90**	**9.69**	...	**9.69**

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं. सेवा, प्रशासन अथवा क्षेत्र जिससे मांग का संबंध है	No. of Demand Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान 1991-92 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 Revised Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total	बजट अनुमान 1992-93 Budget Estimates राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	जोड़ Total
90. विनियोग-राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारीवृंद, गृह और भत्ते	90. Appropriation - Staff, Household and Allowances of the President										
भारित		*Charged*	*3.15*	...	*3.15*	*3.65*	...	*3.65*	*3.63*	...	*3.63*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**3.15**	**...**	**3.15**	**3.65**	**...**	**3.65**	**3.63**	**...**	**3.63**
91. उपराष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय भारित	91. Secretariat of the Vice-President	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	...	0.27	0.30	...	0.30
जोड़		**Total**	**0.27**	**...**	**0.27**	**0.27**	**...**	**0.27**	**0.30**	**...**	**0.30**
92. विनियोग-संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	92. Appropriation - Union Public Service Commission										
भारित		*Charged*	*13.33*	...	*13.33*	*14.57*	...	*14.57*	*13.97*	...	*13.97*
स्वीकृत		Voted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
जोड़		**Total**	**13.33**	**...**	**13.33**	**14.57**	**...**	**14.57**	**13.97**	**...**	**13.97**
गृह मंत्रालय- संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (बिना विधान मंडल वाले)	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS- UNION TERRITORIES (WITHOUT LEGISLATURE)										
93. दिल्ली भारित	93. Delhi	*Charged*	*5.84*	*15.16*	*21.00*	*7.59*	*16.64*	*24.23*	*5.85*	*10.77*	*16.62*
स्वीकृत		Voted	1093.15	866.31	1959.46	1104.37	817.90	1922.27	1129.99	842.42	1972.41
जोड़		**Total**	**1098.99**	**881.47**	**1980.46**	**1111.96**	**834.54**	**1946.50**	**1135.84**	**853.19**	**1989.03**
94. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	94. Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
भारित		*Charged*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*	*0.01*	...	*0.01*
स्वीकृत		Voted	168.81	157.06	325.87	198.72	158.54	357.26	183.45	154.95	338.40
जोड़		**Total**	**168.82**	**157.06**	**325.88**	**198.73**	**158.54**	**357.27**	**183.46**	**154.95**	**338.41**
95. दादर और नागर हवेली भारित	95. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	31.66	16.87	48.53	29.17	15.55	44.72	36.42	14.08	50.50
जोड़		**Total**	**31.66**	**16.87**	**48.53**	**29.17**	**15.55**	**44.72**	**36.42**	**14.08**	**50.50**
96. लक्षद्वीप भारित	96. Lakshadweep	*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	40.01	12.39	52.40	43.36	12.34	55.70	50.26	12.91	63.17
जोड़		**Total**	**40.01**	**12.39**	**52.40**	**43.36**	**12.34**	**55.70**	**50.26**	**12.91**	**63.17**
97. चंडीगढ़ भारित	97. Chandigarh	*Charged*	*5.77*	*1.30*	*7.07*	*6.39*	*1.30*	*7.69*	*6.49*	*1.30*	*7.79*
स्वीकृत		Voted	184.99	51.54	236.53	212.31	52.44	264.75	216.57	54.22	270.79
जोड़		**Total**	**190.76**	**52.84**	**243.60**	**218.70**	**53.74**	**272.44**	**223.06**	**55.52**	**278.58**
98. दमन और दीव	98. Daman & Diu										
भारित		*Charged*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
स्वीकृत		Voted	24.18	13.88	38.06	24.18	13.88	38.06	26.22	12.34	38.56
जोड़		**Total**	**24.18**	**13.88**	**38.06**	**24.18**	**13.88**	**38.06**	**26.22**	**12.34**	**38.56**
कुल जोड़ भारित	***GRAND TOTAL***	*Charged*	*42296.01*	*99169.76*	*141465.77*	*43023.83*	*88328.97*	*131352.80*	*49076.05*	*88681.90*	*137757.95*
स्वीकृत		Voted	60468.62	24276.96	84745.58	63718.55	22196.16	85914.71	66897.21	28743.75	95640.96
जोड़		**Total**	102764.63	123446.72	226211.35	106742.38	110525.13	217267.51	115973.26	117425.65	233398.91
घटाइए-खर्च को कम करके दिखाई गई वसूलियां	*Less-amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure*		*-2364.11*	*-3730.49*	*-6094.60*	*-2800.48*	*-4075.85*	*-6876.33*	*-3872.53*	*-5409.80*	*-9282.33*
निवल जोड़	**Net Total**		100400.52	119716.23	220116.75	103941.90	106449.28	210391.18	112100.73	112015.85	224116.58

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992

298 Fin/93

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी०एल०-33004/92 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 15] नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, मार्च 30, 1992/चैत्र 10, 1914
No. 15] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1992/CHAITRA 10, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 30th March, 1992/*Chaitra* 10, 1914 (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 30th March, 1992, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1992
NO. 6 OF 1992

[*30th March*, 1992.]

An Act to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1992-93.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992.

Withdrawal of Rs. 45982, 57,00,000 from and out of the Consolid-ted Fund of India for the finan year 1992-93.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-two crores and fifty-seven lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1992-93.

Appro-priation

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to the Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th February, 1992 and shall on or after that date be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	3,58,41,00,000	..	358,41,00,000
		Capital	1,41,00,000	*1,64,56,00,000*	1,65,97,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation .	Revenue	25,27,00,000	..	25,27,00,000
		Capital	93,43,00,000	*7,18,00,000*	1,00,61,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . .	Revenue	62,60,00,000	..	62,60,00,000
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying . . .	Revenue	41,69,00,000	..	41,69,00,000
		Capital	10,76,00,000	..	10,76,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals . .	Revenue	3,41,00,000	*46,00,000*	3,87,00,000
		Capital	4,02,00,000	..	4,02,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers . .	Revenue	15,98,70,00,000	*1,00,000*	1598,71,00,000
		Capital	21,44,00,000	..	21,44,00,000
7	Department of Civil Aviation	Revenue	9,57,00,000	..	9,57,00,000
		Capital	4,70,00,000	..	4,70,00,000
8	Department of Tourism . . .	Revenue	12,98,00,000	..	12,98,00,000
		Capital	2,76,00,000	..	2,76,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution . .	Revenue	1,75,00,000	..	1,75,00,000
		Capital	26,00,000	*31,00,000*	57,00,000
10	Ministry of Coal .	Revenue	28,33,00,000	..	28,33,00,000
		Capital	1,20,00,00,000	..	1,20,00,00,000
11	Department of Commerce . .	Revenue	5,01,93,00,000	..	5,01,93,00,000
		Capital	45,32,00,000	..	45,32,00,000
12	Department of Supply	Revenue	4,63,00,000	*5,00,000*	4,68,00,000
13	Ministry of Communications . . .	Revenue	1,56,00,000	..	1,56,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14	Postal Services . .	Revenue	2,59,78,00,000	*1,00,000*	2,59,79,00,000
		Capital	11,46,00,000	..	11,46,00,000
15	Telecommunication Services . .	Revenue	8'80,75,00,000	*5,00,000*	8,80,80,00,000
		Capital	6,69,83,00,000	*1,00,000*	6,69,84,00,000
16	Ministry of Defence .	Revenue	2,50,46,00,000	*1,00,000*	2,50,47,00,000
		Capital	18,96,00,000	*1,08,00,000*	20,04,00,000
17	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	3,53,28,00,000	*5,00,000*	3,53,33,00,000
18	Defence Services—Army	Revenue	14,89,54,00,000	*49,00,000*	14,90,03,00,000
19	Defence Services—Navy	Revenue	1,70,01,00,000	*3,00,000*	1,70,04,00,000
20	Defence Services—Air Force . .	Revenue	4,21,08,00,000	*5,00,000*	4,21,13,00,000
21	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	3,52,81,00,000	*16,00,000*	3,52,97,00,000
22	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	19,26,14,00,000	*96,00,000*	19,27,10,00,000
23	Ministry of Environment and Forests .	Revenue	51,96,00,000	..	51,96,00,000
		Capital	95,00,000	*2,00,000*	97,00,000
24	Ministry of External Affairs . . .	Revenue	99,52,00,000	*1,00,000*	99,53,00,000
		Capital	11,50,00,000	..	11,50,00,000
25	Department of Economic Affairs . .	Revenue	73,66,00,000	*1,00,000*	73,67,00,000
		Capital	23,32,00,000	..	23,32,00,000
26	Currency, Coinage and Stamps . .	Revenue	66,51,00,000	*6,00,000*	66,57,00,000
		Capital	30,06,00,000	*1,00,000*	30,07,00,000
27	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue	1,02,08,00,000	..	1,02,08,00,000
		Capital	54,35,81,00,000	..	54,35,81,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* . . .	Revenue	..	*53,33,32,00,000*	53,33,32,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments .	Revenue	9,45,89,00,000	*27,83,83,00,000*	37,29,72,00,000
		Capital	24,16,00,000	*21,75,24,00,000*	21,99,40,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc. .	Capital	38,76,00,000	..	38,76,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* . . .	Capital	..	*1,25,06,59,00,000*	1,25,06,59,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure .	Revenue	76,30,00,000	..	76,30,00,000
		Capital	55,00,000	..	55,00,000
33	Pensions . .	Revenue	1,00,02,00,000	*31,00,000*	1,00,33,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
34	Audit . . .	Revenue	48,60,00,000	*1,06,00,000*	49,66,00,000
35	Department of Revenue . .	Revenue	24,26,00,000	..	24,26,00,000
		Capital	25,00,000	..	25,00,000
36	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue	45,75,00,000	*1,00,000*	45,76,00,000
		Capital	15,00,00,000	..	15,00,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue	73,00,00,000	*13,00,000*	73,13,00,000
		Capital	23,31,00,000	..	23,31,00,000
38	Ministry of Food .	Revenue	441,58,00,000	*1,00,000*	441,59,00,000
		Capital	23,10,00,000	*53,00,000*	23,63,00,000
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Revenue	5,52,00,000	..	5,52,00,000
		Capital	1,11,00,000	..	1,11,00,000
40	Department of Health	Revenue	95,37,00,000	*1,00,000*	95,38,00,000
		Capital	28,88,00,000	*1,00,000*	28,89,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare . .	Revenue	183,29,00,000	..	1,83,29,00,000
		Capital	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	52,77,00,000	*1,00,000*	52,78,00,000
		Capital	2,16,00,000	..	2,16,00,000
43	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	2,04,00,000	..	2,04,00,000
44	Police . . .	Revenue	337,68,00,000	*8,00,000*	3,37,76,00,000
		Capital	45,73,00,000	*2,72,00,000*	48,45,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue	52,19,00,000	*1,00,000*	52,20,00,000
		Capital	20,71,00,000	*1,38,00,000*	22,09,00,000
46	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue	16,54,00,000	..	16,54,00,000
		Capital	9,71,00,000	..	9,71,00,000
47	Department of Education .	Revenue	285,63,00,000	..	2,85,63,00,000
		Capital	9,00,000	*47,00,000*	56,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue	18,44,00,000	..	18,44,00,000
		Capital	33,00,000	..	33,00,000
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	21,02,00,000	..	21,02,00,000
50	Department of Women and Child Development .	Revenue	81,44,00,000	..	81,44,00,000
		Capital	17,00,000	..	17,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development . . .	Revenue	52,72,00,000	..	52,72,00,000
		Capital	32,00,000	..	32,00,000
52	Department of Heavy Industry . .	Revenue	6,22,00,000	..	6,22,00,000
		Capital	48,31,00,000	..	48,31,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	24,00,000	..	24,00,000
54	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries . .	Revenue	53,65,00,000	..	53,65,00,000
		Capital	32,26,00,000	*27,00,000*	32,53,00,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	17,20,00,000	*1,00,000*	17,21,00,000
		Capital	4,45,00,000	..	4,45,00,000
56	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	158,71,00,000	*1,00,000*	158,72,00,000
		Capital	59,50,00,000	*3,00,000*	59,53,00,000
57	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	69,91,00,000	*1,00,000*	69,92,00,000
		Capital	12,00,000	..	12,00,000
58	Law and Justice .	Revenue	23,83,00,000	*1,32,00,000*	25,15,00,000
59	Department of Company Affairs .	Revenue	1,83,00,000	..	1,83,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
60	Ministry of Mines .	Revenue	21,84,00,000	*1,00,000*	21,85,00,000
		Capital	7,13,00,000	..	7,13,00,000
61	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs .	Revenue	20,00,000	..	20,00,000
62	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions . .	Revenue	8,86,00,000	..	8,86,00,000
		Capital	38,00,000	*78,00,000*	1,16,00,000
63	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas .	Revenue	8,70,00,000	..	8,70,00,000
		Capital	50,00,00,000	..	50,00,00,000
64	Planning . . .	Revenue	14,57,00,000	..	14,57,00,000
		Capital	1,67,00,000	..	1,67,00,000
65	Department of Statistics . . .	Revenue	8,54,00,000	..	8,54,00,000
		Capital	15,00,000	..	15,00,000
66	Department of Programme Implementation .	Revenue	14,00,000	..	14,00,000
67	Department of Power	Revenue	79,62,00,000	..	79,62,00,000
		Capital	327,66,00,000	*2,08,00,000*	3,29,74,00,000
68	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . . .	Revenue	20,74,00,000	..	20,74,00,000
		Capital	76,00,000	..	76,00,000
69	Ministry of Rural Development . .	Revenue	12,16,87,00,000	..	12,16,87,00,000
		Capital	8,00,000	..	8,00,000
70	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	42,45,00,000	..	42,45,00,000
		Capital	5,08,00,000	..	5,08,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
71	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research .	Revenue	45,58,00,000	..	45,58,00,000
		Capital	68,00,000	..	68,00,000
72	Department of Biotechnology .	Revenue	12,80,00,000	..	12,80,00,000
73	Ministry of Steel .	Revenue	69,00,000	..	69,00,000
		Capital	2,14,68,00,000	1,00,000	214,69,00,000
74	Surface Transport .	Revenue	5,31,00,000	..	5,31,00,000
		Capital	9,50,00,000	33,00,000	9,83,00,000
75	Roads . . .	Revenue	69,12,00,000	2,00,000	69,14,00,000
		Capital	88,09,00,000	8,79,00,000	96,88,00,000
76	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . .	Revenue	21,82,00,000	..	21,82,00,000
		Capital	39,73,00,000	3,00,000	39,76,00,000
77	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue	122,11,00,000	..	122,11,00,000
		Capital	27,64,00,000	77,00,000	28,41,00,000
78	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue	37,35,00,000	83,00,000	38,18,00,000
		Capital	36,11,00,000	2,73,00,000	38,84,00,000
79	Public Works . .	Revenue	44,61,00,000	3,00,000	44,64,00,000
		Capital	16,52,00,000	4,00,000	16,56,00,000
80	Stationery and Printing . . .	Revenue	19,90,00,000	..	19,90,00,000
		Capital	35,00,000	..	35,00,000
81	Ministry of Water Resources . . .	Revenue	50,56,00,000	1,00,000	50,57,00,000
		Capital	3,02,00,000	4,50,00,000	7,52,00,000
82	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	77,50,00,000	51,18,00,000	128,68,00,000
		Capital	7,15,00,000	19,00,000	7,34,00,000
83	Atomic Energy . .	Revenue	85,66,00,000	1,00,000	85,67,00,000
		Capital	82,34,00,000	..	82,34,00,000
84	Nuclear Power Schemes . . .	Revenue	65,92,00,000	..	65,92,00,000
		Capital	25,67,00,000	..	25,67,00,000
85	Department of Electronics . .	Revenue	13,14,00,000	..	13,14,00,000
		Capital	1,28,00,000	..	1,28,00,000
86	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	6,77,00,000	..	6,77,00,000
		Capital	1,26,00,000	..	1,26,00,000
87	Department of Space.	Revenue	71,86,00,000	1,00,000	71,87,00,000
		Capital	13,14,00,000	1,00,000	13,15,00,000
88	Lok Sabha . .	Revenue	4,54,00,000	2,00,000	4,56,00,000
89	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	1,61,00,000	1,00,000	1,62,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* . .	Revenue	..	*60,00,000*	60,00,000
91	Secretariat of the Vice-President .	Revenue	5,00,000	..	5,00,000
92	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . .	Revenue	..	*2,33,00,000*	2,33,00,000
93	Delhi . . .	Revenue Capital	188,33,00,000 140,40,00,000	*97,00,000* *1,80,00,000*	189,30,00,000 142,20,00,000
94	Andaman and Nicobar Islands .	Revenue Capital	30,58,00,000 25,83,00,000	*1,00,000* ..	30,59,00,000 25,83,00,000
95	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	Revenue Capital	6,07,00,000 2,35,00,000	.. ..	6,07,00,000 2,35,00,000
96	Lakshadweep . .	Revenue Capital	8,38,00,000 2,15,00,000	.. ..	8,38,00,000 2,15,00,000
97	Chandigarh . .	Revenue Capital	36,10,00,000 9,04,00,000	*1,08,00,000* *22,00,000*	37,18,00,000 9,26,00,000
98	Daman and Diu .	Revenue Capital	4,37,00,000 2,06,00,000	.. ..	4,37,00,000 2,06,00,000
	TOTAL .		22920,22,00,000	*23062,35,00,000*	45982,57,00,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1992.

14

The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1992

290 Fin/93

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी०एल०–33004/92 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड I
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 26] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, मई 12, 1992/वैशाख 22, 1914
No. 26] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1992/VAISAKHA 22, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1992/Vaisakha, 22, 1914 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 11th May, 1992, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 2) ACT, 1992

No, 17 OF 1992

[11th May, 1992]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1992. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1992] to the sum of two lakhs thirty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-eight crores and ninety-one lakh rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1992-93 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 233398,91,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1992-93.

6 of 1992.

Appropriation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

Construction of references to Ministries and Departments in the Schedule.

4. References to Ministries or Departments in the Schedule are to such Ministries or Departments as existing immediately before the 10th day of February, 1992 and shall, on or after that date, be construed as references to the appropriate Ministries or Departments as reconstituted from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2, 3 and 4)

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Agriculture . .	Revenue	2152,08,00,000	..	2152,08,00,000
		Capital	8,47,00,000	367,40,00,000	375,87,00,000
2	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Revenue	134,00,00,000	..	134,00,00,000
		Capital	193,27,00,000	43,08,00,000	236,35,00,000
3	Department of Agricultural Research and Education .	Revenue	375,65,00,000	..	375,65,00,000
4	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying . . .	Revenue	251,01,00,000	..	251,01,00,000
		Capital	64,56,00,000	..	64,56,00,000
5	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals . .	Revenue	20,46,00,000	2,77,00,000	23,23,00,000
		Capital	24,12,00,000	..	24,12,00,000
6	Department of Fertilizers	Revenue	7092,22,00,000	1,00,000	7092,23,00,000
		Capital	128,65,00,000	..	128,65,00,000
7	Department of Civil Aviation . .	Revenue	57,43,00,000	..	57,43,00,000
		Capital	28,25,00,000	..	28,25,00,000
8	Department of Tourism . .	Revenue	77,91,00,000	..	77,91,00,000
		Capital	16,56,00,000	..	16,56,00,000
9	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution . .	Revenue	10,50,00,000	..	10,50,00,000
		Capital	1,57,00,000	1,88,00,000	3,45,00,000
10	Ministry of Coal .	Revenue	169,97,00,000	..	169,97,00,000
		Capital	720,00,00,000	..	720,00,00,000
11	Department of Commerce . . .	Revenue	644,59,00,000	..	644,59,00,000
		Capital	271,98,00,000	..	271,98,00,000
12	Department of Supply	Revenue	27,76,00,000	30,00,000	28,06,00,000
13	Ministry of Communications . .	Revenue	9,34,00,000	..	9,34,00,000
14	Postal Services .	Revenue	1558,72,00,000	1,00,000	1558,73,00,000
		Capital	68,77,00,000	..	68,77,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15	Telecommunication Services .	Revenue Capital	5284,49,00,000 4018,99,00,000	*30,00,000* *1,00,000*	5284,79,00,000 4019,00,00,000
16	Ministry of Defence	Revenue Capital	1502,76,00,000 113,76,00,000	*1,00,000* *6,50,00,000*	1502,77,00,000 120,26,00,000
17	Defence Pensions .	Revenue	2119,67,00,000	*33,00,000*	2120,00,00,000
18	Defence Services—Army . . .	Revenue	8937,23,00,000	*2,94,00,000*	8940,17,00,000
19	Defence Services—Navy . .	Revenue	1020,05,00,000	*16,00,000*	1020,21,00,000
20	Defence Services—Air Force . . .	Revenue	2526,50,00,000	*29,00,000*	2526,79,00,000
21	Defence Ordnance Factories . .	Revenue	396,12,00,000	*1,00,00,000*	397,12,00,000
22	Capital Outlay on Defence Services .	Capital	5340,89,00,000	*5,80,00,000*	5346,69,00,000
23	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Revenue Capital	313,58,00,000 5,69,00,000	.. *10,00,000*	313,58,00,000 5,79,00,000
24	Ministry of External Affairs . .	Revenue Capital	597,12,00,000 69,01,00,000	*2,00,000* ..	597,14,00,000 69,01,00,000
25	Department of Economic Affairs . .	Revenue Capital	441,97,00,000 139,95,00,000	*5,00,000* ..	442,02,00,000 139,95,00,000
26	Currency, Coinage and Stamps .	Revenue Capital	399,05,00,000 180,41,00,000	*38,00,000* *5,00,000*	399,43,00,000 180,46,00,000
27	Payments to Financial Institutions . .	Revenue Capital	621,86,00,000 8993,16,00,000	.. ..	621,86,00,000 8993,16,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest Payments* . .	Revenue	..	*32000,00,00,000*	32000,00,00,000
29	Transfers to State Governments . .	Revenue Capital	5675,39,00,000 145,00,00,000	*16703,06,00,000* *13051,42,00,000*	22378,45,00,000 13196,42,00,000
30	Loans to Government Servants, etc. . .	Capital	232,58,00,000	..	232,58,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* . .	Capital	..	*75039,59,00,000*	75039,59,00,000
32	Department of Expenditure . .	Revenue Capital	457,82,00,000 3,31,00,000	.. ..	457,82,00,000 3,31,00,000
33	Pensions . . .	Revenue	600,15,00,000	*1,90,00,000*	602,05,00,000
34	Audit	Revenue	291,57,00,000	*6,38,00,000*	297,95,00,000
35	Department of Revenue	Revenue Capital	79,42,00,000 1,51,00,000	.. ..	79,42,00,000 1,51,00,000

1	2		3		
			Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36	Direct Taxes . .	Revenue Capital	274,48,00,000 90,00,00,000	*2,00,000* ..	274,50,00,000 90,00,00,000
37	Indirect Taxes . .	Revenue Capital	438,00,00,000 139,90,00,000	*80,00,000* ..	438,80,00,000 139,90,00,000
38	Ministry of Food .	Revenue Capital	2649,49,00,000 138,61,00,000	*5,00,000* *3,20,00,000*	2649,54,00,000 141,81,00,000
39	Ministry of Food Processing Industries .	Revenue Capital	37,72,00,000 6,67,00,000	.. ..	37,72,00,000 6,67,00,000
40	Department of Health	Revenue Capital	572,22,00,000 173,31,00,000	*2,00,000* *2,00,000*	572,24,00,000 173,33,00,000
41	Department of Family Welfare . . .	Revenue Capital	1099,76,00,000 15,00,000	.. ..	1099,76,00,000 15,00,000
42	Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue Capital	316,64,00,000 13,00,00,000	*8,00,000* ..	316,72,00,000 13,00,00,000
43	Cabinet . . .	Revenue	12,24,00,000	..	12,24,00,000
44	Police	Revenue Capital	2026,09,00,000 274,37,00,000	*52,00,000* *16,35,00,000*	2026,61,00,000 290,72,00,000
45	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	Revenue Capital	313,15,00,000 124,29,00,000	*3,00,000* *8,29,00,000*	313,18,00,000 132,58,00,000
46	Transfers to Union territory Governments	Revenue Capital	99,24,00,000 58,29,00,000	.. ..	99,24,00,000 58,29,00,000
47	Department of Education . . .	Revenue Capital	1721,82,00,000 52,00,000	.. *2,85,00,000*	1721,82,00,000 3,37,00,000
48	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports .	Revenue Capital	110,79,00,000 2,01,00,000	.. ..	110,79,00,000 2,01,00,000
49	Art and Culture .	Revenue	126,59,00,000	..	126,59,00,000
50	Department of Women and Child Development . . .	Revenue Capital	488,63,00,000 1,00,00,000	.. ..	488,63,00,000 1,00,00,000
51	Department of Industrial Development .	Revenue Capital	316,30,00,000 1,92,00,000	.. ..	316,30,00,000 1,92,00,000
52	Department of Heavy Industry . . .	Revenue Capital	37,31,00,000 289,88,00,000	.. ..	37,31,00,000 289,88,00,000
53	Department of Public Enterprises . .	Revenue	1,44,00,000	..	1,44,00,000
54	Department of Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural Industries . . .	Revenue Capital	321,87,00,000 193,58,00,000	.. *1,60,00,000*	321,87,00,000 195,18,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Revenue	103,18,00,000	*1,00,000*	103,19,00,000
		Capital	26,72,00,000	..	26,72,00,000
56	Broadcasting Services	Revenue	952,25,00,000	*2,00,000*	952,27,00,000
		Capital	357,03,00,000	*20,00,000*	357,23,00,000
57	Ministry of Labour .	Revenue	419,45,00,000	*1,00,000*	419,46,00,000
		Capital	73,00,000	..	73,00,000
58	Law and Justice .	Revenue	142,99,00,000	*7,97,00,000*	150,96,00,000
59	Department of Company Affairs . .	Revenue	10,95,00,000	..	10,95,00,000
		Capital	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
60	Ministry of Mines .	Revenue	131,08,00,000	*5,00,000*	131,13,00,000
		Capital	42,80,00,000	..	42,80,00,000
61	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs . .	Revenue	1,24,00,000	..	1,24,00,000
62	Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions .	Revenue	53,16,00,000	..	53,16,00,000
		Capital	2,25,00,000	*4,65,00,000*	6,90,00,000
63	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas .	Revenue	52,18,00,000	..	52,18,00,000
		Capital	300,00,00,000	..	300,00,00,000
64	Planning	Revenue	87,44,00,000	..	87,44,00,000
		Capital	10,00,00,000	..	10,00,00,000
65	Department of Statistics . . .	Revenue	60,00,00,000	..	60,00,00,000
		Capital	90,00,000	..	90,00,000
66	Department of Programme Implementation	Revenue	83,00,000	..	83,00,000
67	Department of Power	Revenue	478,73,00,000	..	478,73,00,000
		Capital	2001,94,00,000	*12,50,00,000*	2014,44,00,000
68	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources . . .	Revenue	124,39,00,000	..	124,39,00,000
		Capital	4,56,00,000	..	4,56,00,000
69	Ministry of Rural Development . .	Revenue	3108,09,00,000	..	3108,09,00,000
		Capital	5,50,00,000	..	5,50,00,000
70	Department of Science and Technology .	Revenue	255,38,00,000	..	255,38,00,000
		Capital	30,50,00,000	..	30,50,00,000
71	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research . .	Revenue	276,16,00,000	..	276,16,00,000
		Capital	4,10,00,000	..	4,10,00,000
72	Department of Biotechnology . .	Revenue	78,41,00,000	..	78,41,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
73	Ministry of Steel .	Revenue	4,11,00,000	..	4,11,00,000
		Capital	347,05,00,000	*5,00,000*	347,10,00,000
74	Surface Transport .	Revenue	31,85,00,000	..	31,85,00,000
		Capital	57,01,00,000	*2,00,00,000*	59,01,00,000
75	Roads	Revenue	414,71,00,000	*10,00,000*	414,81,00,000
		Capital	528,54,00,000	*52,74,00,000*	581,28,00,000
76	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping .	Revenue	130,91,00,000	..	130,91,00,000
		Capital	238,36,00,000	*20,00,000*	238,56,00,000
77	Ministry of Textiles .	Revenue	732,64,00,000	..	732,64,00,000
		Capital	165,84,00,000	*4,60,00,000*	170,44,00,000
78	Urban Development and Housing . .	Revenue	224,07,00,000	*5,02,00,000*	229,09,00,000
		Capital	216,67,00,000	*16,35,00,000*	233,02,00,000
79	Public Works . .	Revenue	267,66,00,000	*20,00,000*	267,86,00,000
		Capital	99,14,00,000	*26,00,000*	99,40,00,000
80	Stationery and Printing	Revenue	119,40,00,000	..	119,40,00,000
		Capital	2,10,00,000	..	2,10,00,000
81	Ministry of Water Resources . .	Revenue	303,36,00,000	*2,00,000*	303,38,00,000
		Capital	18,14,00,000	*27,00,00,000*	45,14,00,000
82	Ministry of Welfare .	Revenue	494,18,00,000	*310,97,00,000*	805,15,00,000
		Capital	42,91,00,000	*1,12,00,000*	44,03,00,000
83	Atomic Energy . .	Revenue	513,93,00,000	*7,00,000*	514,00,00,000
		Capital	494,03,00,000	..	494,03,00,000
84	Nuclear Power Schemes	Revenue	395,50,00,000	..	395,50,00,000
		Capital	154,00,00,000	..	154,00,00,000
85	Department of Electronics	Revenue	96,96,00,000	..	96,96,00,000
		Capital	7,65,00,000	..	7,65,00,000
86	Department of Ocean Development . .	Revenue	40,61,00,000	..	40,61,00,000
		Capital	7,56,00,000	..	7,56,00,000
87	Department of Space .	Revenue	431,13,00,000	*4,00,000*	431,17,00,000
		Capital	78,83,00,000	*2,00,000*	78,85,00,000
88	Lok Sabha . . .	Revenue	27,26,00,000	*14,00,000*	27,40,00,000
89	Rajya Sabha . .	Revenue	9,64,00,000	*5,00,000*	9,69,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* .	Revenue	..	*3,63,00,000*	3,63,00,000
91	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	Revenue	30,00,000	..	30,00,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* .	Revenue	..	*13,97,00,000*	13,97,00,000
93	Delhi	Revenue	1129,99,00,000	*5,85,00,000*	1135,84,00,000
		Capital	842,42,00,000	*10,77,00,000*	853,19,00,000
94	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	Revenue	183,45,00,000	*1,00,000*	183,46,00,000
		Capital	154,95,00,000	..	154,95,00,000

1	2		3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes		Sums not exceeding		
			Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
95	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Revenue	36,42,00,000	..	36,42,00,000
		Capital	14,08,00,000	..	14,08,00,000
96	Lakshadweep	Revenue	50,26,00,000	..	50,26,00,000
		Capital	12,91,00,000	..	12,91,00,000
97	Chandigarh	Revenue	216,57,00,000	*6,49,00,000*	223,06,00,000
		Capital	54,22,00,000	*1,30,00,000*	55,52,00,000
98	Daman and Diu	Revenue	26,22,00,000	..	26,22,00,000
		Capital	12,34,00,000	..	12,34,00,000
	TOTAL		956,40,96,00,000	*137757,95,00,000*	233398,91,00,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI
AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1992.

सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का आर्थिक और कार्य - संबंधी वर्गीकरण

AN ECONOMIC AND FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

1992-93

वित्त मंत्रालय — MINISTRY OF FINANCE
आर्थिक कार्य विभाग — DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
आर्थिक प्रभाग — *ECONOMIC DIVISION*
नई दिल्ली — NEW DELHI

1992

15

Economical and Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget for 1992-93

290 Fin/93

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प्रस्तावना

वित्त मंत्रालय का आर्थिक कार्य प्रभाग, बजट को आर्थिक विश्लेषण का एक उपयोगी माध्यम बनाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1957-58 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजटीय लेन-देनो का वर्गीकरण तैयार करता आ रहा है । संक्षेप मे, इस वर्गीकरण के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जिसमें रेलवे तथा डाक व तार विभाग भी शामिल है, व्ययों और प्राप्तियों का वर्गीकरण, महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक वर्गों के अनुसार किया गया है, जिसमें चालू खाते के खर्च को पूंजी परिव्यय से, वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के व्यय को व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं को किए गए अन्तरणों से, किस्म के अनुसार कर संबधी प्राप्तियों को अन्य प्राप्तियों से तथा उधारों और अन्तार-सरकारी ऋणों और अनुदानों आदि से अलग करके दिखाया गया है । इस रीति से पुनर्वर्गीकृत करके केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाली आमदनी तथा उसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले व्ययों को लेन-देनों के महत्वपूर्ण वर्गों से संबधित किया जा सकता है, जो कि अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रों की प्रवृत्तियों को प्रभावित करते हैं । चूंकि राष्ट्रीय आय-वर्ग की सरकारी खाता पद्धति ही आर्थिक वर्गीकरण की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पद्धति है, इसलिए इस विश्लेषण में वही प्रणाली तथा सिद्धान्त प्रयोग में लाये गये हैं जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय संबधी लेखा प्रणाली में प्रयुक्त किए जाते हैं ।

देश में आर्थिक आयोजना के समारम्भ के पश्चात्, वार्षिक आयोजना परिव्ययों को बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों से एकीकृत कर दिया गया है, जिसके अनुसार बजट सम्बन्धी परिव्ययों का और आगे विश्लेषण कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गों के अनुसार किया जाता है । इस प्रकार के कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण से इस बात के विश्लेषण मे सहायता मिलती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार आयोजना में निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न कार्यों या प्रयोजनों के लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित कर रही है । तदनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेनदेनों से संबंधित आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण तैयार करने का काम 1967-68 से प्रतिवर्ष किया जा रहा है ।

आगे के पृष्ठों में प्रस्तुत किया गया, केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1992-93 के बजट का आर्थिक एवं कार्य-संबंधी वर्गीकरण पहले के वर्षों की प्रणाली के ही अनुरूप किया गया है । इस विश्लेषण के मुख्य-मुख्य निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त विवरण भाग I और II में दिया गया है और इस वर्गीकरण में इस्तेमाल की गई विभिन्न मदों को कहा से प्राप्त किया गया है और इसके लिए औचित्य का आधार क्या है, इसे भी अन्त में तकनीकी परिशिष्ट में विस्तार से बताया गया है ।

PREFACE

Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts by kind from other receipts, and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country, annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 1992-93 presented in the following pages conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the derivation of rationale of various items used in this classification have been explained in the Technical Appendix at the end.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के 1992-93 के बजट के विश्लेषण से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का खपत व्यय जो मजदूरी, वेतन और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर आधारित है 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 24731 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 27130 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम भी जो 1990-91 (वास्तविक) में 8602 करोड़ रुपए थी, काफी बढ़कर 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 9502 करोड़ रुपए और 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 11787 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगी । 1992-93 के बजट में दिए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के साधनों में से सकल पूंजी निर्माण प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष (अन्य क्षेत्रों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए दी गई वित्तीय सहायता), दोनों के लिए कुल वित्तीय व्यवस्था की रकम, 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) के 35746 करोड़ रुपए की तुलना में 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 38593 करोड़ रुपए होगी । केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों (गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को "शेष अर्थव्यवस्था" के रूप में माना जाता है) की निवल बचतों में चालू वर्ष में सुधार हुआ है । 1990-91 में 12765 करोड़ रुपए और 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 10696 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक निवल बचत की तुलना में यह सुधर कर 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 6968 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक राशि पर आ गई ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विकास संबंधी कार्यकलापों पर होने वाले खर्चों में सकल पूंजी निर्माण पर परिव्यय और आर्थिक और सामाजिक सेवाओं पर होने वाला चालू व्यय दोनों शामिल हैं । सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर होने वाले आयोजनागत तथा आयोजना-भिन्न कुल व्यय मोटे तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास व्यय के बराबर ही है । अनुमान है कि 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में यह व्यय 59601 करोड़ रुपए होगा जो कि उस वर्ष के लिए बजट में निर्धारित कुल व्यय की राशि के 48.5 प्रतिशत के बराबर है ।

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 1992-9 shows that the consumption expenditure of th Central Government composed of wages and salarie and purchase of goods and services will increase fron Rs.24731 crores in 1991-92 (Revised Estimates) t Rs.27130 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates) The Central Government's direct gross capita formation will increase substantially from Rs.860 crores in 1990-91 (Accounts) to Rs.9502 crores in 1991-92 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs.11787 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.38593 crores compared with Rs. 35746 crores in 1991-92 (Revised Estimates). The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as "rest of the economy") have, shown an improvement in the current year. As against a negative net savings of Rs.12765 crores in 1990-91, and Rs.10696 crores in 1991 -92 (R.E.), it improved to a negative figure of Rs.6968 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates).

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total deveopment expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs.59601 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates) and forms 48.5 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

I. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस खण्ड के अन्त मे 1992-93 के केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के पुनः वर्गीकृत आंकड़ों के छः विवरण दिये गये हैं । इस लेखा प्रणाली से जिन महत्त्वपूर्ण बातों का पता चलता है वे ये हैं:-

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय ,
(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय ,
(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध संसाधनों से मिली पूजी ,
(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी बचतें ,
(ड.) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी लेन-देनो में होने वाले घाटे के विभिन्न स्तर , और
(च) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय का निर्माण ।

I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the relcassified data from the Central Government Budget for 1992-93 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

(a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
(b) The Central Government's final outlays;
(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
(d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
(e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
(f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(क) कुल व्यय

2. अनुमान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय जो 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 114764 करोड़ रुपए था यह बढकर 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 122878 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा अर्थात् यह 7.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है । मुख्य व्ययों का आवंटन इस प्रकार है :

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 114764 crores in 1991-92 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.122878 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 7.1 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल व्यय *Central Government's Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. अन्तिम परिव्यय	1. Final outlays:	30961	34251	38917
(क) सरकार का खपत संबंधी व्यय देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Government consumption expenditure (vide Acct.1)	22359	24731	27130
(ख) सकल पूंजी निर्माण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Gross capital formation (vide Acct. 3)	8602	9520	11787
(i) सकल स्थिर पूजी निर्माण	(i) Gross fixed capital formation	8193	9047	11255
(ii) निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	(ii) Increase in works stores	409	473	532
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए अन्तरण संबधी अदायगियां	2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	52252	61166	64587
(क) चालू अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 1)	(a) Current transfers (vide Acct.1)	45134	52674	55905
(ख) पूंजी अन्तरण (देखिए-विवरण 3)	(b) Capital transfers (vide Acct.3)	7118	8492	8682
3. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे वित्तीय निवेश और उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण (देखिए-विवरण 4)	3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (vide Acct. 4)	21760	19347	19374
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	4. **Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**104973**	**114764**	**122878**

(ख) अन्तिम परिव्यय

3. वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट में कुल 122878 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय रखा गया है, इसमें से केन्द्रीय सरकार का अन्तिम परिव्यय 38917 करोड़ रुपए या कुल परिव्यय का लगभग 31.7 प्रतिशत भाग है । यह परिव्यय खपत और पूंजी निर्माण के संबध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग को सूचित करता है । राष्ट्रीय लेखा प्रणाली मे ये अन्तिम परिव्यय शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था के खपत संबधी व्यय और पूंजी निर्माण की रकम से जुड़ जाते हैं । कुल व्यय के शेष भाग अर्थात् 83961 करोड़ रुपए अथवा लगभग 68.3 प्रतिशत भाग में अन्तरण अदायगियां वित्तीय निवेशों और ऋणों के रूप में शेष-व्यवस्था को किया गया भुगतान शामिल है । इसका उद्देश्य अन्य क्षेत्रों की चालू या पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों की अनुपूर्ति करना है।

खपत संबंधी व्यय

4. खपत संबधी व्यय (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन तथा चालू उपयोग के लिए सामान और सेवाओं के संबध मे होने वाले व्यय) के लिए 1992-93 के बजट में 27130 करोड़ रुपए की जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह अन्तिम परिव्यय का 70 प्रतिशत और कुल व्यय का 22.1 प्रतिशत बैठती है । 1992-93 मे खपत संबंधी व्यय मे होने वाली वृद्धि पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान के मुकाबले मे 9.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है । इसकी तुलना में 1990-91 (वास्तविक) के मुकवले में 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 10.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 122878 crores budgeted for 1992-93, Rs.38917 crores or about 31.7 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 83961 crores or about 68.3 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.27130 crores for 1992-93 forms 70 per cent of the final outlays and 22.1 per cent of the total expenditure. The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 9.7 per cent for 1992-93 over revised estimates for the previous year. Against this, there was an increase of 10.6 per cent in 1991-92 (Revised Estimates) over 1990-91 (accounts).

सकल पूंजी निर्माण

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष सकल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् इमारतों, लोक निर्माण कार्यों, उपस्करों और अन्य स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में निवेश) के बारे में अनुमान है कि यह 1991-92 के 9047 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1992-93 में 11255 करोड़ रुपए हो जाएगा । सकल पूंजी निर्माण में कार्य संबंधी भंडारों के परिवर्तन शामिल है, जिसमे 1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान) के मुकाबले में 1992-93 (बजट अनुमान) में 23.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दिखाई देती है ।

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipments and other fixed assets) is estimated to rise from Rs. 9047 crores in 1991-92 to Rs.11255 crores in 1992-93. The gross capital formation, which includes changes in works stores, shows an increase of 23.8 per cent in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates) over 1991-92 (Revised Estimates).

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट में उपलब्ध साधनों से पूंजी निर्माण

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

6. केन्द्रीय सरकार शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ऐसे पूंजी निर्माण के अतिरिक्त, जो स्वयं किया जाता है, अनुदानों व ऋणों के माध्यम से और शेयरों में धन लगा कर पूंजी निर्माण करने में सहायता देती है । वर्ष 1992-93 के लिये 26806 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता में 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों की अपेक्षा 2.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ।

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 26806 crores for 1992-93 is estimated to increase by 2.2 per cent over the revised estimate of 1991-92.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता *Financial Assistance for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र (देखिए विवरण 3, मदसंख्या 3.1क और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	19277	19355	19840
2. गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ख) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या1.1 तथा 2.3)*	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items3.1(b) in Acct.3 and 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct.4)*	5541	5064	5075
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरण (देखिए विवरण 3, मद संख्या 3.1(ग) और विवरण 4, मद संख्या 2.2)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	570	652	699
4. अन्य (देखिए विवरण 3 मद संख्या 3.1(घ) औरविवरण 4, मद संख्या 1.2 और 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(d) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	1068	1155	1192
5. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता (1+2+3+4)	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	**26456**	**26226**	**26806**

** यह वास्तविक रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण है, चूंकि गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था से सम्बद्ध मान लिया जाता है, इसलिए इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिव्यय को शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मान लिया गया है।*

** This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.*

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था

7. इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार, 1992-93 में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए बजट में उपलब्ध ससाधनों से 38593 करोड़ रुपयों की व्यवस्था करेगी । यह रकम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का 31.4 प्रतिशत बैठती है। सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए 1992-93में जो कुल व्यवस्था की गई है, उससे 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 8.0 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि का पता चलता है ।

Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 38593 crores for gross capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1992-93 representing 31.4 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 1992-93 shows an increase of 8.0 per cent over the revised estimates for 1991-92.

बजट संबंधी साधनों से सकल पूंजी निर्माण
Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	8602	9520	11787
2. शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	26456	26226	26806
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी साधनों द्वारा सकल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	**35058**	**35746**	**38593**

(घ) सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतें

(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

निवल पूंजी निर्माण

8. सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले निवल पूंजी निर्माण और उसकी निवल बचतों में अन्तर से सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्य के विस्तारकारी प्रभाव का पता चलता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1992-93 में 8858 करोड़ रुपए के निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् स्थिर परिसम्पत्तियों और निर्माण कार्य भंडारों में होने वाली निवल वृद्धि) का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह सकल स्थिर पूंजी-निर्माण की रकम में से विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की रकम को घटाने के बाद लगाया गया है। कुल निवल पूंजी निर्माण का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

Net Capital Formation

8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs. 8858 crores for 1992-93 has been arrived at by deducting from gross fixed capital formation, the provision for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण *Central Government's Net Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. निर्माण कार्य (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.1 (क))	1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	3491	3772	4599
2. मशीनें और उपकरण (देखिए-विवरण 3 मद संख्या 1.2 (क))	2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	2438	2866	3727
3. निर्माण कार्य संबंधी सामान में वृद्धि (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 2)	3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	409	473	532
4. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवल पूंजी निर्माण (1+2+3)	4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	6338	7111	8858

टिप्पणी: *निवल पूंजी निर्माण की रकम का अनुमान लगाते समय इसमें से प्रशासनिक इमारतों आदि के संबंध में नवीकरण तथा प्रतिस्थापन पर किया गया खर्च घटाया नहीं गया है जिसके लिए अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है।*

Note: *The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.*

निवल बचतें

9. चालू वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार और इसके विभागीय उपक्रमों की निवल बचतों में चालू वर्ष में और सुधार हुआ है। 1990-91 की 12765 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों और 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों में 10696 करोड़ रुपए की नकारात्मक बचतों के मुकाबले में 1992-93 (बजट अनुमानों) में यह सुधर कर 6968 करोड़ रुपए पर नकारात्मक रह गई हैं।

Net Savings

9. The net savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings have shown a further improvement in the current year. As against a negative saving of Rs.12765 crores in 1990-91, and Rs.10696 crores in the revised estimates for 1991-92, it improved to a negative figure of Rs.6968 crores in 1992-93 (Budget Estimates).

केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतें *Central Government's Net Savings*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन की बचतें (देखिए-विवरण3, मद संख्या 5.1)	1. Savings of Government Administration (vide item 5.1 in Acct. 3)	(-)14437	(-)12977	(-)9906
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल लाभ (i)+(ii)	2. Net profits of departmental commercial undertakings (i)+(ii)	1558	2387	3221
(i) सरकारी प्रशासन को अन्तरित (देखिए-विवरण 2, मद संख्या 7)	(i) Transferred to Government Administration (vide item 7 in Acct.2)	(-)8	247	312
(ii) प्रतिधारित (देखिए-विवरण2, मद संख्या 8)	(ii) Retained (vide item 8 in Acct.2)	1566	2140	2909
3. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 5.3)	3. Depreciation provision of departmental commercial undertakings(vide item 5.3 in Acct.3)	2369	2549	2958
4. सरकार की सकल बचत (1+2 (ii)+3)	4. Gross savings by Government (1+2(ii)+3)	(-)10502	(-)8288	(-)4039
5. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन पर व्यय (देखिए-विवरण 3, मद संख्या 1.1 (ख) और 1.2 (ख)	5. Expenditure on renewals and replacement of departmental commercial undertakings (vide item 1.1(b) and 1.2(b) in Acct. 3)	2263	2408	2929
6. सरकार की निवल बचत **(4-5)**	6. Net savings by the Government **(4-5)**	**(-)12765**	**(-)10696**	**(-)6968**

(इ.) आय संबंधी घाटा

(e) Income Deficit

10. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों की अपेक्षा उसका सीधा निवल पूंजी निर्माण जितना अधिक हो, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में होने वाले घाटे का द्योतक होता है । आय संबंधी घाटे की रकम जो 1990-91 में 19103 करोड़ रुपए थी वह बढ़कर 1991-92 में 17807 करोड़ रुपए हो गई और 1992-93 में और बढ़कर 15826 करोड़ रुपए हो गई ।

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs.19103 crores in 1990-91 went up to Rs.17807 crores in 1991-92 but declined to Rs.15826 crores in 1992-93.

आय संबंधी घाटा *Income Deficit*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. निवल पूंजी निर्माण (अर्थात् केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया गया निवल निवेश)	1. Net capital formation (i.e. net investment by the Central Government)	6338	7111	8858
2. केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचत	2. Net savings by the Central Government	(-)12765	(-)10696	(-)6968
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार का आय संबंधी घाटा (2-1)	3. Income deficit of the Central Government (2-1)	**19103**	**17807**	**15826**

11. पूंजी अन्तरणों का समायोजन कर दिये जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार की निवल बचतों और निवल निवेशों के अन्तर को, जो आय संबंधी घाटे का द्योतक है, जब शेयरों तथा ऋणों में किये गये निवेशों जैसे वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में सरकार के निवल लेन-देनों से हुए घाटे में जोड़ दिया जाता है तब वह सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का द्योतक हो जाता है और उसे विवरण 3 और 4 की सन्तुलनकारी मदों की रकम के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।

11. The income deficit, which measures the gap between the Central Government's net savings and net investments when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing items in Accounts 3 and 4.

केन्द्रीय सरकार की कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं *Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों और अन्तरणों पर घाटा (देखिए-विवरण 3 की संतुलनकारी मद)	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers (vide balancing item in Acct. 3)	25635	22825	21143
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्ति में वास्तविक वृद्धि (देखिए- विवरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मद)	2. Net increase in financial assets (vide balancing item in Acct. 4)	17823	13128	12860
3. कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताएं (1+2)	3. Total requirements of finance **(1+2)**	**43458**	**35953**	**34003**

12. नीचे दी गई सारणी में वे स्रोत दर्शाए गए हैं जिनके माध्यम से ऊपर दिखाई गई कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया गया है ।

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

वित्तपोषण के स्रोत *Sources of Financing*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. ऋणों की निवल रकम	1. Net borrowings	32475	28921	28614
1.1 बाजार ऋण (निवल)	1.1 Market loans (net)	8001	7499	5000
1.2 विदेशी ऋण (निवल)	1.2 External Debt (net)	3181	3976	4064
(क) विशेष ऋण (निवल)	(a) Special credits (net)	(-)76	(-)197	(-)219
(ख) परिक्रामी निधि	(b) Revolving Fund	572	1284	664
(ग) अन्य	(c) Others	2685	2889	3619
1.3 छोटी बचत (निवल)	1.3 Small savings (net)	8309	5520	6170
1.4 राज्य/लोक भविष्य निधियां (निवल)	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)	2001	2250	2500
1.5 गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की विशेष जमा रकमें	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds	6722	6850	8000
1.6 अनिवार्य जमा के बदले भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार	1.6 Special borrowings from the RBI against compulsory deposits	(-)105	(-)55	(-)55
1.7 विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां (निवल)	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	4003	2881	2935
1.8 शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की बिक्री (निवल) *	1.8 Sales of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*	364	-	-
2. बजट संबंधी घाटा	2. Budgetary deficit	10983	7032	5389#
2.1 रिजर्व बैंक के पास राजकोषीय हुण्डियों में वास्तविक वृद्धि	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills	11405	5196	5389
2.2 रोकड़ बाकी से आहरण	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances	(-)422	1836	-Neg-
3. जोड़ (1+2)	3. **Total (1+2)**	**43458**	**35953**	**34003**

• यह राज्य सरकारों, बैंकों, अनुमोदित पार्टियों और जनता के हाथ बेची गई राजकोषीय हुंडियों में हुई निवल वृद्धि की द्योतक है । जैसी कि बजट में धारणा की गई थी, 1990-91 में परिकलित 11347 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय घाटे का इसमें समायोजन किया गया है ।

इसमें बजट के बाद की गई रियायतें शामिल नहीं की गई हैं ।

* Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the budgetary deficit works out to Rs.11347 crores in 1990-91 as per the concept used in the Budget.

Does not take into account the concessions after the presentation of the Budget.

(च) आय का निर्माण

13. केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी कार्यों से 1992-93 में कुल 31492 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी होने का अनुमान है जिसकी तुलना में यह आमदनी 1991-92 में 27363 करोड़ रुपए तथा 1990-91 में 23864 करोड़ रुपए थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की जाने वाली कुल आमदनी का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

(f) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 1992-93 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.31492 crores compared to Rs.27363 crores in 1991-92 and Rs.23864 crores in 1990-91. The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

आय का निर्माण *Income Generation*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई मजदूरी और वेतन (देखिए-विवरण 1 मद संख्या 1.1)	1. Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration(vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)	12607	14122	15792
2. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का निवल उत्पादन	2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings			
(क) मजदूरी और वेतन (मरम्मत और रख-रखाव संबंधी मजदूरी और वेतन के भाग सहित)	(a) Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)	6960	7805	8622
(ख) ब्याज	(b) Interest	1489	1651	2295
(ग) प्रशासन को अन्तरित और प्रतिधारित लाभ जिसमें नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन के मुकाबले मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था का आधिक्य शामिल है	(c) Profits transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements	1644	2528	3250
3. निर्माण कार्य पर होने वाले सरकारी परिव्यय का मजदूरी और वेतन संबंधी भाग•	3. Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*	1164	1257	1533
4. जोड़ (1+2+3)	4. **Total (1+2+3)**	23864	27363	31492

• *विवरण 3 में, दिखाए गए निर्माण संबंधी कुल व्यय का एक तिहाई भाग ।*

* *One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.*

समाधान

14. निम्नलिखित विवरण में 1992-93 के बजट में दिए गए चालू राजस्व और चालू तथा पूंजीगत व्यय के आंकड़ों और वर्तमान वर्गीकरण के विवरण संख्या 1 और 3 में दिए आंकड़ों का पारस्परिक समाधान दिखाया गया है ।

Reconciliation

14. The following statement provides a reconciliation between the magnitudes of current revenues and current and capital expenditures as given in the Budget for 1992-93 and the magnitudes mentioned in Accounts 1 and 3 of the present Classification.

चालू राजस्व खाता *CURRENT ACCOUNT REVENUE*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व जैसा कि बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Revenue as shown in the Budget	84402.8	100832.3	114517.7
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	1. Interest receipts from departmental commercial undertakings	1488.9	1650.6	2295.3
2. पूंजी खाते में अन्तरित विदेशी अनुदानों की रकमें	2. Foreign grants transferred to capital	585.6	974.9	865.6
3. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	3. Self-balancing items	5.5	2.1	3.2
4. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क में राज्यों का हिस्सा	4. States' share of Union excise duty	10414.4	12092.6	13058.8
5. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों की रकम	5. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	63.2	94.8	75.5
6. विवरण 2 में अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की प्राप्तियां	6. Receipts of departmental commercial undertakings transferred to Acct. 2:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	12451.6	13971.4	16298.7
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	840.9	920.0	960.0
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	3404.8	3985.0	4917.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1664.0	2383.8	2707.4
7. रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटा कर)	7. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	417.9	574.7	518.9
8. चलन से वापस लिए गए सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	8. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.3	1.4	1.4
जोड़ - II.	**Total - II**	**31338.1**	**36651.3**	**41701.8**
III. जोड़िए:	*III.* Add:			
विवरण 2 से अन्तरित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ	Profits of departmental commercial undertakings transferred from Acct. 2	(-)8.2	247.2	312.4
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**(-)8.2**	**247.2**	**312.4**
IV. सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू राजस्व जैसा कि बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण I में दिखाया गया है (I-II+III)	*IV.* Current revenue of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**53056.5**	**64428.2**	**73128.3**

चालू व्यय खाता *Current Account Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
I बजट में दिखाया गया राजस्व संबंधी व्यय	*I.* Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	102964.2	117913.3	128399.4
II. घटाइए:	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्तरित ब्याज	1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	1488.9	1650.6	2295.3
2. संघीय उत्पाद शुल्क के हिस्से की राज्य सरकारों को अदायगी	2. Payment of States' share of Union excise duty	10414.4	12092.6	13058.8
3. स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित कर की रकम	3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	63.2	94.8	75.5
4. राजस्व खाते का पूंजी जैसा व्यय	4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	7573.5	9133.3	9368.6
5. निधियों में निवल अन्तरण	5. Net transfer to funds	534.7	579.9	676.8
6. बजट में सम्मिलित विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू व्यय	6. Current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings included in the Budget:			
(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	12451.6	13971.4	16298.7
(ख) डाक	(b) Posts	1032.5	1175.0	1108.7
(ग) दूर संचार	(c) Telecommunications	3404.8	3985.0	4917.0
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	1672.2	2136.6	2395.0
7. चलन से वापस लिये गये सिक्कों को नष्ट करने से हुई हानि	7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.3	1.4	1.4
8. बट्टे खाते डाले गये ऋण	8. Loans written off	969.0	0.4	0.4
9. स्वतः सन्तुलनकारी मदें	9. Self-balancing items	5.5	2.1	3.2
10.रक्षा प्राप्तियां (रक्षा व्यय से घटाकर)	10. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	417.9	574.7	518.9
11.विवरण 2 में अन्तरित अतिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ते के लिए विभागीय वाणिजियक उपक्रमों के हिस्से की एक मुश्त व्यवस्था	11. Share of departmental commercial undertakings in the lump sum provision for additional dearness allowance transferred to Account 2	-	-	-
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**40029.5**	**45397.8**	**50718.3**
III जोड़िए :	*III.* Add:			
1. रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay	4552.4	4882.9	5346.7
2. पूंजी खाते का राजस्व जैसा व्यय	2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	6.1	6.7	6.9
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**4558.5**	**4889.6**	**5353.6**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण I में दिखाया गया सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू व्यय (I-II+III)	*IV.* Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	**67493.2**	**77405.1**	**83034.7**

पूंजी खाते का व्यय Capital Account Expenditure

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
I. राजस्व खाते से न चुकाया जाने वाला पूंजी व्यय जैसा बजट में दिखाया गया है	*I.* Capital expenditure outside the revenue account as shown in the Budget	13405.1	14049.8	20825.3
II. घटाइए:-	*II.* Deduct:			
1. विवरण 1 में ले जाया गया रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	1. Defence capital outlay taken to Account I	4552.4	4882.9	5346.7
2. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया शेयरों में किया गया वित्तीय निवेश	2. Financial investment in shares taken to Account 4	3466.5	2797.0	2693.4
3. विवरण 4 में ले जाया गया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों का अंशदान	3. Subscription to International Financial Organisations taken to Account 4	681.7	1877.1	7608.8
4. विवरण 4 में ले जाई गई सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	4. Net purchase of gold and silver taken to Account 4	3.2	-122.2	0.8
5. विवरण 1 और 2 में ले जाई गई राजस्व जैसी मदें	5. Items of revenue nature taken to Accounts 1 and 2	6.1	6.7	6.9
6. ऋणों का इक्विटी पूंजी में परिवर्तन	6. Conversion of loan into equity capital	-	-	..
7. विशेष प्रतिभूतियों के समान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों मे निवेश	7. Investment in nationalised banks matched by special securities	707.2	700.0	700.0
जोड़ - II	**Total - II**	**9417.1**	**10141.5**	**16356.6**
III. जोड़िए:—	*III.* Add:			
1. रेलवे और डाक-तार की अपनी निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजीगत व्यय	1. Capital expenditure financed out of Railways', Posts' and Telecommunications' own funds	4014.1	4798.6	6352.9
2. अन्य निधियों से वित्तपोषित पूंजी व्यय	2. Capital expenditure financed out of other funds	143.2	171.0	278.9
3. राजस्व खाते से लाया गया पूंजी व्यय	3. Capital expenditure brought over from revenue account	7573.5	9133.3	9368.6
4. विवरण 3 में प्राप्तियों के रूप में ले जाई गई वसूलियां	4. Recoveries taken to Account 3 as receipts	0.5	0.4	0.4
जोड़ - III	**Total - III**	**11731.3**	**14103.3**	**16000.8**
IV. बजट के आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 3 में दिया गया पूंजीगत व्यय **(I-II+III)**	*IV.* Capital expenditure as shown in Account 3 of the Economic Classification of the Budget **(I-II+III)**	**15719.3**	**18011.6**	**20469.5**

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विवरण 1 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता
Account 1 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs.crores)*

व्यय	Expenditure	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget	राजस्व	Revenue	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	**1. Consumption expenditure**	**22359.2**	**24731.0**	**27129.8**	**6. करों से प्राप्तियां**	**6. Tax Receipts**	**42978.5**	**50006.3**	**56456.5**
1.1 मजदूरी और वेतन	1.1 Wages and Salaries	12606.9	14122.1	15791.8	6.1 आय और सम्पत्ति पर कर	6.1 Taxes on income and wealth	6908.8	9894.6	11284.8
1.2 वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	1.2 Commodities and Services	9752.3	10608.9	11338.0	6.2 वस्तुओं और लेन-देनों पर कर	6.2 Taxes on commodities and transactions	36069.7	40111.7	45171.7
2. अन्तरण अदायगियां	**2. Transfer Payments**	**45134.0**	**52674.1**	**55904.9**	**7. सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय**	**7. Income from Property and enterprises**	**8576.6**	**11637.6**	**14798.1**
2.1 ब्याज	2.1 Interest	19948.7	25682.4	29646.2	7.1 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा अन्तरित लाभ	7.1 Profits transferred by departmental commercial undertakings	(-)8.2	247.2	312.4
2.2 अनुदान	2.2 Grants:	11090.4	13001.4	13312.5					
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	7524.1	8962.4	9090.1	7.2 गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा दिया गया लाभांश	7.2 Dividends paid by non-departmental commercial undertakings	1722.3	698.7	1121.8
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	140.0	139.7	149.3					
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To others	3426.3	3899.3	4073.1					
2.3 अन्य चालू अन्तरण	2.3 Other current transfers:	14094.9	13990.3	12946.2	7.3 रिजर्व बैंक का लाभ	7.3 Profits of the Reserve Bank	210.1	350.0	1500.0
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	10728.3	10363.3	8909.8					
(ख) पेंशनें	(b) Pensions	1650.3	1887.5	2198.0	7.4 ब्याज की प्राप्तियां	7.4 Interest Receipts:	**6090.7**	**9646.2**	**11168.5**
(ग) ऋण राहत	(c) Debt Relief	1500.0	1425.0	1500.0	(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से	(a) From States and Union Territories	5173.6	6858.9	8259.6
(घ) अन्य	(d) Others	216.3	314.5	338.4					
3. कुल व्यय (1+2)	**3 Total Expenditure (1+2)**	**67493.2**	**77405.1**	**83034.7**	(ख) अन्य से	(b) From others	917.1	2787.3	2908.9
					7.5 अन्य	7.5 Others	561.7	695.5	695.4
4. चालू खाते की बचत	**4 Saving on Current Account**	**(-)14436.7**	**(-)12976.9**	**(-)9906.4**	**8. फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां**	**8. Fees and Miscellaneous Receipts**	**1501.4**	**2784.3**	**1873.7**
5. जोड़	**5.Total**	**53056.5**	**64428.2**	**73128.3**	**9. जोड़**	**9. Total**	**53056.5**	**64428.2**	**73128.3**

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विवरण 2 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता
Account 2 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (*Rs. crores*)

व्यय	Expenditure	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget	प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. मजदूरी और वेतन	1. Wages and Salaries	5019.1	5706.4	6291.4	10. बिक्री से सकल आमदनी	10. Gross Sale Proceeds	20304.6	23569.0	27499.4
2. पेंशनों की अदायगियां	2. Pension Payments	1135.4	1282.7	1462.0	(क) रेलवे	(a) Railways	12451.6	13971.4	16298.7
3. वस्तुएं और सेवाएं	3. Commodities and Services	4897.7	5943.2	6751.0	(ख) रेल वर्कशाप और उत्पादन एककों के निर्माण संबंधी क्रियाकलाप	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	1943.3	2308.8	2616.3
4. मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	4. Repairs and Maintenance	3881.8	4197.2	4660.4					
5. ब्याज	5. Interest	1488.9	1650.6	2295.3					
6. मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	6. Provision for depreciation	2369.5	2548.5	2958.3					
7. सरकार (प्रशासन) के चालू खातों को अन्तरित लाभ	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	(-)8.2	247.2	312.4	(ग) डाक	(c) Posts	840.9	920.0	960.0
					(घ) दूर संचार	(d) Telecommunications	3404.8	3985.0	4917.0
8. विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	1566.0	2139.9	2908.6	(ङ) अन्य	(e) Others	1664.0	2383.8	2707.4
					11. ब्याज संबंधी प्राप्तियां	11. Interest Receipts	45.6	146.7	140.0
9. जोड़	9. Total	20350.2	23715.7	27639.4	12. जोड़	12. Total	20350.2	23715.7	27639.4

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विवरण 3 : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 3 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

वितरण	Disbursements	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	**1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation**	**8193.0**	**9046.4**	**11255.3**
1.1 भवन और अन्य निर्माण	1.1 Buildings and other construction	4617.5	5082.3	6008.1
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	3491.1	3772.2	4599.1
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	1126.4	1310.1	1409.0
1.2 मशीनरी और उपस्कर	1.2 Machinery and equipment	3575.5	3964.1	5247.2
(क) नया परिव्यय	(a) New outlay	2438.4	2865.7	3727.7
(ख) नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन	(b) Renewals and replacements	1137.1	1098.4	1519.5
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडार में वृद्धि	**2. Increase in works stores**	**408.9**	**473.4**	**532.2**
3. पूंजी अन्तरण	**3. Capital transfers**	**7117.4**	**8491.8**	**8682.0**
3.1 पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	6501.3	7829.3	7986.8
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	5769.2	7116.6	7273.2
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To non-departmental commercial undertakings	6.1	6.2	10.1
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To local authorities	132.8	158.5	144.2
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To others	593.2	548.0	559.3
3.2 उपदान और पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	468.6	496.6	515.3
3.3 अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	3.3 Other capital transfers	147.5	165.9	179.9
4. जोड़	**4. Total**	**15719.3**	**18011.6**	**20469.5**

प्राप्तियां	Receipts	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
5. सकल बचत	**5. Gross Savings**	**(-) 10501.2**	**(-) 8288.5**	**(-) 4039.5**
5.1 चालू खाते में बचत (प्रशासन)	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	(-)14436.7	(-)12976.9	(-)9906.4
5.2 विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के प्रतिधारित लाभ	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	1566.0	2139.9	2908.6
5.3 मूल्यह्रास के लिए व्यवस्था	5.3 Depreciation provision	2369.5	2548.5	2958.3
6. पूंजी अन्तरण	**6. Capital Transfers**	**585.8**	**3475.3**	**3366.0**
6.1 विदेशी अनुदान	6.1 Foreign grants	585.6	974.9	865.6
6.2 अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियां	6.2 Other capital receipts	0.2	2500.4	2500.4
7. शेष: वस्तुओं और सेवाओं संबंधी सभी प्रकार के लेन-देन पर घाटा और अन्तरण	**7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers**	**25634.7**	**22824.8**	**21143.0**
8. जोड़	**8. Total**	**15719.3**	**18011.6**	**20469.5**

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विवरण 4 : वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता
Account 4 : Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. शेयरों में लगाई गई पूंजी	**1. Investments in shares**	**3466.5**	**2797.0**	**2693.4**
1.1 सरकारी उद्यम	1.1 Of Government concerns	3382.9	2698.6	2608.8
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	449.6	447.3	396.8
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	2933.3	2251.3	2212.0
1.2 अन्य उद्यम	1.2 Of other concerns	83.6	98.4	84.6
2. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए ऋण	**2. Loans for capital formation**	**16487.7**	**15599.3**	**16126.1**
2.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को	2.1 To States and Union Territories	13507.8	12238.5	12567.1
2.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	2.2 To local authorities	436.8	493.3	554.8
2.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	2152.0	2358.8	2455.7
(क) वित्तीय उद्यम	(a) Financial concerns	748.1	859.1	626.3
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	1403.9	1499.7	1829.4
2.4 अन्य को	2.4 To others	391.1	508.7	548.5
3. अन्य उधार	**3. Other loans**	**1443.3**	**1034.9**	**493.6**
3.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	3.1 To States and Union Territories	58.6	46.8	99.9
3.2 स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	3.2 To local authorities	7.0	9.0	11.0
3.3 गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	3.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1212.3	775.1	222.3
3.4 विदेशी सरकारों को	3.4 To foreign governments	46.9	35.5	44.2
3.5 अन्य को	3.5 To others	118.5	168.5	116.2
4. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	**4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations**	**359.7**	**38.1**	**59.8**
5. देशीय सोने चांदी की निवल खरीद	**5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver**	**3.2**	**-122.2**	**0.8**
6. जोड़	**6. Total**	**21760.4**	**19347.1**	**19373.7**

आय	Incomings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
7. उधारों की वापसी अदायगी	**7. Repayment of loans**	**3937.1**	**6219.0**	**6513.6**
7.1 राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा	7.1 By States and Union Territories	2730.9	3166.8	3681.9
7.2 अन्य द्वारा	7.2 By others	1206.2	3052.2	2831.7
8. शेष: वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में निवल वृद्धि	**8. Balance: Net increase in Financial Assets**	**17823.3**	**13128.1**	**12860.1**
9. जोड़	**9. Total**	**21760.4**	**19347.1**	**19373.7**

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विवरण 5 : वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता

Account 5 : Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
					5. बाजार ऋण	5. Market loans	8988.0	8918.0	6151.0
1. बाजार ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	1. Repayment of market loans	987.4	1418.2	1150.8	6. विदेशी ऋण	6. External debt	5339.1	7256.3	7950.2
					6.1 विशेष ऋण *(निवल)*	6.1 Special credits *(net)*	-76.4	-196.5	-218.5
					6.2 परिक्रामी निधि	6.2 Revolving Fund	572.3	1283.5	663.7
2. विदेशी ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी	2. Repayment of external debt	2158.5	3280.3	3886.5	6.3 अन्य	6.3 Others	4843.2	6169.3	7505.0
					7. अल्प बचतें *(निवल)*	7. Small Savings *(net)*	8308.9	5520.0	6170.0
3. शेषः वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	43880.3	34117.3	34002.9	8. राज्य भविष्य निधियां	8. State Provident Funds	1221.0	1400.0	1500.0
					9. लोक भविष्य निधियां *(निवल)*	9. Public Provident Funds	780.1	850.0	1000.0
					10. गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमा रकमें *(निवल)*	10. Deposits of Non-Government Provident Funds *(net)*	6721.7	6850.0	8000.0
					11. अनिवार्य बचतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार *(निवल)*	11. Special borrowings from RBI against compulsory deposits *(net)*	(-) 105.0	(-) 55.0	(-) 55.0
					12. राजकोषीय हुण्डियां *(निवल)*	12. Treasury Bills *(net)*	11769.1	5196.0	5388.8
					13. विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियां *(निवल)*	13 Miscellaneous Capital receipts *(net)*	4002.9	2880.5	2935.2
4. जोड़	4. Total	47026.2	38815.8	39040.2	14. जोड़	14. Total	**47026.2**	**38815.8**	**39040.2**

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विवरण 6 : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता
Account 6 : Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

व्यय	Outgoings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget	आय	Incomings	1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं के सभी लेन-देनों में घाटा और अन्तरण-संतुलनकारी मद विवरण-3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account-3	25634.7	22824.8	21143.0	5. वित्तीय देनदारियों में निवल वृद्धि-सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	43880.3	34117.3	34002.9
2. वित्तीय परिसम्पत्तियों में निवल वृद्धि-सन्तुलनकारी मद विवरण 4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	17823.3	13128.1	12860.1	6. रोकड़ शेष में कमी	6. Decrease in cash balance	-	1835.6	0.2
3. रोकड़ शेष में वृद्धि	3. Increase in cash balance	422.3	-	-					
4. जोड़	4. Total	43880.3	35952.9	34003.1	7. जोड़	7. Total	43880.3	35952.9	34003.1

II आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

15. वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आर्थिक और कार्य संबंधी इन दोनों श्रेणियों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण इस भाग के अन्त में तीन विवरणों में दिया गया है । नीचे के पैराग्राफों में इस प्रकार वर्गीकरण से निकलने वाले निष्कर्षों का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

15. Based on the data in the budget for 1992-93 a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

कुल व्यय

16. वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए बजट में की गई कुल व्यय की व्यवस्था में सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का अनुमान, जो मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल विकास परिव्यय का द्योतक है, 59601 करोड़ रुपए का है अथवा यह कुल व्यय का 48.5 प्रतिशत है ।

17. सामान्य सेवाओं पर 1992-93 में 24459 करोड़ रुपए अर्थात् कुल व्यय के 19.9 प्रतिशत के खर्च का अनुमान है । इस पुस्तिका में अपनाई गई कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की योजना के अंतर्गत "सामान्य सेवाओं" में रक्षा व्यय और असैनिक व्यय के अतिरिक्त ऐसी मदें शामिल है जैसे प्रशासनिक इमारतों पर पूंजी परिव्यय और दैवी विपत्तियों के लिए राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान और ऋण ।

18. अनावंटनीय व्यय में ये मदें शामिल हैं, राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले साविधिक सहायक अनुदान, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आयोजना-भिन्न अनुदान, खाद्य और अन्य उपभोक्ता-वस्तु संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता, सरकारी ऋण पर ब्याज, पेंशनें और दूसरे देशों को दी जाने वाली सहायता । इन अनावंटनीय मदों का अनुमान जो 1992-93 के कुल व्यय का 31.6 प्रतिशत है, 38818 करोड़ रुपए लगाया गया है, जिसकी तुलना में 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान 34509 करोड़ रुपए के थे ।

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 1992-93 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs.59601 crores or 48.5 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs. 24459 crores for 1992-93 i.e. 19.9 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in this brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countries. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 31.6 per cent of the total expenditure in 1992-93 are estimated at Rs.38818 crores as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.34509 crores for 1991-92.

कुल व्यय *Total Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	1. Social and Economic Services	56075	57980	59601
2. सामान्य सेवाएं	2. General Services	20898	22275	24459
(i) रक्षा	i) Defence	15319	16256	17405
(ii) रक्षा से भिन्न खपत व्यय	ii) Consumption expenditure other than defence	4290	5213	6078
(iii) खपत—भिन्न व्यय	iii) Non-consumption expenditure	1289	806	976
3. अनावंटनीय व्यय	3. Unallocable	28000	34509	38818
4. कुल व्यय (1+2+3)	**4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)**	**104973**	**114764**	**122878**

खपत संबंधी व्यय

19. 1992-93 के बजट में खपत संबंधी व्यय के लिए जो व्यवस्था की गई है उसमें रक्षा सेवाओं के लिए 17405 करोड़ रुपए, अन्य सामान्य सेवाओं के लिए 6078 करोड़ रुपए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए 3647 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था शामिल है । नीचे दी गई सारणी में 1992-93 के बजट में दिखाए गए खपत संबंधी व्यय, 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों और 1990-91 के वास्तविक व्यय की रकमों का विश्लेषण किया गया है ।

Consumption Expenditure

19. The 1992-93 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.17405 crores for defence, Rs.6078 crores for other general services and Rs.3647 crores for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 1992-93, the revised estimates for 1991-92 and actuals for 1990-91.

खपत संबंधी व्यय *Consumption Expenditure*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सामान्य सेवाओं पर व्यय	1. Expenditure on general services	19609	21469	23483
i) रक्षा	i) Defence	15319	16256	17405
ii) अन्य	ii) Others	4290	5213	6078
2. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं पर व्यय	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	2750	3262	3647
3. कुल खपत संबंधी व्यय (1+2)	**3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)**	**22359**	**24731**	**27130**

अन्तरण अदायगियां

20. 1992-93 के लिए अन्तरण अदायगियों की 64587 करोड़ रुपए की कुल अनुमानित रकम में से, सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के अन्तरण के लिए 39.7 प्रतिशत, ब्याज की अदायगियों के लिए 45.9 प्रतिशत, और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सांविधिक और विकास भिन्न अनुदानों के लिए 5.7 प्रतिशत रकम रखी गई है। इन अन्तरणों का कार्यानुसार ब्यौरा नीचे की सारणी में दिया गया है।

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs.64587 crores for 1992-93, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 39.7 per cent, interest payments for 45.9 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 5.7 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

अन्तरण अदायगियां Transfer Payments

(करोड़ रुपए) (Rs. crores)

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
I. सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए	I. Transfer for social and economic services	23957	26316	25647
(चालू और पूंजीगत)	(current and capital)			
जिसमें से	of which:			
1. राज्यों को निम्नलिखित के लिए अनुदान	1. Grants to States and Union Territories for:			
i) एक मुश्त आयोजनागत अनुदान	i) Block Plan Grants	4012	5961	6054
ii) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रम	ii) Drought Prone Area Programme	48	51	51
iii) ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाएं	iii) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	346	593	400
iv) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम	iv) National Rural Employment Programme	2002	1818	2033
v) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम	v) Family Welfare Programme	718	774	920
2. आर्थिक सहायता	2. Subsidy:			
i) निर्यात संवर्धन और विपणन विकास योजनाओं के लिए सहायता	i) Assistance for export promotion and market development schemes	2700	1774	480
ii) उर्वरक संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	ii) Fertilizer subsidy	4400	4800	5000
iii) अन्य	iii) Others	1168	924	915
II. अन्य अन्तरण	II. Other Transfers	28294	34850	38940
1. चालू	1) Current:	27672	34177	38237
i) ब्याज अदायगियां	i) Interest payments	19949	25682	29646
ii) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक और गैर-विकासात्मक अनुदान	ii) Statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories	3291	3351	3696
iii) खाद्य संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता	iii) Food subsidy	2450	2850	2500
iv) नियंत्रित कपड़े पर आर्थिक सहायता	iv) Subsidy on controlled cloth	10	15	15
v) अन्य	v) Others	1972	2279	2380
2. पूंजी	2) Capital	622	673	703
III. जोड़ अंतरण (I+II)	**III. Total Transfers (I+II)**	**52251**	**61166**	**64587**

बजटीय संसाधनों में से पूंजी निर्माण

21. 1992-93 में 38593 करोड़ रुपए के पूंजी निर्माण बजट का अनुमान लगाया गया है जबकि 1991-92 में 35746 करोड़ रुपए और 1990-91 में 35058 करोड़ रुपए का अनुमान लगाया गया था। नीचे दी गई सारणी में, 1992-93 में पूंजी निर्माण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का विस्तृत कार्य संबंधी आवंटन तथा पहले के दो वर्षों का आवंटन दिखाया गया है।

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs. 38593 crores for 1992-93 compared to Rs. 35746 crores in 1991-92 and Rs. 35058 crores in 1990-91. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 1992-93 and the allocation in the two preceding years.

पूंजी निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था *Provision for Capital Formation*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	1. Gross Fixed Capital formation	8193	9047	11255
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	525	530	705
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services	7117	7896	9877
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	71	104	127
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	428	483	514
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	6460	7122	9035
घ) अन्य	d) Others	158	187	201
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	551	621	673
2. निर्माण कार्य भंडारों में परिवर्तन	2. Changes in works stores	409	473	532
3. वित्तीय सहायता	3. Financial Assistance			
क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता	A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories	19277	19355	19840
i) सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं	i) Social and Economic Services	19277	19355	19840
ii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदों	ii) General Services and unallocable items	-	-	-
ख) गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों और अन्य पार्टियों को वित्तीय सहायता	B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties	7179	6871	6966
i) सामाजिक सेवाएं	i) Social Services	950	1043	1080
ii) आर्थिक सेवाएं	ii) Economic Services			
क) कृषि	a) Agriculture	80	137	188
ख) उद्योग	b) Industry	5507	4887	5101
ग) परिवहन और संचार	c) Transport and Communications	383	403	309
घ) अन्य	d) Others	250	387	277
iii) सामान्य सेवाएं और अनावंटनीय मदें	iii) General Services and unallocable items	9	14	11
4. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए कुल व्यवस्था (1+2+3)	4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)	**35058**	**35746**	**38593**

वित्तीय विकास के लिए उपलब्ध चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष

22. विकास से भिन्न चालू व्यय के मुकाबले चालू राजस्व का अधिशेष सरकार के विकास संबंधी चालू और पूंजीगत दोनों प्रकार के खर्च की वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए चालू राजस्व से किए जाने वाले अंश का परिचायक होता है । अनुमान है, 1992-93 में इस अधिशेष की रकम 17275 करोड़ रुपए होगी जबकि इसकी तुलना में 1991-92 और 1990-91 के अधिशेष की रकम क्रमशः 13671 करोड़ रुपए और 9712 करोड़ रुपए थी । नीचे की सारणी में ब्यौरा दिया गया है ।

Surplus of current revenues available for Financing Development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 17275 crores for 1992-93 and may be compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 13671 crores for 1991-92 and Rs.9712 crores for 1990-91. The table below sets forth the details.

केन्द्रीय सरकार का अधिशेष *Surplus of the Central Government*

(करोड़ रुपए) *(Rs. crores)*

		1990-91 वास्तविक Accounts	1991-92 संशोधित Revised	1992-93 बजट Budget
1. सरकारी प्रशासन का कुल चालू राजस्व	1. Total current revenues of Government Administration	53057	64428	73128
2. विकास-भिन्न खपत व्यय-सामान्य सेवाएं	2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services	19609	21469	23483
3. विकास भिन्न चालू अन्तरण	3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers	27672	33976	38237
i) सामान्य सेवाएं	i) General Services	300	168	158
ii) अनावंटनीय	ii) Unallocable	27372	33808	38079
4. सरकारी प्रशासन का अधिशेष (1-2-3)	4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)	5776	8983	11408
5. विभागीय उपक्रमों की सकल बचत	5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings	3936	4688	5867
6. कुल अधिशेष (4+5)	**6. Total Surplus (4+5)**	**9712**	**13671**	**17275**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सबंधी Functional सामान्य सेवाएं General Services: रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Education
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	4290.3	15318.9	355.5
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants	-	-	-
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	81.4	-	494.3
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	-	-	48.2
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	184.7	-	1178.0
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.7	-	5.3
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	32.3		35.8
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	550.7	-	37.8
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	21.1	-	6.5
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	19.8
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	5.8	-	17.4
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजीगत अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों में	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	0.5
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	2.4
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	2.6	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	9.6	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	35.0	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	1.0	-	0.2
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	359.7	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	3.2	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**5579.1**	**15318.9**	**2202.2**

1990-91 (वास्तविक)
1990-91 (ACTUAL)

(करोड़ रुपए Rs. crores)

		सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
317.2	729.2	199.3	413.5	243.7	491.6	-	-	22359.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19948.7	19948.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
836.3	184.2	94.7	190.4	335.7	10.4	2006.0	3290.7	7524.1
2.8	89.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	140.0
104.3	465.2	450.2	732.5	40.5	270.9	-	-	3426.3
3.1	5.4	4565.0	3317.8	348.1	21.9	-	2460.0	10728.3
-	-	1500.0	-	-	-	-	-	1500.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1650.3	1650.3
0.2	122.5	0.3	0.9	-	2.4	-	21.9	216.3
64.3	422.8	71.0	428.4	6460.3	157.7	-	-	8193.0
-13.3	10.5	5.1	113.5	264.4	1.1	-	-	408.9
-	2858.0	795.5	19.7	16.6	53.7	2005.9	-	5769.2
-	-	5.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	6.1
13.0	38.5	-	-	57.5	0.6	-	-	132.8
-	472.9	-	120.3	-	-	-	-	593.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616.1	616.1
-	-	-	350.5	-	99.1	-	-	449.6
-	57.4	26.7	2755.5	85.0	8.7	-	-	2933.3
-	5.5	1.0	72.4	3.3	0.9	-	-	83.6
-	27.8	44.9	26.6	7.0	7566.7	5832.4	-	13507.8
-	-	3.2	744.9	-	-	-	-	748.1
-	4.5	44.0	1192.7	159.7	3.0	-	-	1403.9
-	154.9	0.4	202.4	76.5	-	-	-	436.8
-	184.7	-	67.1	0.9	137.9	-	-	391.1
-	10.9	0.5	0.1	22.0	15.5	-	-	58.6
2.1	0.7	-	1030.4	179.1	-	-	-	1212.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	46.9
-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
-	6.0	0.4	105.5	-	5.4	-	-	118.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
1330.0	**5857.6**	**7807.2**	**11886.2**	**8300.3**	**8847.5**	**9844.3**	**27999.6**	**104972.9**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण
ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्य सम्बंधी Functional: सामान्य सेवाएं General Services — रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Education
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	5212.7	16255.7	387.8
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	92.4	-	502.8
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.2	-	45.5
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	37.0	-	1284.2
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.7	-	-
(ख) ऋण सहायता	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	37.1	-	38.4
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	620.8	-	40.6
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	61.0	-	6.6
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	19.0
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	10.5	-	26.7
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों का	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	0.1
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	2.8
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरण	(iii) To Local Authorities	3.6	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	14.6	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	10.4	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	1.0	-	0.2
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	38.1	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	-122.2	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**6018.9**	**16255.7**	**2355.2**

1991-92 (संशोधित अनुमान)
1991-92 (REVISED ESTIMATES)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

		सामाजिक और आर्थिक सेवाएं Social and Economic Services						
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-वंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
344.0	865.3	259.8	490.9	298.3	616.5	-	-	24731.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25682.4	25682.4
909.6	118.5	469.3	210.0	316.2	12.5	2980.4	3350.7	8962.4
2.3	91.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	139.7
115.2	502.1	602.9	980.2	52.5	325.2	-	-	3899.3
5.7	3.0	4822.0	2227.5	377.1	61.3	-	2865.0	10363.3
-	-	1425.0	-	-	-	-	-	1425.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1887.5	1887.5
0.2	211.1	0.4	1.5	-	3.5	-	22.3	314.5
66.0	423.2	104.2	482.6	7122.4	186.6	-	-	9046.4
17.4	17.5	3.9	181.2	186.6	-0.8	-	-	473.4
-	3075.5	920.0	45.1	24.3	52.4	2990.3	-	7116.6
-	-	4.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	6.2
9.5	47.5	-	0.1	63.5	0.7	-	-	158.5
-	416.7	-	131.3	-	-	-	-	548.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662.5	662.5
-	-	-	291.2	-	156.1	-	-	447.3
-	86.5	26.7	2010.7	119.2	8.2	-	-	2251.3
-	7.0	1.0	72.1	12.7	5.5	-	-	98.4
-	18.8	103.3	150.6	4.6	5448.4	6510.0	-	12238.5
-	41.4	20.0	797.7	-	-	-	-	859.1
-	7.4	84.0	1293.1	113.2	2.0	-	-	1499.7
-	187.1	0.3	208.4	93.9	-	-	-	493.3
-	212.3	-	80.9	0.9	214.1	-	-	508.7
-	13.8	-46.9	1.4	50.0	-	-	13.9	46.8
0.7	0.5	6.0	656.1	111.8	-	-	-	775.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	35.5
-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
-	0.9	0.4	162.5	-	3.5	-	-	168.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-122.2
1470.6	**6347.8**	**8815.9**	**10476.7**	**8947.2**	**7095.7**	**12470.7**	**34509.4**	**114763.8**

आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION:

आर्थिक	Economic	कार्यसम्बंधी Functional सामान्य सेवाएं General Services रक्षा से भिन्न सेवाएं Services other than Defence.	रक्षा सेवाएं Defence Services	शिक्षा Education
1	2	3	4	5
1. खपत संबंधी व्यय	1. Consumption Expenditure	6078.2	17405.1	414.2
2. अंतरण अदायगियां	2. Transfer Payments			
(i) ब्याज	(i) Interest	-	-	-
(ii) अनुदान	(ii) Grants			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	80.9	-	435.9
(ख) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(b) To Local Authorities	0.2	-	48.0
(ग) अन्य को	(c) To Others	34.7	-	1332.7
(iii) अन्य चालू अन्तरण	(iii) Other Current Transfers			
(क) आर्थिक सहायता	(a) Subsidies	1.1	-	0.1
(ख) ऋण राहत	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-
(ग) पेंशनें	(c) Pensions	-	-	-
(घ) अन्य को	(d) Others	41.3	-	43.1
3. सकल चालू अन्तरण	3. Gross Capital Formation			
(i) सकल स्थिर पूंजी निर्माण	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	673.5	-	49.6
(ii) भंडार	(ii) Stocks	36.0	-	6.6
4. पूंजी अन्तरण	4. Capital Transfers			
(i) पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान	(i) Grants for Capital Formation			
(क) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(a) To States and Union Territories	-	-	20.9
(ख) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(b) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(ग) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(c) To Local Authorities	8.1	-	29.7
(घ) अन्य को	(d) To Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य पूंजी अन्तरण	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-
5. शेयरों में पूंजी निवेश	5. Investment in Shares			
(i) सरकारी कम्पनियों में	(i) Of Government Companies			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य को	(b) Others	-	-	-
(ii) अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों का	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-
6. पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उधार	6. Loans for Capital Formation			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	2.8
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings			
(क) वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठान	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-
(ख) अन्य	(b) Others	-	-	-
(iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iii) To Local Authorities	2.8	-	-
(iv) अन्य को	(iv) To Others	-	-	0.5
7. अन्य उधार	7. Other loans			
(i) राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को	(i) To States and Union Territories	19.6	-	-
(ii) गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial Undertakings	-	-	-
(iii) विदेशी सरकारों को	(iii) To Foreign Governments	16.0	-	-
(iv) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-
(v) अन्य को	(v) To Others	-	-	0.2
8. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संगठनों को अभिदान	8. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	59.8	-	-
9. सोने और चांदी की निवल खरीद	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	0.8	-	-
जोड़	**Total**	**7053.0**	**17405.1**	**2384.3**

1992–93 (बजट अनुमान)
1992-93 (Budget Estimates)

(करोड़ रुपए *Rs. crores*)

		सामाजिक और Social and	आर्थिक सेवाएं Economic Services					
चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य Medical & Public Health	अन्य सामाजिक सेवाएं Other Social Services	कृषि Agri-culture	उद्योग Industry	परिवहन और संचार Transport & Commu-nication	अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं Other Economic Services	एकमुश्त अनुदान और उधार Block Grants & Loans	अना-बंटनीय Unallo-cable	जोड़ Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
401.0	1008.5	304.8	559.2	297.0	661.8	-	-	27129.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29646.2	29646.2
1084.3	127.8	58.8	218.9	328.9	31.7	3027.2	3695.7	9090.1
3.2	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	149.3
108.5	544.7	679.5	951.8	62.0	359.2	-	-	4073.1
0.5	1.0	5048.8	903.0	408.5	31.8	-	2515.0	8909.8
-	-	1500.0	-	-	-	-	-	1500.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2198.0	2198.0
0.3	226.2	0.5	1.6	-	1.3	-	24.1	338.4
72.8	582.4	126.8	514.6	9034.8	200.8	-	-	11255.3
-8.2	31.5	5.8	257.5	203.6	-0.6	-	-	532.2
-	3202.2	910.8	43.8	22.2	46.1	3027.2	-	7273.2
-	-	8.0	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	10.1
9.5	40.6	0.1	0.1	55.5	0.6	-	-	144.2
-	419.3	-	140.0	-	-	-	-	559.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	695.2	695.2
-	-	-	264.8	-	132.0	-	-	396.8
-	84.9	33.2	2024.2	61.6	8.1	-	-	2212.0
-	6.5	0.9	64.8	11.9	0.5	-	-	84.6
-	18.2	117.1	18.9	2.7	5713.7	6693.7	-	12567.1
-	-	80.0	546.3	-	-	-	-	626.3
-	10.1	65.0	1652.9	99.8	1.6	-	-	1829.4
-	198.2	1.4	273.0	79.4	-	-	-	554.8
-	279.7	-	132.7	1.0	134.6	-	-	548.5
-	7.8	3.0	3.4	50.0	-	-	16.1	99.9
0.1	0.4	-	186.0	35.8	-	-	-	222.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	44.2
-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0
-	1.2	0.5	113.5	-	0.8	-	-	116.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
1672.0	**6900.1**	**8945.0**	**8873.0**	**10754.8**	**7324.0**	**12748.1**	**38818.5**	**122877.9**

परिशिष्ट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्य सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण की मदों की परिभाषा और उनकी व्युत्पत्ति पर टिप्पणियां

क. आर्थिक वर्गीकरण

इस पुस्तिका में प्रस्तुत आर्थिक वर्गीकरण का ढांचा 6 विवरणों (खातों) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के लेन-देनों की रूपरेखा पर आधारित है। इन विवरणों में प्रत्येक विवरण की व्युत्पत्ति का संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:-

विवरण 1: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण: सरकारी प्रशासन का चालू खाता*

इस विवरण का संबंध व्यय पक्ष में सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय और चालू अन्तरण अदायगियों से है। प्राप्ति पक्ष में, इस विवरण में कर-प्राप्तियों, सरकारी सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय और शुल्क तथा विविध प्राप्तियों को दिखाया जाता है। खपत संबंधी व्यय से चालू राजस्व के आधिक्य से उत्पन्न शेष तथा चालू अन्तरण अदायगियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रशासन में बचत की सूचक होती हैं और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बचतों को मिलाकर यह पूंजी निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की बचत की द्योतक होती है।

मद 1 : *खपत संबंधी व्यय* : सरकार के खपत संबंधी व्यय में कर्मचारियों को अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन तथा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर हुआ चालू व्यय शामिल है। इससे सरकार के मौजूदा विकास संबंधी तथा विकास-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाई गई वस्तुओं और उपयोग किए गए अन्य तत्वों की उपलब्ध मात्रा के मूल्य का पता चलता है।

मद 1.1 : *मजदूरी और वेतन* : मजदूरी और वेतन की राशि सरकार द्वारा अदा की गई मजदूरी और वेतन के रूप में उत्पन्न आय के अनुमानों की द्योतक है। असैनिक विभागों द्वारा अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों (जिनमें महंगाई भत्ते और नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की अदायगी शामिल है, परन्तु यात्रा भत्ते शामिल नहीं है) और मानदेय के रूप में वास्तविक अदायगियों के अलावा, इस मद में रक्षा कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी और वेतन, जिसमें किट और वस्त्र भत्ता तथा कर्मचारियों के लिए दिया जाने वाला अन्न भी शामिल है, रक्षा पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन का अंश और "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों द्वारा रखे गए नैमित्तिक मजदूरों को मजदूरी की अदायगियां भी शामिल है, रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय के मजदूरी और वेतन अंश का अनुमान लगाते समय निर्माण-कार्यों के व्यय के एक तिहाई अंश को मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है और दो-तिहाई अंश को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद पर होने वाला व्यय माना जाता है। "मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण" तथा "एकमुश्त व्यवस्था" के अन्तर्गत व्यय को 50:50 के अनुपात में मजदूरी और वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए निर्धारित कर दिया जाता है, क्योंकि आवश्यक आंकड़े अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मद 1.2 : *वस्तुएं और सेवाएं* : वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की मद में "अन्य व्यय" शीर्षक के अधीन होने वाले व्यय शामिल है। बजट में की गई इकट्ठी व्यवस्था को वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा मजदूरी और वेतन में 50:50 के अनुपात में बांट दिया जाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को इसी प्रकार की जाने वाली अदायगियों को सेवाओं की खरीद के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान लगाने की स्वीकृत प्रक्रिया के अनुरूप रक्षा संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय को चालू व्यय के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। निर्माण-कार्यों, पर हुए व्यय के एक-तिहाई अंश को छोड़कर, जिसे मजदूरी और वेतन माना जाता है, रक्षा पर पूंजी परिव्यय की बाकी राशि यहां दिखाई जाती है।

APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: *Consumption Expenditure:* The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: *Wages and Salaries:* Denote the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* Include expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

मद 2 : *अन्तरण अदायगियां* : ये व्यय माल और सेवाओं की प्रत्यक्ष मांग के द्योतक नहीं होते, ये तो अन्य मदों की आय में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से केवल अन्तरणों के रूप में होते हैं । वर्तमान विश्लेषण में चालू अन्तरणों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों में अन्तर की परिकल्पना इस आधार पर की गई है कि जहां चालू अन्तरणों से प्राप्तिकर्ताओं के आय खातों में रकमों की वृद्धि हो जाती है, वहां पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का उद्देश्य पूंजीगत व्यय में सहायता देना होता है। यहां केवल चालू अन्तरणों को दिखाया गया है । इनमें ब्याज की अदायगियां, राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों और लाभ न कमाने वाली संस्थाओं को चालू अनुदान, आर्थिक सहायता, पेंशनें और अन्यों को अन्तरण आदायगियां शामिल है।

मद 2.1 : राष्ट्रीय कर्जे पर ब्याज की अदायगी को कई बार सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियों में से घटाकर दिखाया जाता है, परन्तु इन अदायगियों को यहां सकल रूप में दिखाया गया है। ब्याज में राष्ट्रीय कर्जों पर ब्याज भी शामिल है परन्तु विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज इसमें शामिल नहीं है । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज को विवरण 2 में जो इन उपक्रमों का चालू खाता है, दिखाया गया है।

मद 2.2 : अनुदानों में साविधिक अनुदान तथा राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के सभी अन्य आयोजना-भिन्न और आयोजना अनुदान शामिल हैं, पर इसमें वे अनुदान शामिल नहीं हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य पूंजी निर्माण में सहायता पहुंचाना है (जैसे, ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य, भूमि-संरक्षण, वन, छोटे सिंचाई कार्य आदि के लिए अनुदान)। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया जाने वाला व्यय भी, जो राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किया गया है यहां दिखाया गया है। चौथी आयोजना के शुरू से राज्यों और राज्य क्षेत्रों को केन्द्रीय सहायता एकमुश्त अनुदानों और एकमुश्त ऋणों के रूप में दी जाती है। इस विश्लेषण मे एकमुश्त अनुदानों को चालू और पूंजीगत अनुदानों के बीच 50:50 के अनुपात में विर्धारित किया गया है। उप-मद "अन्य को अनुदान" में मुख्यतः संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान शामिल हैं और इन संस्थाओं में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाएं भी शामिल है।

मद 2.3 : अन्य चालू अन्तरणों में ये शामिल हैं : आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त असैनिक और सैनिक पेंशनों और व्यक्तियों को किए गए अन्य चालू अन्तरण जैसे छात्रवृत्तियां, वृत्तिकायें, इनाम, अकाल और अन्य सहायता संबंधी अदायगियां। इस मद में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से विस्थापित व्यक्तियों पर हुआ सहायता व्यय (राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से किए गए व्यय से भिन्न) भी शामिल है। इस वर्गीकरण में पेंशन संबंधी अदायगियों को अन्तरण अदायगी के रूप में माना गया है। यद्यपि पेंशन को एक अन्य प्रकार से, अर्थात् आस्थगित वेतन के रूप में माना जा सकता है, परन्तु पेंशनों को अन्तरण के रूप में मानना इस आधार पर सरल और तर्कसंगत है कि पेंशन वाले सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों से अर्थव्यवस्था के चालू उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है ।

मद 6 : सरकार की चालू और पूंजी खाते की अंतरण प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) के बीच का अन्तर चालू और पूंजी खाते की अन्तरण अदायगियों के बीच के अंतर की तरह, इस परिकल्पना पर आधारित है कि सरकार की चालू अन्तरण प्राप्तियां आय से की गई आदायगियां है जबकि पूंजीगत प्रप्तियां पूंजी से की गई अदायगियां होती हैं। इस भिन्नता के आधार पर संपदा-शुल्क और दान-कर पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों के रूप में माने जाते और इन्हें यहां पर नहीं दिखाया जाता था । तथापि राष्ट्रीय आय के आंकड़ों के संग्रह और राष्ट्रीय लेखों के संकलन और विश्लेषण की सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, यह भेद राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से समाप्त कर दिया गया है ।

Item 2: *Transfer Payments:* These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1: Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt exlcuding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

करों की प्राप्तियों की राशि, यहां राज्यों के हिस्से और स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को अन्तरित करों को घटा कर दिखाई गई है ।

आय और सम्पत्ति पर करों की मद में आय-कर, धन-कर, संपदा शुल्क, दान-कर और भू-राजस्व (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ब्याज प्राप्तियों पर कर शामिल है। वस्तुओं पर कर में संघ उत्पाद शुल्क, (जिसमें राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल नहीं है) सीमा शुल्क, देशी कच्चे तेल पर उपकर और विदेश यात्रा पर कर और बिक्री कर, पूंजीकरण फीस, स्टाम्प शुल्क आदि (संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में) शामिल है।

मद 7 : *सम्पत्ति और उद्यमों से आय*: इस मद में, प्रशासन को अन्तरित विभागीय और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के लाभ और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लाभ शामिल हैं। इसमें शामिल ब्याज की प्राप्तियां मुख्यतः राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और गैर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज की हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों से प्राप्त ब्याज को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि उन उपक्रमों पर भारित ब्याज विवरण 2 में दिखाई गई व्यय की मद है, विवरण 1 में नहीं। "अन्यों" में किराये की प्राप्ति और लोक निर्माण कार्यों से प्राप्तियां और तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के द्वारा देय कच्चे तेल और गैस पर रायल्टी भी शामिल है ।

मद 8 : *फीस और विविध प्राप्तियां*: इसमें वाणिज्यिक आधार पर संगठित न की गई फीस पर दी गई सेवाओं के लिए सरकारी विभागों की प्रशासनिक प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं ।

विवरण 2 : *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का लेन-देन तथा अन्तरणः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का चालू खाता*

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य जो बजट में दिखाये गये हैं, सरकार की उद्यमकारी गतिविधियों के रूप में है। इन उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय उत्पादनशील उद्यमों के कार्यचालन व्यय के समान उस मध्यवर्ती व्यय के द्योतक हैं जो माल तथा सेवाओं के मूल्यों में शामिल किए जाते हैं और जिन्हें अर्थ-व्यवस्था के दूसरे वर्गों को बेचा जाता है । अतः वह प्रशासनिक विभागों के अन्तिम परिव्यय के रूप में भिन्न होते हैं। इसी प्रकार वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त आय केवल प्रशासनिक विभागों की प्राप्तियों (अर्थात् करों) से, जो उनकी अपनी आय नहीं होती है और व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अन्य क्षेत्रों की आयों से ली जाती है, भिन्न होती है। अतः इस विवरण में सामान्तयः विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का लाभ और हानि का लेखा दिया जाता है और यह विवरण 1 के स्वरूप से भिन्न होता है।

स्वतंत्र कम्पनियों या निगमों के रूप में संचालित सरकारी उद्यमों जैसे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, उर्वरक निगम आदि के लेन-देनों को इस विवरण में शामिल नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया आर्थिक वर्गीकरण उपक्रमों के संबंध में है जो विभागीय तौर पर चलाये जा रहे है और इनमें ये उपक्रम शामिल है :- रेलवे, डाक और दूरसंचार , अफीम की फैक्टरिया और एलक्लायड के कारखाने, विदेशी संचार सेवाएं, परिवहन योजनाएं, परमाणु बिजलीघर सहित बिजली परियोजनाएं, वन और दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना । किन्तु 1972-73 से वर्गीकरण में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किया गया है जिसके अनुसार रेल की कर्मशालाओ और उत्पादन एककों (चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, डीजल लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स और इंटेग्रल कोच फैक्टरी) के निर्माण संबधी कार्यों को इसके अन्तर्गत ले लिया गया है । 1977-78 से लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा सेवाएं, कैंटीन भण्डार विभाग के कार्यचालन को भी इसमें शामिल कर लिया गया है क्योंकि इसके द्वारा किए गए लेन-देन सामान्य बजट का एक अंग है । इसमें 1982-83 (वास्तविक) से प्रारम्भ करके परमाणु ऊर्जा औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के कार्यचालन को भी शामिल किया गया है और 1983-84 (वास्तविक) से नागर विमानन, वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवाओं, दीप स्तंभो और दीप-पोतो, और सिंचाई निर्माण कार्यों को भी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम माना गया है ।

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: *Income from property and enterprises:* This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. 'Others' include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts:* These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of enterpreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations such as the Hindustan Steel, Fertiliser Corporation etc. are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Overseas Communications Services, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 Classification has been to bring in the manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the general Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts), the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation, commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

अतः यहां यह बता देना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की उयर्युक्त सूची में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिए जाने वाले वाणिज्यिक किस्मों के कार्य-कलापों का पूरा ब्योंरा नहीं दिया गया है । तकनीकी दृष्टि से यह संभव है कि आकाशवाणी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग, करेंसी नोट प्रेस और सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस की गतिविधियों जैसे कार्य-कलापों को सरकारी वाणिज्कि कार्य-कलापों के रूप में माना जाए । किन्तु यहां पर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि उनकी सेवाओं की अधिकांश बिक्री या तो वाणिज्यिक आधार पर नहीं की जाती या उनकी बिक्री मुख्यतः सरकारी विभागों को ही की जाती है ।

इस विवरण की मदें स्वतः स्पष्ट हैं । विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के संचालन खाते के व्यय पक्ष में कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला पारिश्रमिक (अर्थात् मजदूरी और वेतन), पेंशन आदायगिया, कच्चे माल आदि की खरीद आदि (आर्थात् वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का व्यय), मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण संबधी व्यय, इन उपक्रमों द्वारा देय ब्याज और मूल्यह्रास की व्यवस्था दिखाई जाती है । वर्ष 1979-80 से रेलवे के राजस्व में हुई कमी को उनका 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व' माना जाता है और उसे उनके द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांशों में से घटा दिया जाता है । किन्तु रेलवे की सही वित्तीय स्थिति प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, उनके पूर्ण लाभांश दायित्व को हिसाब में लिया गया है और कमी को काल्पनिक दृष्टि से रेलवे को दिया गया उधार माना गया है । प्राप्ति पक्ष में उपक्रमों की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली कुछ रकमें तथा विभिन्न निधियों को बकाया राशियों पर प्राप्त होने वाली ब्याज की रकम दिखाई जाती है अधिशेष के एक अंश को, उपक्रम के अंशदान के रूप में सरकारी प्रशासन के चालू खाते (विवरण 1) में अन्तरित कर दिया जाता है और शेष राधि को धारित लाभों के रूप में दिथाया जाता है ।

यह धारित लाभों सहित सरकारी प्रशासन की बचत की राशि और विभागीय उपक्रमों के मूल्यह्रास की रकम मिलकर सरकार की कुल बचत की राशि बन जाती है जो सकल पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध होती है ।

विवरण 3: *वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के लेन-देन और अन्तरण : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों (सम्मिलित) का पूंजी खाता*

इस विवरण का संबध, कुल पूंजी-परिव्यय से है जो प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पतियों और पूंजीगत अन्तरणों का द्योतक है । चूंकि पूंजी निर्माण संबधी समस्त व्यय, अन्तिम व्यय होता है और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन पर भारित होता है तथा सरकार को उसके लिए या तो उपनी बचतों से रकमें निकाल कर साधन जुटाने पड़ते हैं अथवा गैर-सरकारी बचतों से रकम जुटानी पड़ती है, इसलिए पूंजीगत व्यय के संबध में प्रशासन ओर विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भेद करना अधिक सार्थक नहीं होगा।

सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की जाने वाली भौतिक परिसम्पत्ति को (विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन व्यय को छोड़कर) सकल और निवल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण तथा तालिकांगत सामान में हुई निवल वृद्धि के रूप में दिखाया गया है । पूंजीगत अन्तरणों के एक ब्योरे का भी उल्लेख किया गया है । वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तथा अंतरणों में लेन देन के घाटे को विवरण 3 में सन्तुलनकारी मद के रूप में दिखाया गया है और इससे शेष अर्थव्यवस्था के प्रति सरकार के निवल दायित्व में हुए परिवर्तन की मात्रा का पता चलता है ।

मद 1.1 : भवन और अन्य निर्माण कार्य में सभी कार्यालय, रिहायशी इमारतें ओर अन्य प्रयोजनों की इमारतें, सड़कें रेलवे तथा डाक और तार संबधी निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और अन्य पूंजीगत परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done here either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retaind profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

मद 1.2 : मशीनें और उपकरण मद में, विभिन्न किस्मों की मशीनों और उपकरणों की खरीद के संबंध में किये जाने वाला व्यय शामिल है । इनमें विदेशी सहायता के अंतर्गत प्राप्त मशीनें भी शामिल होती है "नवीकरण और प्रतिस्थापन" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए व्यय का संबंध विभागीय वाणिज्यक उपक्रमों की मूल्यह्रास निधियों से वित्तपोषित व्यय से है । इसलिए मशीनों और उपस्करों पर तथा सरकारी प्रशासन द्वारा किए जाने वाले निर्माण संबंधी समस्त व्यय को "नया परिव्यय" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है क्योंकि इन परिसम्पत्तियों के मूल्यह्रास के लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नही की गई है।

मद 2 : निर्माण कार्य संबंधी भंडार में वृद्धि : निर्माण कार्य के लिए आवश्यक धारित सामान और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा प्रशासनिक विभागों के तालिकागत सामान में होने वाली वृद्धि अथवा कमी को इस मद में दिखाया गया है । 1977-78 (वास्तविक) से शुरू करके आयातित उर्वरकों के स्टाकों के वर्गीकरण में परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत दिखाई गई बकाया उन प्राप्तियों को घटा कर भण्डारों में होने वाली वृद्धि के रूप में, जिनको विविध पूंजी प्राप्तियों के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है ।

मद3.1 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए अनुदान : राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले पूंजीगत अनुदानों में, आयोजनागत स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दिए जाने वाले एकमुश्त का आधा शामिल है, जो पूजी निर्माण (अर्थात् ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्य) में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से दिए जाने हैं । गैर-विभागीय उपक्रमों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में, तेल और प्रकृतिक गैस आयोग जैसे स्वायत्त निगमों को दी जाने वाली पूंजीगत सहायता (ऋणों से भिन्न) शामिल हैं । अन्यों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों में वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों जैसे सरकारी क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों का एक भाग शामिल हैं जो उपस्करों की खरीद और निर्माणों के लिए दिए जाते हैं ।

मद3.3 : इस मद में विदेशों को दिए जाने वाला अनुदान शामिल है । चूंकि इसका संबंध, देश से बाहर के आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण और विकास के लिए की जाने वाली बचतों के अंतरण न मानकर पूंजीगत अंतरण मानना युक्तिसंगत होगा ।

मद 5 और 6 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए उपलब्ध प्राप्तियों में विवरण 1 और 2 से आगे लाई गई चालू खाते की सकल बचतें, दान कर और सम्पदा शुल्क तथा विदेशी अनुदानों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं । विदेशी अनुदानों में नगद अनुदान और अन्य देशों से प्राप्त वस्तु अनुदान शामिल हैं । अन्य पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों में, निष्क्रांत सम्पत्ति की बिक्री से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि तथा जमीन की बिक्री की रकम को भवन और अन्य निर्माण पूंजी की राशि में से घटा दिया गया है ।

विवरण 4 : *वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

विवरण 4 का संबंध औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को शेयर पूंजी में निवेश राशि और शेष अर्थ-व्यवस्था को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों और अग्रिमों जैसी वित्तीय परिसंपत्तियों के लेन-देन से है । ऋणों की राशि पूंजी निर्माण तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए नियत कर दी जाती है । पूंजी निर्माण के लिए शेयरों ओर ऋणों में निवेशित रकमों से जो विवरण 4 में दिखाई गई है, यह पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रत्यक्ष रूप से पूंजी निर्माण करने का जो काम हाथ में लेती है उसके अतिरिक्त वह वित्तीय सहायता देकर अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किस सीमा तक पूंजी निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देती है । विवरण 4 संतुलनकारी मद सहित, जो वित्तीय निवेशों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों के निवल परिव्यय की द्योतक है, विवरण 3 के घाटे की राशि से यह पता चलता है कि निवल आन्तरिक और निवल विदेशी ऋणों की रकम से तथा घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली कुल वित्तीय आवश्यकता कितनी है ।

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: Grants for Capital Formation: Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to non-departmental commercial undertakings include capital assistance (other than by way of loans, to autonomous corporations like the Oil and Natural Gas Commission). Grants to others include part of grants to public sector institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

मद 1 : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के शेयरों में किए जाने वाले निवेशों का तात्पर्य-सरकार के ऐसे गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों की शेयर पूंजी में निवेश, जिनके 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास हो । बैंकों, सामान्य बीमा आदि का राष्ट्रीयकरण किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अधिगृहीत शेयरों आदि को भी निवेश माना जाता है। अन्य सभी प्रतिष्ठानों को, चाहे वे गैर-सरकारी, सहकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठान हो, "अन्य प्रतिष्ठान" कहा गया है । सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के मामले में, वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों और गैर-वित्तीय प्रतिष्ठानों के बीच भेद किया गया है ।

मद 2 : पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋणों में पूंजी-परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल है जिसमें राज्यों, स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों, गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों तथा औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं । अल्प बचतों की राशि में से राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों को पूजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है। केवल गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के दिए गये आयोजनागत ऋणों को पूंजी निर्माण के लिए देय ऋण माना गया है । पूंजी निर्माण के लिए औरों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में गैर-सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों, सहकारी आवास समितियों को दिए जाने वाले तथा मकान बनाने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दिए जाने वाले ऋण शामिल हैं।

मद 3 : राज्य ररकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए जाने वाले अन्य ऋण में अर्थोपाय अग्रिम, अल्पावधिक कृषि ऋण, दैवी विपत्तियों के संबंध में देय ऋण तथा आयोजना-भिन्न अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले विशेष ऋण शामिल है । चूंकि राज्यों को दिए गए सभी अर्थोपाय अग्रिम उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में ले लिए जाते है इसलिए 1975-76 से इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत भुगतान और प्रप्तियों को छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया गया था । इसी प्रकार, कृषि निविष्टियों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अल्पाविधि ऋणों को 1985-86 (वास्तविक) से छोड़ दिया गया है । राज्यों को दिये गये मध्यावधि ऋणों को, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उसके घाटों/ओवर ड्राफ्टों को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हे दी गई थी, छोड़ दिया गया क्योंकि इनसे भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की लेखा पुस्तकों में राज्यों की देनदारियों का केन्द्र को अंतरण ही प्रकट होता था । गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को अन्य ऋण में उसके घाटा की पूर्ति के लिए तथा पहले की ऋणों की वापसी अदायगियों के लिए दिए गए आयोजना-भिन्न ऋण शामिल है । तथापि 1975-76 (सशोधित अनुमान) से गैर-विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के पिछले ऋणों के नवीनीकरण का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो गया है और इस कारण इनको "व्यय" "आय" में शामिल नहीं किया गया है । विदेशी सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में वे तकनीकी ऋण शामिल है जो उन देशों को दिए जाते है जिनके साथ रुपयों में अदायगी करने के लिए करार किए गए हैं । चूंकि अधिकाश तकनीकी ऋणों की वसूली उसी वित्तीय वर्ष में की जाती है इसलिए उन्हें अब 1981-92 (वास्तविक) से निवल आधार पर दिखाया गया है । अन्यों को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के देय वाहन अग्रिम तथा राहत ऋण (जैसे तूफान सहायता) शामिल हैं ।

मद 4 : इसमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथा एशियाई विकास बैंक को दिए जाने वाले अभिदान शामिल हैं ।

मद 5 : यह मद स्वर्ण की किसी भी बिक्री की राशि के समायोजन के बाद स्वर्ण की वास्तविक खरीद की द्योतक है जैसे कि 1980-81 में 4 करोड़ रूपए के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा स्वर्ण बांडों के रुप में वापसी अदायगी किया जाना ।

मद 7 : अन्यों द्वारा "ऋणों की वापसी" अदायगी में सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा वापस अदा किए गए ऋण शामिल है । यहां पर यह उल्लेख किया जा सकता है कि चूंकि राज्यों को दिए जाने वाले अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और अल्पावधि कृषि ऋण को उसी वर्ष में वापस अदा करना पड़ता है जिसमें वे दिए जाते है लेकिन उन्हें प्राप्ति और व्यय दोनों मदों में दिखाया जाता है ।

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks, general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Loans to States out of small savings have been treated as loans for capital formation. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3: 'Other loans' to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India are also ignored, as these represent only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. 'Other loans' to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to 'others' include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

विवरण 5 : *वित्तीय देनदारियों में परिवर्तन : सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का पूंजी खाता*

यह विवरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋण संबंधी लेखे का द्योतक है और इसका संबंध विवरण 3 और 4 से होने वाली कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए की जाने वाली वित्तीय व्यवस्था से है । प्राप्तियों से सकल बाजार ऋण की रकमें, सकल विदेशी ऋण और अल्प बचतों से निवल प्राप्तियां, भविष्य निधियां, गैर-सरकारी भविष्य निधियों की जमाराशियां, अनिवार्य जमाराशियों विविध पूंजीगत प्राप्तियों (निवल) के विरुद्ध भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से विशेष उधार, 'राजकोषीय हुंडियों' (मद 13) की बिक्री से रिजर्व बैंक से लिए जाने वाले अन्य उधारः राजकोषीय हुण्डियों की निवल बिक्रियां निधि परिचालनों के समायोजन करने के बाद दर्शायी जाती है । विशेष प्रतिभूतियों की निवल बिक्री (मद 12) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ और एशियाई विकास बैंक को अभिदान देने के लिए जारी की जाने वाली हस्तान्तरणीय गैर-ब्याज प्रतिभूतियों की द्योतक है ।

इस संबंध में खर्च होने वाली रकमों में बाजार ऋणों (मद 1) और विदेशी ऋणों (मद 2) के संबंध में वापिस अदायगी की जाने वाली शामिल है । इस विवरण के अन्तर्गत शेष राशि को समायोजित रकम के साथ मिलाने पर वह वि व रण 3 और वि वरण 4 की संतुलनकारी मदों के योग के बारवर हो जाती है ।

विवरण 6 : *सरकारी प्रशासन और विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों का रोकड़ और पूंजी समाधान खाता*

यह एक ऐसा समाधान खाता है जो सार रूप से विवरण 3, 4 और 5 की निवल स्थिति का द्योतक है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी लेन-देनों के, उसकी नकदी राशि पर पड़ने व ाले प्रभाव को दिखाता है । विव रण 5 में राजकोषीय हुंडियों की बिक्री की निवल राशियों और नकद शेष राशि में होने वाले अन्तर को मिलाकर देखना केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट संबंधी घाटे को मापने की एक परम्परागत व्यवस्था है । किन्तु आर्थिक दृष्टि से घाटे की वित्तव्यवस्था को ठीक-ठीक समझने के लिए और बातों का समायोजन आवश्यक होता है जैसे कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़कर अन्य पार्टियों के हाथ बेचे जाने वाली राजकोषीय हुंडियों की रकमों को अलग करना पड़ता है और इस घाटे का हिसाब लगाने के लिए बाजार ऋणों के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले समर्थनों को इसमें शामिल करना पड़ता है।

ख. कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण

कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य मुख्य अभीष्ट प्रयोजनों के अनुसार सरकारी खर्च की मुख्य मदों अर्थात् रक्षा, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और आर्थिक सेवाओं आदि मदों को भिन्न-भिन्न वर्गों में संकलित करना है । किन्तु इस पुस्तिका में वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य सरकारी व्ययों के कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में कुछ संशोधन करना नहीं है जो कि वर्तमान बजट पत्रों में है, बल्कि यह आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के साथ कार्यों के अनुसार पुनः वर्गीकरण करने का एक प्रयास है जिसके आर्थिक वर्गीकरण से उत्पन्न आयामों का महत्व बढ़ाया जा सके ।

यह बात भी उल्लेखनीय है कि कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण की स्कीम, वस्तुतः व्यय से संबंधित है और यह प्राप्तियों पर लागू नहीं होती । केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल परिव्यय जिस पर यह लागू होता है, आर्थिक वर्गीकरण विवरण 1 में चालू व्यय, विवरण 3 में पूंजी परिव्यय और विवरण 4 में वित्तीय निवेशों और श्रेणियों तथा अग्रिमों से बनता है । ये तीन विवरण उन व्ययों को प्रदर्शित करते है जिनका संबंध सरकारी नीतियों द्वारा पूरे किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ जोड़ा जा सकता है यही बात

Account 5: *Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This represents the borrowing account of the Central Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, special borrowings from the R.B.I. against compulsory deposits and miscellaneous capital receipts (net) other borrowing from the Reserve Bank in the sale of 'treasury bills' (item 13): net sales of treasury bills are shown after adjusting for funding operations. The net sale of special securities (item 12) denotes mainly the result of transactions in the issue of non-negotiable non-interest bearing securities from subscriptions to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB and their encashment.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: *Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The objective of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be said of the

विभागीय वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के चालू व्यय के लिए नहीं कहीं जा सकती। (जैसा आर्थिक वर्गीकरण के विवरण 2 में दिखाया गया है) हालाकि इन उपक्रमों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निर्माण कार्य संबंधी वर्गीकरण में सामिल किया जाता है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय का वर्गीकरण चार मुख्य श्रेणियों में किया गया है :—

1. सामान्य सेवाएं
2. सामाजिक सेवाएं
3. आर्थिक सेवाएं
4. अनावंटनीय

श्रेणी 1 : इसका संबंध सामान्य सेवाओं से है और इसमें असैनिक (सिविल) तथा रक्षा संबंधी दोनों व्यय आते हैं । ये व्यय राष्ट्र के बुनियादी प्रशासनिक ढचे की व्यवस्था के लिए किए जाते है अतः सामान्य प्रशासन, कर संग्रह, पुलिस, करेंसी तथा टकसाल, विदेशों से संबंध, रक्षा तथा दैवी विपत्तियों से बचाव के लिए किया जाने वाला आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि विभिन्न सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यकलापों के निदेशन तथा अधीक्षण से संबंधित प्रशासनिक व्यय को संबद्ध कार्य के संबंधी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है जहाँ एक से अधिक कार्यकलाप शामिल हों (उदाहरणार्थ लोक निर्माण कार्य), वहां ऊपरी प्रशासनिक खर्च को यथा सम्भव सीमा तक, विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में बांटने का प्रयास किया गया है।

श्रेणी 2 : इसका संबंध सामाजिक सेवाओं से है और यह समाज की बुनियादी सामाजिक सुविधाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था से संबंधित है इसमें शिक्षा, चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य तथा अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं का व्यय शामिल है। शिक्षा के अन्तर्गत सामान्य और और मूल अनुसंधान शामिल हैं । यद्यपि अन्तर सेवा प्रशिक्षण और प्रयोगात्मक अनुसंधान को संबद्ध कार्यकलाप में आवंटित किया गया है । उदाहरण के लिए परमाणु तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान दोनों उद्योग के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए हैं । उपसमूह "चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य" में परिवार कल्याण के कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं उपसमूह अन्य सामाजिक सेवाओं में आवास, श्रमिक कल्याण तथा अन्य समाज कल्याण योजनाएं, संग्रहालय, पुरातत्व, सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय तथा प्रसारण और प्रचार के अन्य साधनों से संबंधित व्यय भी शामिल हैं । विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यक्रम के व्यय के लिए बजट में जो व्यवस्था की गई है वह इसमें शामिल है । इसी उपसमूह में प्राथमिक शिक्षा, गन्दी बस्ती के सुधार, ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति और ग्रामीण आवास स्थलो के लिए बजट में एक मुख्य रकम के रूप में की गई व्यय व्यवस्था भी शामिल हैं । बच्चों के लिए पोषाहार कार्यक्रम का व्यय भी यहां पर दिखाया गया है । विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य पर किया जाने वाला व्यय इसमें शामिल है।

श्रेणी 3 : इसमें आर्थिक सेवाओं के लिए की गई व्यवस्था आती है और इसमें सभी व्यय शामिल हैं जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था के उत्पादक कार्यों को प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से बढ़ावा देते है । इसलिए उत्पादक आर्थिक सहायता जैसे कि उर्वरकों, कोयला और रेलवे के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता के साथ-साथ निर्यात संवर्धन और सहायता बाजार विकास के लिए यहा शामिल की जाती है । कृषि, उद्योग, परिवहन तथा संचार और 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' में और आगे अन्तर-विभाजित आर्थिक कार्यकलाप की किस्म के अनुसार किया जाता है । कृषि में सिंचाई, पशु-पालन, मीन उद्योग, वन पालन, सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास शामिल है । उद्योग में मोटे तौर पर बड़े और छोटे उद्योग, ग्रामोद्योग, विद्युत विकास, खनिज साधनों का उपयोग तथा व्यापार और निर्यात संवर्धन आते हैं । परिवहन और संचार में रेल, डाक, दूर-संचार, सड़क, पत्तन, नौवहन,

current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government has been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
2. Social Services
3. Economic Services
4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection, police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport

नागर विमानन आदि शामिल है । 'अन्य आर्थिक सेवाएं' एक अवशिष्ट श्रेणी है जिसमें बहुप्रयोजनी परियोजनाओं पर व्यय और अल्प बचतों में राज्यों के हिस्से जैसी मदें शामिल है, राज्यों को आयोजनागत सहायता के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा मंजूर किए गए एकमुश्त अनुदान और ऋण भी इसी श्रेणी में आते है, हालांकि इन्हें अलग दिखाया गया है । ये सभी व्यय ऐसे हैं जिनका संबंध आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की एक से अधिक किस्मों से है।

and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecummunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are as such concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

अन्त में, कुछ ऐसी किस्म के व्यय है जिनका संबंध विशिष्ट प्रयोजनों के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता और उनका वर्गीकरण अनावंटनीय श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत किया गया है इसमें शामिल व्यय की मुख्य किस्में है-ब्याज अदायगी, पेंशन, खाद्य, खाद्य तेल तथा नियंत्रित कपड़े पर दी जाने वाली उपभोक्ता आर्थिक सहायता तथा राज्य सरकारों को साविधिक सहायता, अनुदान अर्थोपाय अग्रिम और विशेष ऋण । यद्यपि खपत संबंधी आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें अनावंटनीय मानी गई है किन्तु अन्य आर्थिक सहायता की रकमें संगत कार्य श्रेणियों में आवंटित की गई है । अनावंटनीय श्रेणी में विदिशों को रकमों का अन्तरण जैसे नेपाल और भूटान को अनुदान तथा विदेशो को प्रक्रियात्मक ऋण तथा अन्य ऋण आते है । जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों को दिए जाने वाले अभिदानों का संबंध है, यह बात स्पष्ट है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के विश्व-स्वास्थ्य संगठन तथा खाद्य और कृषि संगठन को दिए जाने वाले अंशदान उनके अपने-अपने कार्य संबंधी शीर्षकों (जैसे स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि) के अन्तर्गत आते है किन्तु संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को अंशदान तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक आदि को दिए जाने वाले सामान्य सेवाएं के अन्तर्गत दिखाए गए है ।

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grants-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, cotton and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

आर्थिक श्रेणियो तथा कार्यों के द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्ययो के सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण मे, जैसा इस पुस्तिका में बताया गया है, स्तम्भ (कालम) कार्य संबंधी वर्गों के अनुरूप है और पंक्तियां उनके आर्थिक स्वरूप को सूचित करती है जिसका आधार आर्थिक वर्गीकरण है । स्तम्भों के अनुसार पढ़ते हुए आर्थिक शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक कार्य संबंधी श्रेणी का ब्योरा देखा जा सकता है, उदाहरण के लिए इससे यह पता चलता है कि प्रत्यक्ष चालू व्यय के रूप में शिक्षा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ, अनुदानों और ऋणों के रूप में कितना व्यय हुआ और पूंजी निर्माण अर्थात् स्कूली इमारतों आदि के रूप में कितना खर्च हुआ । इसी प्रकार पंक्तियों के साथ-साथ पढ़ते हुए यह पता चलता है कि खपत पूंजी पर होने वाले व्यय में से प्रशासनिक सेवाओं के लिए और सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक शक्ति तैयार करने पर कितना खर्च किया गया। इस प्रकार सम्मिलित वर्गीकरण केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय का द्योतक है जिसे, खपत, सकल पूंजी निर्माण, चालू और पूंजीगत वित्तीय निवेशों तथा ऋणों और अग्रिमों की मदों में उसके मुख्य प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक प्रयोजनों के हिसाब से बांट कर दिखाया गया है।

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenidutre on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.

वित्त मंत्रालय (मुद्रणालय) द्वारा मुद्रित
Printed by Ministry of Finance(Press) 10321192

Key to Budget Documents for 1992-93

290 Fin/93

वर्ष 1992-93 के बजट-पत्रो का संक्षिप्त परिचय

वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 112 के अनुसार प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध मे, जो 1 अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक होता है, भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियो और व्यय का विवरण संसद मे प्रस्तुत किया जाता है । "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" नामक यह विवरण मुख्य बजट-दस्तावेज होता है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण मे सरकार की प्राप्तियो और अदायगियो को तीन भागों मे, जिनके अनुसार सरकारी लेखे रखे जाते हैं, दिखाया जाता है । ये भाग इस प्रकार है :- (i) समेकित निधि (ii) आकस्मिकता निधि और (iii) लोक खाता ।

2. सरकार को प्राप्त होने वाले सभी राजस्वो से, सरकार द्वारा लिए जाने वाले उधारो से और उसके द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों की वसूलियो से जो धनराशिया प्राप्त होती है वे सब "समेकित निधि" मे दिखाई जाती हैं । सरकार का सभी खर्च समेकित निधि से किया जाता है और जब तक संसद की स्वीकृति नही मिल जाती तब तक इस निधि में से कोई भी रकम खर्च नही की जा सकती।

3. कभी-कभी ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद की स्वीकृति मिलने के पहले ही कुछ ऐसा बहुत जरुरी खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसका पहले से अन्दाजा नही रहता । इस तरह का खर्च आकस्मिकता निधि से किया जाता है । यह निधि अग्रदाय के रूप मे राष्ट्रपति के पास रहती है । इस प्रकार आकस्मिकता निधि से जो रकम खर्च की जाती है उसके बारे मे, बाद मे संसद का अनुमोदन ले लिया जाता है और संसद की स्वीकृति से समेकित निधि मे से उतनी ही रकम निकाल कर वापस आकस्मिकता निधि मे डाल दी जाती है । इस समय, इस निधि के लिए संसद द्वारा निर्धारित कुल राशि 50 करोड़ रूपए है ।

4. सरकार की सामान्य प्राप्तियो और व्यय के अतिरिक्त, जिनका सम्बन्ध समेकित निधि से होता है, सरकारी खातो में कुछ अन्य लेन-देनों जैसे भविष्य निधियों के सम्बन्ध मे लेन-देन, अल्प बचत संग्रह, अन्य जमा आदि का हिसाब भी रखा जाता है । सरकार इन लेन-देनों के सम्बन्ध मे लगभग बैंकर के रूप मे कार्य करती है । इस तरह जो रकमे प्राप्त होती है उन्हें लोक खाते मे दिखाया जाता है और सम्बन्धित संवितरण इसी मे से रकम निकाल कर किया जाता है । आम तौर से लोक खाते में दिखाई जाने वाली रकम सरकार की निधिया नही होती, क्योकि इस धनराशि को किसी न किसी समय उन व्यक्तियो या प्राधिकारियों को, जो इसे जमा कराते हैं, वापस देना होता है। इसलिए लोक खाते से अदायगी करने के लिए संसद की स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक नहीं होता । सरकार की आय का कुछ भाग, कुछ मामलो मे, खास-खास कार्यों के लिए, जैसे चीनी विकास के लिए या वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों मे जो मशीनरी आदि पुरानी पड़ गई हो उसके स्थान पर नई मशीनरी लाने आदि के लिए अलग-अलग निधियो मे अलग निकाल कर रख लिया जाता है । यह रकम संसद की स्वीकृति लेकर समेकित निधि से निकाली जाती है और विशेष कार्यों पर खर्च किए जाने के लिए लोक खाते मे जमा रखी जाती है । फिर भी, कार्य-विशेष पर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे संसद के सम्मुख उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए फिर प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालाकि यह रकम निधियो को अन्तरित किए जाने के लिए पहले ही संसद द्वारा निर्धारित की हुई होती है।

5. संविधान के अनुसार, बजट मे राजस्व खाते के व्यय को अन्य व्यय से अलग दिखाना होता है । इसलिए सरकार का बजट (i) राजस्व बजट और (ii) पूजी बजट, दो भागो मे बंटा होता है।

6. राजस्व बजट मे सरकार को राजस्व (कर-राजस्व और अन्य राजस्व) से होने वाली आय तथा इन राजस्वो से किया जाने वाला व्यय शामिल होता है । कर-राजस्व में संघ द्वारा लगाए गए करो और अन्य शुल्को से प्राप्त होने वाली प्राप्तिया शामिल होती है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण मे दर्शाए गए राजस्व प्राप्तियों के अनुमान में वित्त विधेयक में किए गए कराधान संबधी प्रस्तावों का प्रभाव शामिल होता है । सरकार की अन्य प्राप्तियो मे मुख्यतः उसके द्वारा निवेशित पूजी पर ब्याज और लाभाश, फीस तथा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई सेवाओ के लिए अन्य प्राप्तिया शामिल होती है। राजस्व व्यय सरकारी विभागो और विभिन्न सेवाओ के सामान्य संचालन, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए ऋण के ब्याज प्रभारो आदि पर होता है । मोटे तौर पर ऐसे सभी व्यय जिनसे किसी परिसम्पत्ति का निर्माण नही होता, राजस्व व्यय माना जाता है । राज्य सरकारो और अन्य पार्टियो को दिए जाने वाले सभी अनुदान भी राजस्व व्यय माने जाते है यद्यपि, ऐसे कुछ अनुदान परिसम्पत्तियों के सृजन के लिए हो सकते है ।

7. पूजी बजट में पूजीगत प्राप्तिया और भुगतान शामिल है । पूजीगत प्राप्तियो की मुख्य मदे ये है :- सरकार द्वारा जनता से लिए गए उधार जिन्हे बाजार उधार कहा जाता है, राजकोषीय हुडियो की बिक्री के जरिए सरकार द्वारा रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य पक्षो से लिए जाने वाले उधार, विदेशी सरकारो और संस्थाओ से प्राप्त उधार और राज्यो तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो की सरकारो और अन्य पक्षो को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए गए उधार की वसूली से होने वाली वसूलिया । पूजीगत भुगतान मे ये मदे शामिल होती है :- जमीन, इमारतो, मशीनो, उपकरणो जैसी परिसम्पत्तियो की प्राप्ति पर किया जाने वाला पूजी व्यय और शेयरो आदि मे लगाई जाने वाली पूजी और राज्यो और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो की सरकारो, सरकारी कंपनियो, निगमो और अन्य पार्टियो आदि को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले उधार और अग्रिम । पूजी बजट मे लोक खाते के लेन-देन भी शामिल होते हैं ।

लेखाओ का वर्गीकरण

8. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण मे प्राप्तियो और भुगतानो के अनुमान तथा अनुदानो की मांगो मे व्यय के अनुमान लेखाओ के वर्गीकरण की उसी प्रणाली के अनुसार दिखाए जाते है जो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 150 के अन्तर्गत विहित है। इस वर्गीकरण का उद्देश्य संसद और जनता को यह समझने मे सहायता देना है कि प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम के लिए कितना धन निर्धारित किया गया है और इस तरह खर्च करने मे सरकार के उद्देश्य क्या है ।

9. संविधान के अनुसार, खर्च की कुछ मदे, जैसे राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धिया, राज्य सभा के सभापति और उप-सभापति तथा लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और उपाध्यक्ष के वेतन और भत्ते, उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों और भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक के वेतन, भत्ते और पेंशने, सरकार द्वारा लिए गए उधारो के ब्याज और उनकी वापसी-अदायगियो और अदालती डिक्रियो के सम्बन्ध मे की गई अदायगिया, समेकित निधि पर भारित होती है और इन्हे लोकसभा द्वारा स्वीकृति देने की आवश्यकता नही है । वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण मे समेकित निधि पर भारित खर्च को अलग से दिखाया जाता है ।

अनुदानों की मांगें

10. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में समेकित निधि से किए जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान दिए गए हैं। ये अनुमान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113 के अनुसरण में अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं और इनकी स्वीकृति लोक सभा से लेनी होती है । सामान्यतः, प्रत्येक मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में एक मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है । लेकिन बड़े मंत्रालयों या विभागों के सम्बन्ध में एक से अधिक मांगें प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं । प्रायः प्रत्येक मांग में एक सेवा के लिए कुल आवश्यक व्यवस्था दी गई होती है अर्थात् इसमें राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय, पूंजी व्यय, राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान और उस सेवा के सम्बन्ध में उधारों और अग्रिमों के लिए की गई व्यवस्था शामिल होती है । विधानमंडल रहित संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के संबंध में ऐसे प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए एक अलग मांग पेश की जाती है । जिन मामलों में किसी सेवा से संबद्ध व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय के लिए होती है, जैसे ब्याज की अदायगियां, तो उस व्यय के लिए, मांग से बिल्कुल भिन्न , एक अलग विनियोग प्रस्तुत किया जाता है और उसके लिए संसद से स्वीकृति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । किन्तु किसी ऐसे सेवा व्यय के मामले में, जिसमें स्वीकृत एवं भारित दोनों मदें शामिल हों, तो उस सेवा के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली मांग में भारित व्यय भी शामिल कर लिया जाता है लेकिन स्वीकृत और भारित व्यवस्थाएं उस मांग में अलग-अलग दिखाई जाती हैं ।

11. अनुदानों की मांगें वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण के साथ लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में ऊपर की ओर पहले "स्वीकृत" और "भारित" व्यय तथा साथ ही मांग में सम्मिलित "राजस्व" और "पूंजी " व्यय के अलग-अलग जोड़ दिखाए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा जिस खर्च के लिए मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती है उसका कुल जोड़ भी इसमें दिखाया जाता है । इसके बाद विभिन्न मुख्य लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय के अनुमान दिए जाते हैं । प्रत्येक मुख्य शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत व्यय का आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न विभाजन भी दिखाया जाता है । खातों में व्यय में से घटाई गई वसूलियां भी दिखाई जाती हैं । पुस्तक के प्रारम्भ में अनुदानों की मांगों का सारांश दिया जाता है तथा इसके अंत में "नई सेवा" अथवा "नई सेवा के साधनों" जैसे कि नई कम्पनी, उपक्रम का निर्माण, अथवा नई योजना का शुरू किया जाना आदि का विवरण भी दिया जाता है ।

वित्त विधेयक

12. संसद द्वारा अनुमोदित अवधि के आगे नए कर लगाने, विद्यमान कर ढांचे के संशोधन अथवा विद्यमान कर ढांचे को जारी रखने से संबंधित सरकार के प्रस्तावों को वित्त विधेयक के जरिए संसद में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है ।

13. संविधान की शर्तों के अनुसार प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले बजट दस्तावेजों को कुछ विशेष कानूनी और प्रक्रियात्मक आवश्यकताएं पूरी करनी होती हैं और इसलिए स्वयं उनके द्वारा बजट की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता । बजट के सरल बोध को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए बजट के साथ कुछ विशेष व्याख्यात्मक दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं।

बजट का सार

14. बजट का सार नामक पुस्तक में, मोटे तौर पर कर-राजस्व और अन्य प्राप्तियों के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ, संक्षिप्त रूप में प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का विवरण दिया गया है । इस पुस्तक में मोटे तौर पर आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय, आयोजना परिव्यय के क्षेत्रवार आवंटन और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को अन्तरित किए गए साधनों का

ब्योरा भी दिया गया है । इस पुस्तक में राजस्व घाटा, समग्र घाटा और केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजकोषीय घाटा भी दिखाया जाता है । सरकार की राजस्व प्राप्तियों की तुलना में अधिक राजस्व व्यय सरकार का राजस्व घाटा होता है । पूंजी व्यय और पूंजी प्राप्तियों को मिलाकर भी किसी एक वर्ष की प्राप्तियों और व्यय में अन्तर होता है । यह अन्तर, जो 91 दिन की राजकोषीय हुण्डिया (जोकि अधिकांशतः रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा धारित होती है) जारी करके पूरा किया जाता है, समग्र बजटीय घाटा होता है । राजकोषीय हुण्डियों के जरिए इस उधार के अलावा सरकार बहुत-सी स्कीमों के तहत निधियां उधार लेती है, जो पूंजी प्राप्तियों का भाग होती है । एक ओर, राजस्व, पूंजी और वापसी अदायगियों को घटाकर ऋणों के द्वारा सरकार के कुल व्यय और दूसरी ओर, सरकार की राजस्व प्राप्तियां और पूंजी प्राप्तियां, जिनका स्वरूप उधार का नहीं होता परन्तु जो अन्तिम रूप से सरकार को प्राप्त होती है, के बीच का अन्तर राजकोषीय घाटा होता है ।

व्यय बजट, खंड-I

15. व्यय बजट, खंड I में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के राजस्व तथा पूंजी संवितरणों का ब्योरा तथा इनमें से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में "आयोजना" और "आयोजना-भिन्न" के अन्तर्गत अनुमानों की जानकारी दी गई है । इसमें विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यय का विश्लेषण भी किया जाता है और अनुमानों में हुई घट-बढ़ के स्थूल कारण बताए जाते है ।

16. लेखा तथा बजट संबंधी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कुछ एक प्रकार की प्राप्तियों को जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को की गई अदायगी और पूंजी परियोजनाओं या योजनाओं से होने वाली आय के उस विभाग के खर्च में से जिसे यह रकम मिलेगी, घटा दिया जाता है । अनुदानों की मांगों में व्यय के जो अनुमान दिए गए है वे सकल व्यय के अनुमान हैं जबकि वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिए गए अनुमान, जैसाकि लेखाओं से पता चलता है, निवल व्यय के अनुमान होते है, अर्थात् इसमें से वसूलियों को घटा दिया जाता है । व्यय बजट पुस्तक में कतिपय अन्य शोधन भी किए गए है जैसे संबंधित प्राप्तियों का व्यय घटाना ताकि प्राप्तियों और व्यय के आंकड़े बढ़ने से बचा जा सके और विभिन्न व्यय की मात्रा का बेहतर मूल्यांकन हो सके । अलग-अलग अनुबन्धों में, सरकार द्वारा दी गई गारंटियों, जो मार्च, 1991 के अन्त तक बकाया थी, तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों को किए गए अंशदान दिखाए गए है । इस पुस्तक में विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों की स्थापना की अनुमानित संख्या और उनके लिए की गई व्यवस्था दर्शाने वाले एक विवरण भी शामिल किया गया है ।

व्यय बजट, खण्ड-II

17. अनुदानों की मांगों में शामिल प्रस्तावित व्यय के उद्देश्यों को समझने के लिए, मांगों में शामिल प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों के व्यय की विभिन्न मदों और चालू वर्ष के मूल बजट अनुमानों और संशोधित बजट अनुमानों के बीच के अन्तर के कारण और बजट वर्ष की आवश्यकताएं इस पुस्तक में दी गई हैं।

प्राप्ति बजट

18. "वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण" में शामिल प्राप्तियों के अनुमानों का और आगे विश्लेषण "प्राप्ति बजट" नामक पुस्तक में किया गया है । इस पुस्तक में राजस्व प्राप्तियों और पूंजी प्राप्तियों का ब्योरा दिया जाता है और अनुमानों को स्पष्ट किया जाता है । प्राप्तियों की पिछले वर्षों की प्रवृत्तियों और प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का ब्योरा भी इसमें दिया जाता है।

19. वित्त विधेयक में दिए गए कराधान संबंधी प्रस्तावों को समझने में सुविधा देने के लिए विधेयक की व्यवस्थाओं की वित्त विधेयक में व्यवस्था का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन शीर्षक वाली पुस्तक में व्याख्या की जाती है ।

अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-वार मांगे

20. बजट प्रस्तुत करने के कुछ समय के बाद अनुदानो की मांगो के पश्चात् अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-वार मांगे लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी जाती है लेकिन ये अनुदानो की मांगो पर चर्चा से पूर्व रखी जाती है । इन अनुदानों की ब्यौरे-बार मांगों में अनुदानों की मांगो में शामिल व्यवस्था के और ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के दौरान वास्तविक व्यय दिया जाता है । प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम/संगठन, जहां कहीं भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि 10 लाख रूपए से कम नहीं है, से संबधित अनुमानो का विभाजन बहुत से ब्यौरे-वार शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जो उस कार्यक्रम, जैसे वेतन, मजदूरी, यात्रा व्यय, सामग्री तथा उपस्कर, सहायता अनुदान आदि, पर किए गए व्यय के स्वरूप और श्रेणियों को विर्दिष्ट करता है । इन ब्यौरे-बार मांगो के अन्त में खातों मे व्यय को घटाकर दी गई वसूलियों का ब्यौरा दिखाया जाता है । मुख्य कार्यक्रमो और स्कीमों के वस्तुपूरक और वित्तीय पहलूओ को कार्य-निष्पादन बजटो में शीमिल किया जाता है, जो मंत्रालय/विनभागो द्वारा संसद मे अलग से प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं ।

राज्यों को अन्तरित साधन

21. राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओ के लिए अनुदान और उधार दिए जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आय-कर, संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों और संपदा-शुल्क के रूप मे संग्रहीत कर-राजस्व की काफी बड़ी राशि भी राज्य सरकारों को दी जाती है। कुछ राज्यो को वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उनके राजस्व साधनों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदान भी दिए जाते है । राज्यो और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो को अन्तरित कुल साधनों की जानकारी "बजट का सार" नामक पुस्तक में एक विवरण में दी गई है । करों, सहायता अनुदानों और उधारों के रूप मे राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रो को दी जाने वाली राशियो का और अधिक ब्यौरा व्यय बजट, खंड-I मे दिया गया है । संघ उत्पाद-शुल्कों का हिस्सा और अधिकांश अनुदान तथा उधार वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए जाते है और यह इस मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली "राज्य सरकारो को अन्तरण" नामक मांग में शामिल किए जाते हैं । जो अनुदान और उधार अन्य मंत्रालयों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, उन्हें उन मंत्रालयो की मांगो में दिखाया जाता है ।

आयोजना परिव्यय

22. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुल व्यय मे आयोजना व्यय का अनुपात काफी अधिक होता है । विभिन्न मंत्रालयो की अनुदानो की मांगो में, प्रत्येक शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत आयोजना व्यय को आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय से अलग दिखाया जाता है । व्यय बजट, खण्ड-I मे प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के कुल आयोजना खर्च को विभिन्न विकास शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है और आयोजना के अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमो और योजनाओं के लिए बजट में की गई खर्च की व्यवस्था को स्पष्ट करके दिखाया गया है ।

निष्पादन बजट

23. विकासात्मक कार्यकलापो से संबधित सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागो द्वारा निष्पादन बजट तैयार किए जाते हैं और संसद सदस्यों को प्रचलित किया जाता है । निष्पादन बजट कार्यों, कार्यक्रमों और कार्यकलापों के संबंध मे मंत्रालय/विभाग का बजट प्रस्तुत करता है और यह केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की प्रमुख परियोजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों, जिनकी लागत 100 करोड़ रुपये और इससे अधिक अनुमानित है, के संबंध में अलग से मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट देता है । इसमें मंत्रालय/विभाग के अधीन विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कार्यक्रमो और निष्पादन पर एक विवरण भी शामिल होता है, जिसमे अन्य बातो

के साथ-साथ स्थापित और उपयोग की गई क्षमता, वस्तुपरख लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों, प्रचालन परिव्यय, पूंजी पर आय आदि का संकेत किया जाता है । यह निष्पादन बजट विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यन्वयन में प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय नियंत्रण के हथियार के रूप में प्रबन्ध की सेवा करता है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम

24. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किए जाने वाले आयोजना- व्यय का अधिकाश सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों पर खर्च होता है । सरकार द्वारा इन उद्यमों के परिव्यय की वित्त-व्यवस्था के लिए उनकी शेयर पूंजी में धन लगाकर या उन्हे उधार देकर बजटीय सहायता दी जाती है । व्यय बजट, खंड I में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के 1991-92 और 1992-93 मे आयोजना और आयोजना-भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई पूंजी और दिए गए उधारों के अनुमानों और इन उद्यमों को अपनी आयोजनाओं के वित्तपोषण के लिए उपलब्ध बजट-बाह्य साधनों का ब्यौरा दिया गया है । सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्यचालन पर एक ब्यौरेवार रिपोर्ट 'सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की समीक्षा' शीर्षक प्रलेख में दी गई है, जो उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से प्रकाशित की गई । विभिन्न प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों के नियंत्रण के अधीन उद्यमों को कार्यचालन की रिपोर्ट विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में भी दी गई है, जो संसद सदस्यों को अलग से प्रचालित की गई थी । प्रत्येक सरकारी कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखापरीक्षित खाते अलग से संसद के सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं । इसके अलावा, विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्यचालन पर भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट भी संसद के सभापटल पर रखी जाती हैं।

वाणिज्यिक विभाग

25. रेलवे और दूर-संचार सेवाए सरकार द्वारा विभागीय रूप से चलाए जाने वाले प्रमुख वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम हैं । रेलवे का बजट और रेल व्यय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगें संसद मे अलग से प्रस्तुत की जाती है । रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियों और व्यय को भारत सरकार के वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण मे शामिल किया जाता है । लेकिन, इन विभागों के वास्तविक कार्यकरण को प्रदर्शित करने और न कि प्राप्तियों अथवा व्यय को बढ़ाने के लिए, प्राप्ति बजट और व्यय बजट खण्ड-I और खण्ड-II मे दिखाया गया व्यय, प्राप्तियों को घटाकर लिया गया है । दूर-संचार विभाग की अनुदानों की मांगें केन्द्रीय सरकार की अन्य अनुदानों की मांगो के साथ प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं।

26. वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दर्शाई गई रक्षा विभाग की प्राप्तियों और व्यय को रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमानों के प्रलेख मे अधिक विस्तृत रूप से बताया जाता है, जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की ब्यौरेवार अनुदानों की मांगो से साथ प्रस्तुत किए जाते है ।

27. राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के अलावा निकायों को दिए गए अनुदानों के ब्यौरे गैर-सरकारी निकायों को अदा किए गए सहायता अनुदानों के विवरणों मे दिए गए हैं, जो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के ब्यौरेवार अनुदानों की मांगो के साथ सलग्न होते हैं । व्यय बजट, खंड I के अनुबन्ध 6 मे 5 लाख रुपए (आवर्ती) अथवा 10 लाख (अनावर्ती) से अधिक के उन सहायता-अनुदानों का विवरण दिया गया है जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं, संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को 1990-91 में मंजूर किए गए थे ।

वार्षिक रिपोर्ट

28. वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान प्रत्येक मत्रालय/विभाग के कार्यकलापो का विस्तृत हिसाब वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रलेख मे दिया जाता है, जो प्रत्येक मत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा अलग से तैयार किया जाता है और ससद सदस्यो को अनुदानो की मागो पर विचार-विमर्श के समय प्रचालित किया जाता है।

आर्थिक समीक्षा

29. केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट मात्र प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण नही है । स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू किए जनो से यह भी सरकारी नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवरण बन गया है । बजट देश के आर्थिक-जीवन को प्रतिबिम्बित और उसे स्वरूप प्रदान करता है। वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान देश में आर्थिक प्रवृत्तियो की पृष्ठभूमि बजट मे प्रतिबिम्बित ससाधनो के जुटाने और उनके आवटन में अधिक सहायक होगी । ससद सदस्यो को पहले परिचालित 1991-92 की आर्थिक समीक्षा प्रलेख इस पृष्ठभूमि को बताता है ।आर्थिक समीक्षा कृषि और औद्योगिक उत्पादन, मुद्रा आपूर्ति, कीमतो, आयातो और निर्यातो और ऐसे अन्य संगत आर्थिक कारको से संबंधित प्रवृत्तियो का विश्लेषण करता है, जिनका बजट पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

30. सरकार को बजट का अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर समग्र रूप से प्रभाव पड़ता है । सरकारी प्राप्तियों में बढ़ोतरी और व्यय का अर्थव्यवस्था के अन्य क्षेत्रो पर प्रभाव के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उन्हें आर्थिक आकार के रूप मे समूहबद्ध किया जाए, उदाहरणार्थ पूजी-निर्माण के लिए अलग से कितना रखा गया है, सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कितना खर्च किया है, सरकार द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था में अन्य क्षेत्रों को अनुदानो, ऋणो आदि के रूप मे कितना अतरित किया गया है, यह विशलेषण केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट के आर्थिक और कार्यचालन वर्गीकरण में किया गया है, जो कि वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अलग से तैयार किया जाता है ।

विनियोग विधेयक

31. लोक सभा द्वारा अनुदानो की मांगो को पारित होने के बाद, इस प्रकार पारित राशियो और समेकित निधि पर भारित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अपेक्षित राशि को समेकित निधि मे निकालने की ससद की स्वीकृति विनियोग विधेयक के माध्यम से मांगी गई है । सविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अन्तर्गत संसद द्वारा कानून बनाए बिना कोई भी राशि समेकित निधि से नही निकाली जा सकती ।

32. अनुदानो की मांगो के विस्तृत विचार की पद्धति नए वित्तीय वर्ष के शुरू होने से पहले पूरी नही होती है । सरकार को पहली अप्रैल से विनियोग विधेयक को अधिनियम बनाए जाने की अवधि तक अपने सामान्य कार्यकलापों को जारी रखे जाने के लिए विनियोग विधेयक (लेखानुदान) के माध्यम से संसद से एक लेखानुदान मांगा जाता है ।

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KEY TO THE

BUDGET DOCUMENTS 1992-93

Annual Financial Statement

Under article 112 of the Constitution, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This statement titled "*Annual Financial Statement*" is the main Budget document. The Annual Financial Statement shows the receipts and payments of Government under the three parts in which Government accounts are kept: (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account.

2. All revenues received by Government, loans raised by it, and also its receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it, form the *Consolidated Fund*. All expenditure of Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

3. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The *Contingency Fund* is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund. The corpus of the Fund authorised by the Parliament, at present, is Rs.50 crores.

4. Besides the normal receipts and expenditure of Government which relate to the Consolidated Fund, certain other transactions enter Government accounts, in respect of which, Government acts more as a banker, for example, transactions relating to provident funds, small savings collections, other deposits etc. The moneys thus received are kept in the *Public Account* and the connected disbursements are also made therefrom. Generally speaking, Public Account funds do not belong to Government and have to be paid back some time or the other to the persons and authorities who deposited them. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the *Public Account* is, therefore, not required. In a few cases, a part of the revenue of Government is set apart in separate funds for expenditure on specific objects like sugar development, replacement of depreciated assets of commercial undertakings etc. These amounts are withdrawn from the *Consolidated Fund* with the approval of Parliament and kept in the *Public Account* for expenditure on the specific objects. The actual expenditure on the specific objects is, however, again submitted for

vote of Parliament even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to the funds.

5. Under the Constitution, Budget has to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Government Budget, therefore, comprises (i) Revenue Budget and (ii) Capital Budget.

6. *Revenue Budget* consists of the revenue receipts of Government (tax revenues and other revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues. Tax revenues comprise proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement take into account the effect of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill. Other receipts of Government mainly consist of interest and dividend on investments made by Government, fees, and other receipts for services rendered by Government. Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and various services, interest charges on debt incurred by Government etc. Broadly speaking, expenditure which does not result in creation of assets is treated as revenue expenditure. All grants given to State Governments and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure even though some of the grants may be for creation of assets.

7. *Capital Budget* consists of capital receipts and payments. The main items of capital receipts are loans raised by Government from public which are called Market Loans, borrowings by Government from Reserve Bank and other parties through sale of Treasury Bills, loans received from foreign Governments and bodies and recoveries of loans granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments and other parties. Capital payments consist of capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment, as also investments in shares etc. and loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union territory Governments, Government companies, Corporations and other parties. Capital Budget also incorporates transactions in the Public Account.

Accounting classification

8. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification prescribed under article 150 of the Constitution. This classification is intended to allow Parliament and the public to make a meaningful appreciation of allocation of resources and purposes of Government expenditure.

9. Under the Constitution, certain items of expenditure like emoluments of the President, salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, interest on and repayment of loans raised by Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc. are charged on the *Consolidated Fund* and are not required

to be voted by the Lok Sabha. The Annual Financial Statement shows the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* separately.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the *Consolidated Fund* included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of *Demands for Grants* in pursuance of article 113 of the Constitution. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department. However, in respect of large Ministries or Departments more than one Demand is presented. Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union territory Governments and also loans and advances relating to the service. In regard to Union territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of the Union territories. Where the provision for a service is entirely for expenditure *charged* on the Consolidated Fund, for example, interest payments, a separate *Appropriation*, as distinct from a Demand, is presented for that expenditure and it is not required to be voted by Parliament. Where, however, expenditure on a service includes both *'voted' and 'charged'* items of expenditure, the latter are also included in the Demand presented for that service but the *'voted'* and *'charged'* provisions are shown separately in that Demand.

11. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement. Each Demand first gives the totals of *'voted' and 'charged'* expenditure as also the 'revenue' and 'capital' expenditure included in the Demand separately and also the grand total of the amount of expenditure for which Demand is presented. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account. The break up of the expenditure under each major head between 'Plan' and 'non-Plan' is also given. The amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. A summary of Demands for Grants is given at the beginning of this Document, while details of 'New Service' or ' New Instrument of Service' such as formation of a new company, undertaking a new scheme etc. if any, are indicated at the end of the document.

Finance Bill

12. The proposals of Government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through the *Finance Bill.*

13. The Budget documents presented in terms of the Constitution have to fulfil certain legal and procedural requirements and hence may not by themselves give a clear indication of the major features of the Budget. To facilitate an easy comprehension of the Budget, certain explanatory documents are presented along with the Budget.

Budget at a Glance

14. The document Budget at a Glance shows in brief receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts. This document also exhibits

broad break-up of expenditure - Plan and non-Plan, allocation of Plan Outlays by Sectors as well as by Ministries/Departments and details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union territory Governments. This document also shows the revenue deficit, the overall deficit and the fiscal deficit of Central Government. The excess of Government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts constitutes revenue deficit of Government. Taking into account the capital expenditure and capital receipts also there is a gap between receipts and expenditure of a year. This gap, which is covered by issue of 91 days Treasury Bills (mostly held by Reserve Bank), constitutes overall budgetary deficit. Apart from this borrowing through Treasury Bills, Government also borrows funds under many schemes which form part of capital receipts. The difference between the total expenditure of Government by way of revenue, capital and loans net of repayments on the one hand and revenue receipts of Government and Capital receipts which are not in the nature of borrowing but which finally accrue to Government on the other, constitute fiscal deficit.

Expenditure Budget Vol. I

15. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* deals with revenue and capital disbursements of various Ministries/Departments and gives the estimates in respect of each under 'Plan' and 'Non Plan'. This also gives analysis of various types of expenditure and broad reasons for the variations in estimates.

16. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are for the gross amounts while the estimates of expenditure included in the Annual Financial Statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The document Expenditure Budget makes certain other refinements like netting expenditure of related receipts so that inflation of receipts and expenditure figures are avoided and there can be a better appreciation of the magnitudes of various expenditure. In separate annexures guarantees given by Central Government and outstanding as at the end of March 1991 and contributions to International bodies are shown. A statement showing the estimated strength of establishment of various Government Departments and provision made therefor is also included in the document.

Expenditure Budget Vol. II

17. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed in the *Demands for Grants* a brief description of the various items of expenditure on major programmes included in the Demands together with the reasons for variation between the original budget and revised budget for the current year, and the requirements for the budget year are given in this volume.

Receipts Budget

18. Estimates of receipts included in the *"Annual Financial Statement"* are further analysed in the Document *"Receipts Budget"*. The document gives details of revenue

receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates. Trend of receipts over the years and details of External Assistance received are also included.

19. To facilitate understanding of the taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill, the provisions of the Bill are explained in the document titled Memorandum explaining the provisions in the *Finance Bill*.

Detailed Demands for Grants

20. The Demands for Grants are followed by the *Detailed Demands for Grants* laid on the table of the Lok Sabha some time after the presentation of the Budget, but before the discussion on Demands for Grants commences. These Detailed Demands for Grants show further details of the provisions included in the Demands for Grants as also of actual expenditure during the previous year. A break up of the estimates relating to each programme/organisation, wherever the amount involved is not less than Rs.10 lakhs, is given under a number of detailed heads which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure incurred on that programme, like salaries, wages, travel expenses, material and equipment, grants-in-aid, etc. At the end of these Detailed Demands are shown the details of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts. Physical and financial aspects of major programmes and schemes are included in the *Performance Budgets* presented to Parliament separately by the Ministries/ Departments.

Resources transferred to States

21. The State Governments are paid grants and loans for various Plan and non-Plan schemes. Besides, sizeable amounts of tax revenues collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, union excise duties and estate duty are also transferred to the State Governments. Some of the States also get grants to cover the gap in their revenue resources, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The total resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments are indicated in a statement incorporated in the document *Budget at a Glance*. Further details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in *Expenditure Budget Vol.1*. The share of Union excise duties and bulk of the grants and loans are paid by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand "Transfers to State Governments" presented on its behalf. The grants and loans paid by other Ministries are provided for in the Demands of respective Ministries.

Plan Outlay

22. Plan expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government. The *Demands for Grants* of the various Ministries show the Plan expenditure under each head separately from the non-Plan expenditure. The Expenditure Budget Vol. 1 also gives the total Plan provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various heads of development and highlights the budget provisions for the more important Plan programmes and schemes. A description of important schemes included in the Plan along with the objectives, targets and achievements is given in the *Performance Budget* of the respective Ministry. Variations in the estimates of Plan expenditure are also explained in this document.

Performance Budget

23. *Performance Budgets* are prepared and circulated to Members of Parliament by

all Ministries/Departments dealing with developmental activities. The Performance Budget presents the budget of the Ministry/Department in terms of functions, programmes and activities and gives appraisal reports separately in respect of major central sector projects/programmes estimated to cost Rs. 100 crores or more. It also includes a statement on the programmes and performance of the various public sector undertakings under the Ministry/Department indicating, among other things, the capacity installed and utilised, physical targets and achievements, results of operation, return on capital etc. Performance Budget serves the management as a tool of administrative and financial control in the implementation of development programmes.

Public Sector Enterprises

24. A large part of the Plan expenditure incurred by the Central Government is through public sector enterprises. Budgetary support for financing outlays of these enterprises is provided by Government either through investment in share capital or through loans. *Expenditure Budget Vol. I* shows the estimates of capital and loans disbursements to public sector enterprises in 1991-92 and 1992-93 for Plan and Non-Plan purposes and also the extra budgetary resources available for financing their Plans. A detailed report on the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled *'Public Enterprises Survey'* brought out separately by the Ministry of Industry. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of the various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to Members of Parliament separately. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before Parliament. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the working of various public sec enterprises are also laid before Parliament.

Commercial Departments

25. The Railways and Telecommunication services are the principal departmentally-run commercial undertakings of Government. The Budget of the Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to Parliament separately. The total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are incorporated in the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India. However, to portray the actual working of these departments and not inflate either receipts or expenditure, the expenditure as reflected in the Receipts Budget & Expenditure Budget Vol. I and II has been taken net of receipts. The Demands for Grants of the Department of Telecommunications are presented along with other Demands of the Central Government.

26. The receipts and expenditure of the Defence Department shown in the Annual Financial Statement are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented along with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

27. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries. Annexure 6 to Expenditure Budget Vol. I shows details of grants-in-aid exceeding Rs.5 lakhs (recurring) or Rs.10 lakhs (non-recurring) to private institutions, organisations and individuals sanctioned during the year 1990-91.

Annual Report

28. A descriptive account of the activities of each Ministry/Department during the year 1991-92 is given in the document *Annual Report* which is brought out separately by each Ministry/Department and circulated to Members of Parliament at the time of discussion on the Demands for Grants.

Economic Survey

29. The Budget of the Central Government is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure. Since Independence, with the launching of Five Year Plans, it has also become a significant statement of governmental policy. The Budget reflects and shapes, and is, in turn, shaped by the country's economic life. A background of the economic trends in the country during 1991-92 will enable a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation reflected in the Budget. The document Economic Survey 1991-92 circulated to Members of Parliament earlier provides this background. The *Economic Survey* analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, money supply, prices, imports and exports and other relevant economic factors having a bearing on the Budget.

30. The Budget of the Government has an impact on the economy as a whole. For a better appreciation of the impact of governmental receipts and expenditure on the other sectors of the economy, it is necessary to group them in terms of economic magnitudes, for example, how much is set aside for capital formation, how much is spent directly by the Government and how much is transferred by Government to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, loans etc. This analysis is contained in the document *Economic and Functional Classification* of the Central Government Budget which is brought out by the Ministry of Finance separately.

Appropriation Bills

31. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal from the *Consolidated Fund* of the amounts so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure *charged* on the *Consolidated Fund* is sought through the *Appropriation Bill*. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the enactment of such a law by Parliament.

32. The process of detailed consideration of the Demands for Grants is not completed before the commencement of the new financial year. To enable Government to carry on its normal activities from 1st April till such time as the *Appropriation Bill* is enacted, a Vote on Account is obtained from Parliament through an Appropriation *(Vote on Account)* Bill.

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Speech of the Railway Minister introducting the Railway Budget for 1992-93

SPEECH OF SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF INTRODUCING THE RAILWAY BUDGET, 1992-93 ON 25TH FEBRUARY, 1992

MR. SPEAKER,

Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1991-92 and Budget Estimates for the year 1992-93 for the Indian Railways.

Introduction

2. Sir, we are living in momentous times and the winds of change are blowing all over the world. In the changed circumstances, people are in search of a new identity. There is a genuine craving for peace and prosperity despite a few jarring notes of discordance, and terrorism. In our own country, attempts at communal disharmony have posed a great challenge and people are once again, as ever before, displaying patience and democratic spirit to tackle the problems. The role of Indian Railways in the socio-economic and political life of the nation as a unifying force is no mean achievement. Railwaymen have always risen to the occasion and kept the wheels moving and would do so in the years to come. They are conscious of their duties and responsibilities to the nation. I am confident they would respond whole-heartedly to the President's Address to the nation and maintain industrial peace in these tumultuous days.

Freight Performance, 1990-91

3. Sir, I shall briefly review the performance for the year 1990-91. There was no prospect of achieving the revenue earning freight target of 325 million tonnes and a shortfall of 9 million tonnes was projected in the Revised Estimates. However, in the last quarter of the year, the Railways did make up to some extent by loading more than a million tonnes a day, as a

result of which the loading for the year aggregated to 318 million tonnes, which was two million tonnes more than what was projected in the Revised Estimates.

Passenger Traffic, 1990-91

4. The growth in passenger traffic was impressive. The number of passengers originating and the passenger kilometres in 1990-91 increased by more than 5% over 1989-90.

Financial Performance, 1990-91

5. The working expenses were under very heavy strain because of the increase in prices of petroleum products subsequent to the presentation of the Budget in February, 1990, Gulf Surcharge in October, 1990 and a general increase in the cost of Railway inputs. However, the improvement in Gross Traffic Receipts and containment of expenditure by stringent financial control enabled the Railways not only to absorb the post-budgetary increases but also achieve a surplus of Rs. 187.6 cr., as against Rs. 155 cr. projected in the Revised Estimates. Besides, it has been possible to augment the Pension Fund by Rs. 70 cr. and reduce the deferred dividend liability by Rs. 12 cr. For the sixth year in succession, Indian Railways showed a surplus after payment of dividend in full of Rs. 926.1 cr.

Freight Prospects, 1991-92

6. In the Budget for 1991-92, the originating revenue earning freight traffic has been estimated at 335 million tonnes. I am happy to inform the House that the performance during the first ten months of the current year has exceeded the proportionate target. The revised estimate for the originating revenue earning freight traffic in the current financial year is now placed at 337 million tonnes, which is 19 million tonnes more than the previous year's actuals of 318 million tonnes.

Passenger Traffic, 1991-92

7. The growth in passenger traffic during the current year is estimated at about 5%.

8.1 Sir, in my last Budget Speech, I had mentioned about a detailed Action Plan being prepared to achieve reduction in working expenses by cost control, cost reduction and economy measures and marketing strategies

to augment earnings. This Action Plan has been launched and is being implemented in all earnestness by the Zonal Railways.

Financial Prospects, 1991-92

The House will be happy to know that the Budget target of Rs. 9,222 cr. of Goods earnings is likely to be exceeded by Rs. 96 cr. Passenger earnings are also expected to go up from Rs. 3,493 cr. to Rs. 3,647 cr., an increase of Rs. 154 cr. The revised estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts would be higher by Rs. 267 cr., compared to the budgeted figure of Rs. 13,319 cr.

8.2 The Ordinary Working Expenses for the current financial year 1991-92 are now estimated at Rs. 9,205 cr. Numerous post-budgetary factors, such as, higher dearness allowance rates, impact of devaluation, increase in electricity tariff, increase in cost of coal etc. have had a substantial impact on the Working Expenses. The Indian Railways will, however, be able to absorb most of the post-budgetary impact through judicious management. Accordingly, only a meagre amount of Rs. 25 cr. over the Budget Estimates has been provided for in the Revised Estimates of 1991-92.

8.3 The outgo from the Pension Fund is expected to be larger than what was estimated at the time of framing the budget. I, therefore, propose to enhance the contribution to Pension Fund during 1991-92 from Rs. 1,050 cr. to Rs. 1,090 cr.

8.4 The Revised Estimates for the year 1991-92 provide for a surplus of Rs. 435 cr., Rs. 200 cr. more than the budgeted figure of Rs. 235 cr., after meeting in full the dividend liability of Rs. 1,039 cr. to the General Revenues and after providing an additional amount of Rs. 40 cr. to the Pension Fund. The House would be happy to note that this is an excellent and enviable performance. This is our humble contribution towards reduction of fiscal deficit of the Government.

9.1 Sir, the Indian Railways continue to receive demands for introducing additional passenger trains. It has not been possible to meet in full the

Passenger Services

growing demand for passenger services. The House, however, would be happy to note that by rationalising

the use of available resources, it is proposed to introduce the following new services from 1-7-1992:

1. Sealdah-Haldibari/New Cooch Behar Express (triweekly)
2. Vadodara-Valsad Inter-city Express
3. Varanasi-Gorakhpur Inter-city Express
4. Guwahati-New Bongaigaon Passenger
5. Bombay-Bangalore Superfast Express
6. Virar-Dahanu-Road Passenger
7. Secunderabad-Vijayawada Inter-city Express
8. Madras-Bangalore Superfast Express
9. Vijayawada-Madras Inter-city Express
10. A new train between Hyderabad and Bidar and Link Express between Bidar and Bangalore to be combined with Hampi Express at Guntakal.
11. Mysore-Tirupati Express
12. Nizamuddin-Kota-Indore Express
13. Thiruvananthapuram-Gandhidham Express (weekly)
14. Sikar-Loharu-Delhi Express
15. Bhadrachalam-Secunderabad Passenger

9.2 The run of the following trains will be extended:

1. A direct train service between Kumarghat and Guwahati by extending Lumding-Dharmanagar Passenger train up to Kumarghat and linking it to Barak Valley Express at Lumding.
2. Samdari-Palanpur Passenger up to Mahesana.

9.3 The frequency of Howrah-Jamalpur Express is being increased from three days a week to daily service.

9.4 In the last Budget session of the Parliament, I had mentioned about the feasibility of introducing a North-South Rajdhani Express. I am glad to inform the House that a weekly Rajdhani Express from New Delhi to Secunderabad and Bangalore is proposed to be introduced in the year 1992-93. Based on the patronage of this train introduction of similar trains to Madras and Thiruvananthapuram and also increasing the frequency of these trains will be considered, depending upon the availability of special type of coaches and other inputs.

Passenger Amenities

10.1 Indian Railways are making a determined effort for improving the passenger services. The allocation for passenger amenities has been stepped up from Rs. 31 cr. in the current year to Rs. 50 cr. in 1992-93, an increase of 61 per cent.

Service Improvement Groups

10.2 Indian Railways have a system of monitoring the passenger amenities through the institution of Service Improvement Groups set up at the station, area, division and zonal levels. These groups also look into complaints regarding telephone enquiries, food, cleanliness and reservation. These groups have been activated to effectively handle local problems relating to quality of service. To strengthen the machinery looking after the passenger amenities, senior officers have been nominated to monitor proper upkeep of the passenger amenities at selected stations and on trains.

Computerisation of Passenger Reservation

10.3 Computerised passenger reservation system was first introduced in 1985-86 and since then, the facility has been extended to a number of important stations. It is proposed to cover 12 new locations, *viz*., Mangalore, Tatanagar, Gwalior, Indore, Ludhiana, Tirupati, Bilaspur, Vijayawada, Ranchi, Jabalpur, Shimla and Chandigarh in 1992-93. With the completion of these, nearly 77 per cent of the train reservation on Indian Railways would be on the computer. It is also proposed to extend computer reservation facilities for onward and return journeys between Secunderabad and Delhi and Secunderabad and Calcutta. When completed, such a facility will become available between any two of the five computer centres located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Secunderabad.

10.4 Catering is a highly personalised and professional service. To improve the quality, we have taken a decision to privatise the catering services in phases. Zonal Railways have been instructed to entrust the catering services to only reputed and professional caterers so that wholesome food is served to the passengers. This, it is hoped, will provide greater customer satisfaction.

Catering

11.1 Sir, safety is an area where there can be no compromise. Any train accident that occurs is a matter of great concern and anguish to us. The safety performance of Indian Railways, judged in terms of train accidents, has been registering improvement. The number of train accidents came down from 717 in 1985-86 to 532 in 1990-91. The incidence of train accidents per million train kilometres also improved from 1.3 in 1985-86 to 0.86 in 1990-91.

Safety

11.2 The trend of improvement has been sustained during the first nine months of the current financial year. The number of train accidents during April-December 1991 were 410 as against 416 in the corresponding period of 1990-91. I, however, assure the House that Indian Railways would continue to accord the highest priority to safety.

11.3 Sir, there have been a few unfortunate accidents involving passenger trains resulting in deaths. Due to unprecedented rains, falling of boulders on the track and poor visibility, an accident took place on Bangalore-Dharmavaram section and 29 persons lost their lives.

11.4 Passengers travelling by Ludhiana-Ferozepur Passenger train were attacked by militants on 26th December, 1991 resulting in a loss of 52 lives. On 6th October, 1991, there was a bomb blast in a Patrol Special train, resulting in the death of 8 police personnel. On the 8th of this month, a bomb blast took place in Ferozepur-Bombay Janata Express on Jakhal-Jind section in which 5 passengers were killed.

11.5 Sir, we on the Railways pay our homage to the departed souls and convey our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

12. Sir, Indian Railways have demonstrated time and again their capability to manage technological changes, be it in the change-over of traction, computerisation of freight accounting and passenger reservations, inventory management, introduction of new types of rolling stock, adoption of operational strategies and so on. We are conscious of the challenges that we are facing and would be trying to introduce technological innovations as we go on.

Management of Technology and emerging trends

13. The operational strategies should aim at better asset utilisation and be responsive to market impulses. Accordingly, greater emphasis needs to be laid on marketing strategies to correct the imbalance of over-dependence on low-rated commodities which are price-sensitive but cost-inelastic. Greater emphasis on inter-modal traffic and containerisation would be attempted to capture high-rated traffic by running point-to-point trains with guaranteed delivery. "Own Your Wagon/Own Your Container" schemes would soon be launched so that captains of industry, trade and commerce can transport their goods more economically by availing themselves of attractive freight concessions. This would also supplement the wagon fleet of the Railways which are facing financial constraints.

Operational and Marketing Strategies

14.1 In keeping with the new economic philosophy and policy of the Government, it is necessary to make the organisation and administration of the railways more responsive to changes. This may need organisational and structural changes which can be brought about on the basis of a detailed study. I intend setting up a committee of experts to make recommendations to bring about the change in management ethos so that rail transport becomes a way of business.

Management of Change

14.2 The Zonal Railways would be treated as profit-centres to generate surplus. Loss-making Railways would first aim at break-even. Accountability for financial results by bottom-line management would be emphasised. Towards this goal, I have directed the Railway Board to formulate not only the Action Plan for 1992-93 but also the financial planning for the entire Plan period.

14.3 Sir, any reform has to start at the top. The House would be happy to note that top level, below-top level, middle and lower levels of management posts are being identified for surrender. Similar exercises to locate redundancies at lower levels due to change of technology are on and these would be pursued with vigour.

Eighth Plan Perspectives and Prospects

15.1 The achievements of Indian Railways in the Seventh Plan are noteworthy. The incremental originating revenue-earning traffic of 74 million tonnes is equivalent to the incremental traffic of 19 years previous. Freight transport output and passenger transportation rose by 30% and 22% over the Sixth Plan through mainly improvement in asset utilisation and productivity. The Railways generated a surplus of Rs. 560 cr. during the plan period after meeting the dividend in full and thus maintained financial viability in each of the years. A solid foundation has thus been laid for the Eighth Plan.

15.2 The Eighth Plan objectives are 83 million tonnes incremental originating revenue-earning traffic over the original target of 335 million tonnes in 1991-92 and an annual growth of 5% in passenger traffic. The investment in the plan period would aim at gauge conversion, electrification, rolling stock, technological upgradation, human resource development, inter-modal transport and development of terminal capacity.

15.3 Sir, the question of uni-gauge system has been agitating parliamentarians, economists, entrepreneurs and even the public at large. Metre gauge route kilometres of 23,419, representing 38% of the total route kilometres, are considered a drag on the system. Some of the areas served by the metre gauge system have skilled manpower, besides generally enjoying conducive atmosphere for industrial development. However these regions are hamstrung because of lack of a good rail transport infrastructure. It is generally recognised by economists that rail transport system is at least six times more energy efficient than road. From the macro-economic point of view, it stands to reason that gauge conversion should be speeded up especially when the emphasis is now on energy conservation, and some of the ills of the metre gauge system need to be

remedied urgently. Gauge conversion on the basis of prioritisation is aimed at as an alternative to the existing congested routes. Minimising of transport bottlenecks and transhipment hazards would thus not only enhance Railways' capaeity and capability but also inspire confidence in investors in opening up new growth centres and boost economic activity for removal of regional disparities.

15.4 Sir, it is time to rectify at least partially the error of permitting dual gauge. My Ministry has identified about 10,000 km for conversion. It shall be my endeavour to convert at least 6,000 km during the Eighth Plan period. Incidentally, this would lead to generation of considerable local employment.

15.5 I have been greatly enthused in formulation of this new approach to gauge conversion by the encouragement given by the Prime Minister and the ready response of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. I have no doubt, Sir, that this task when accomplished would totally transform the system.

16. The Planning Commission in the light of the dwindling budgetary support had suggested initially a plan size of Rs. 5,450 cr. Hon'ble Members may kindly recall that the size of the plan is Rs. 5,325 cr. in 1991-92. The House would appreciate that infrastructure development is a must and capacity cannot be built up overnight. There is also an added need to take care of the thrust areas such as gauge conversion, electrification, rolling stock and terminal capacity so that rail transport capacity, if not ahead of demand, at least does not lag behind. I have fixed the plan size at Rs. 5,700 cr. with the approval of Planning Commission by resorting to resource mobilisation. Even this is insufficient. However, there is a silver lining in that the Planning Commission has promised to review the situation during the year.

Annual Plan 1992-93

17. An area for generation of resources is exploitation of air space in metropolitan cities and effective land management. This new potential area is yet to be tapped and I am proceeding with caution. I am in dialogue

with the State Governments and would be seeking their cooperation to enable the Railways to find resources for infrastructural development in metropolitan cities and elsewhere for betterment of the community. I have appointed an Expert Committee to study the various aspects of the problem including the kind of organisation required for better land use. Maharashtra Government has evinced keen interest and with their active cooperation, we propose to identify areas in Bombay city so that this can be a trend-setter for the rest of the country.

Land Management

New Lines, Gauge Conversions & Doublings

18.1 The following new line projects and sections, totalling 277 km, are targeted for opening before the end of March, 1992:

1. Trichur-Guruvayoor
2. Amguri-Tuli
3. Alleppey-Kayankulam
4. Telapur-Patancheru
5. Adilabad-Pimpalkutti
6. Satna-Rampur Road of Satna-Rewa project
7. Gwalior-Panihar of Guna-Etawah project
8. Lakshmikantapur-Kulpi of Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana project
9. Jammu-Bajalta of Jammu-Udhampur project
10. Rampur-Bilaspur of Rampur-New Haldwani project
11. Damanjodi-Lakshmipur of Koraput-Rayagada project

18.2 Besides, the following new line projects and sections are programmed to be opened to traffic during 1992-93:

1. Rampur Road-Rewa of Satna-Rewa project
2. Bilaspur-Lalkua of Rampur-New Haldwani project

3. Gwalior-Sanichara of Guna-Etawah project
4. Mathura-Deeg of Mathura-Alwar project
5. Challakere-Rayadurg of Chitradurg-Rayadurg project
6. Dindigul-Madurai of Karur-Dindigul-Tuticorin project
7. Lakshmipur-Singapuram Road of Koraput-Rayagada project
8. Talcher-Angul and Sambalpur-Maneswar of Talcher-Sambalpur project

The new lines programmed for opening in 1992-93 total to 367 km. With the opening of these sections, three projects, Satna-Rewa, Chitradurg-Rayadurg and Koraput-Rayagada would be completed.

18.3 Two new lines Dudhnoi-Depa and Migrendisa-Ditokchera, both in the northeast frontier region, are proposed to be taken up in 1992-93.

18.4 Broad Gauge lines from Hubli to Ankola, Narkher to Amravati, Pedapalli to Nizamabad via Karimnagar and Raichur to Gadwal are proposed to bring about speedy development of backward areas. The proposals are being sent to the Planning Commission.

18.5 Gauge conversions of Manmad-Aurangabad and Salempur-Barhaj Bazar sections have been completed during the current year. 16 new projects of gauge conversions, totalling 3,352 km are proposed to be taken up in the year 1992-93.

18.6 Doubling of about 240 km of track will be commissioned during 1991-92. Another 350 km are proposed to be completed in 1992-93.

18.7 Doubling of Khana-Sainthia section on Eastern Railway, Maksi-Bairagarh on Western Railway and Kuppam-Whitefield on Southern

Railway are proposed to be taken up during 1992-93. In respect of the Khana-Sainthia doubling, the work of land acquisition and doubling between Khana-Jhapter Dhal with a fly-over at Khana will be taken up in 1992-93. The survey for doubling of Andal-Sainthia section is also proposed to be taken up in 1992-93.

Track Renewals

19. Sir, the House is aware of the stress being placed by the Railways to wipe out the arrears in track renewals, which, at the beginning of the Seventh Plan, stood at a staggering figure of 19,500 km. As a result of the accelerated pace of track renewals initiated from the year 1985-86, the arrears are expected to come down to 9,600 km at the end of the current financial year. The target for track renewals set for the year 1992-93 is 2,950 km, including 2,300 km of track which falls due for renewal every year. While a part of the overdue renewals will extend into the Ninth Plan, all efforts are being made to ensure that track renewals are current by the end of the Eighth Plan on the high-density routes.

Railway Electrification

20.1 We have assigned a high priority to Railway Electrification to meet the national objectives of energy conservation and reducing our dependence on scarce petroleum-based energy. In my Budget Speech for the year 1991-92, I had indicated that the Railways proposed to electrify about 3,000 route kilometres during the Eighth Plan. We now propose to step up the pace of electrification and have set a target of 3,500 route kilometres for the Eighth Plan.

20.2 I am happy to inform the House that, with the completion of electrification of Itarsi-Nagpur, Durg-Nagpur, and Itarsi-Bhusawal sections, three more important trunk routes linking Delhi and Madras, Howrah and Bombay, and Delhi and Bombay via Central Railway have been completed. The sections Jolarpettai-Bangalore, Jolarpettai-Salem-Erode, Nagda-Bhopal, Diva-Panvel and substantial portion of Kazipet-Secunderabad section are also getting completed. Our target for the current year is to complete electrification of 675 route kilometres.

20.3 The following new electrification schemes, totalling 1,553 route kilometres, have been included in the Budget:

1. Ambala-Moradabad
2. Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet including Tornagallu-Ranjitpura
3. Erode-Ernakulam-Cochin Harbour Terminus
4. Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam including Samalkot-Kakinada
5. Chandil-Muri-Barkakana
6. Jamadoba-Mohuda

20.4 Indian Railways will also commence electrification of Jhajha-Patna-Mughalsarai section which, though sanctioned, was held in abeyance so far.

Metropolitan Transport Project

21.1 As the House is aware, the two sections, Esplanade to Tollyganj and Dum Dum to Belgachia, totalling 10 km have already been commissioned. Unfortunately, the work on the remaining 6.5 km stretch between Esplanade and Belgachia could not progress as per the schedule, mainly because of labour problems. These problems have since been resolved with the assistance of the State Government of West Bengal and the work is now progressing satisfactorily. It is hoped that the remaining stretch will be commissioned in 1995.

21.2 In Bombay, the extension of railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur including the 2 km long bridge across Thane Creek is progressing satisfactorily and the line is expected to be opened to traffic in 1992.

21.3 The Rapid Transit system from Madras Beach to Luz is progressing. One sub-section of this stretch, from Madras Beach to Park Town has since been opened to traffic. The next sub-section from Park Town to Chepauk is likely to be completed in 1993.

22.1 The performance of production units has been satisfactory in the year 1990-91. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, achieved an out-turn of 147 diesel locomotives, exceeding the original target of 140 locomotives. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 110 electric locomotives against the target of 100. It also produced 44 diesel locomotives. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur exceeded its capacity of 1,000 coaches by manufacturing 1,013 coaches. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, produced 600 coaches against the target of 500. Wheel & Axle Plant, Bangalore manufactured more than 23,000 wheelsets. In the current year also, the production units will not only achieve the targets but some may do even better.

Production Units

22.2 Sir, it will be our endeavour to modernise the manufacturing technology, improve designs, maximise indigenisation, strengthen value engineering and improve overall productivity.

23. Indian Railways attach great importance to energy conservation. Energy bill of the Railways constitutes about 20% of the working expenses. Bulk of the energy is consumed on traction. Of the three modes of traction—steam, diesel and electric—steam is the least efficient. 315 steam locomotives are likely to be withdrawn from service in the current year, leaving a balance of around 2,500 steam locos. Of these 2,000 steam locos will be condemned during the Eighth Plan. Our target is that by the year 2000 AD, no steam loco will be left in the system. Besides, Indian Railways have been making vigorous and concerted efforts towards conservation of energy. A number of energy conservation measures and programmes involving technological changes have been identified and are being pursued.

Energy Conservation

24. Sir, I am glad to inform the House that a Railway Fare and Freight Committee headed by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, an eminent transport economist, has been set up. The Committee will examine closely not only the modalities of pricing of various services but also costing of services and main components of costs and make suitable suggestions. All sectors of the economy have to be cost-effective and the various factors of production should be deployed

Railway Fare and Freight Committee

to the best advantage of the community and the nation. The key issues are greater productivity and quality of work for enrichment of the country.

25.1 An amount of Rs. 1,500 cr. has been raised by Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the current year. The funds raised by the Corporation form part of Railways' Plan and do not constitute an additionality. Sir, I am glad to inform the House that in 1990-91, the Corporation has made a profit of Rs. 114 cr., compared to Rs. 16.5 cr. in 1989-90, and declared a dividend of 10% amounting to Rs. 23.2 cr.

Indian Railway Finance Corporation

25.2 Rail India Technical and Economic Services registered a turnover of Rs. 54 cr. in 1990-91 with net foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 8.6 cr. The Company earned profit before tax of Rs. 3.1 cr. and declared a dividend of 25% amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs.

Rail India Technical and Economic Services

25.3 Indian Railway Construction Company recorded a turnover of Rs. 246 cr. and earned profit before tax of Rs. 11.7 cr. in 1990-91 and declared a dividend of 10% amounting to Rs. 49 lakhs. The Company has been selected by the Government for disinvestment of shares.

Indian Railway Construction Company

25.4 Container Corporation of India recorded a turnover of Rs. 33.5 cr. in 1990-91, registering a 40% growth over the previous year. During 1990-91, CONCOR commissioned three Inland Container Depots at Ahmedabad, Pune and Hyderabad, and two Container Freight Stations at Moradabad and Panipat.

Container Corporation of India

26. Konkan Railway Project is very dear to all of us. At the outset, I must place on record my grateful thanks to the State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa for their whole-hearted cooperation in the progressing of this project. Additional resources, keeping in view the anticipated increase in the cost from Rs. 1,043 cr. to Rs. 1,604 cr., would be required. Market borrowing on a larger scale has to be resorted to in order to fill the gap. However, notwithstanding the difficult resource

Konkan Railway Project

position, I have allocated Rs. 50 cr. more for the Konkan Railway Project for this year as equity.

27. Industrial relations on the Railways during 1991-92 have remained cordial and harmonious. Sir, I would like to acknowledge the yeoman service by the railwaymen to the victims of earthquake at Uttarkashi and the flood and cyclone victims in the State of Karnataka.

Industrial Relations

28. The performance of Railways in the field of sports is a shining example. I am glad to inform the House that the Railways achieved an all-time record of winning 26 national championships in 1990-91. In the current year, the Railways have already won 17 national titles. Three railway sportspersons were recipients of the coveted Arjuna Award.

Sports

29. Hon'ble Members would be happy to note that I intend to extend the facility of free pass to former eligible Members of Parliament, in keeping with Prime Minister's desire so that they can continue to play their active part in public life.

30.1 I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 1992-93. In 1992-93, the Railways are expected to carry 17 million tonnes more of revenue earning traffic over the level of 337 million tonnes likely to be reached in the current year. As regards passenger traffic, a growth rate of 5% has been estimated.

Budget Estimates 1992-93

30.2 Based on these projections, the Gross Traffic Receipts at current fares and freight rates are estimated at Rs. 14,518 cr., an increase of Rs. 932 cr. over the Revised Estimates for the current year.

30.3 The Ordinary Working Expenses for the year are estimated at Rs. 10,460 cr., an increase of Rs. 1,255 cr. over the Revised Estimates for the current year. This increase is primarily to cover the cost of inputs for the incremental traffic, additional lease rental payable to the Indian Railway Finance Corporation, increase in prices of fuel and other inputs and additional payment of Dearness Allowance.

30.4 It is proposed to step up the contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 2,000 cr. in the current year to Rs. 2,300 cr. in 1992-93.

30.5 The contribution to Pension Fund is proposed to be increased from Rs. 1,090 cr. in the Revised Estimates for 1991-92 to Rs. 1,200 cr. in the next year.

30.6 A Memorandum on the rate of dividend payable to the General Revenues on the Capital-at-charge has been submitted to the Railway Convention Committee constituted recently. Meanwhile, provision for dividend for the year 1992-93 has been made at the same rate as for the current year. On this basis, the dividend liability for 1992-93 works out to Rs. 1,150 cr.

30.7 The Total Working Expenses, comprising Ordinary Working Expenses and the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund, are thus expected to be Rs. 13,960 cr. After taking into account the Net Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 206 cr., the Net Revenue will amount to Rs. 764 cr. This would not be sufficient to meet even the

dividend liability of Rs. 1,150 cr. Besides, the Railways need additional resources to sustain an adequate Plan size.

Tariff Proposals

31.1 Sir, the House is aware that the Railways have a long tradition of absorbing costs and even rendering service below cost as a matter of public policy. This becomes counterproductive beyond a point and would be detrimental to nation building. The social costs have risen from Rs. 421 cr. in 1980-81 to Rs. 2,202 cr. in 1990-91, and to an estimated amount of Rs. 2,227 cr. in 1991-92. Further, the input costs are going up and hence a certain adjustment in fares and freight rates has become inevitable.

31.2 Sir, I am deeply concerned and shall still strive to render service to the rail users at affordable prices by absorbing costs by internal economies to some extent. Accordingly, I have decided to protect the interests of the common man, weaker sections of our society residing in urban and rural areas and the farmers by not only continuing the existing low tariff but also exempting altogether the following essential commodities from either any increase in freight rates or stepping up of classification:

(i) Foodgrains and Pulses
(ii) Salt for human consumption
(iii) Sugar
(iv) Gur, Shakkar and Jaggery
(v) Tea
(vi) Fruits and Vegetables
(vii) Edible Oils
(viii) Kerosene
(ix) Diesel
(x) Chemical manures
(xi) Organic manure
(xii) Oil cake
(xiii) Oil seeds
(xiv) Livestock and
(xv) Fodder

31.3 There will be no increase in platform ticket. There will be no increase in the Second Class ordinary fares upto 10 kilometres. There will be no increase in sleeper surcharge up to 500 kilometres.

31.4 The Hon'ble Members, Sir, would appreciate that rail transport is the mainstay of the economy and infrastructure development cannot be neglected. Investment is necessary to generate future income and that can be achieved only by generating resources internally now.

31.5 I, therefore, propose some changes in tariff and rationalisation in freight structure to be made effective from 1-4-1992.

31.6 It is proposed to increase freight rates of all commodities, other than the essential commodities mentioned earlier, by 7.5%, except coal where the increase will be only 4%. The tariff increase on coal is being kept low in order to contain the inflationary pressures in the economy.

31.7 I also propose to rationalise the classification structure of different commodities, other than the essential commodities mentioned earlier, by raising the trainload, wagonload and smalls classification by one step.

31.8 Some rationalisation of parcel classification and charge is also proposed to be effected. The minimum charge in respect of parcels and luggage is proposed to be revised from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30, except for fresh fruits and vegetables where the revised minimum charge will be Rs. 20.

31.9 My proposals in regard to passenger fares are as under:—

(i) The fares for upper classes, namely, Air-conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class, and Air-Conditioned Chair Car are proposed to be increased by 20% for all distances. The fares for the Rajdhani Express, New Delhi-Bombay AC Express and the Shatabadi Express trains are also proposed to be suitably increased.

(ii) The fares for Second Class Ordinary are proposed to be increased by 50 paise per ticket in the lowest slab, progressively rising to Rs. 5 per ticket for distances beyond 250 km. I do not, however, propose to increase the fares for passengers travelling up to 10 km.

(iii) The Second Class Mail/Express fares are proposed to be increased by Re 1 at the lowest distance slab, rising progressively

to Rs. 25 per ticket for distances beyond 1,300 km. The fare a passenger has to pay between Jammu Tawi and Kanyakumari —a distance of 3,726 km—will thus go up by only Rs. 25.

(iv) For Second Class Monthly Season Ticket fares, the existing number of equivalent single journeys is proposed to be increased by one in all distance slabs. A Second Class Monthly Season Ticket holder will now have to pay fare equivalent to 9 to 24 single journeys at various distance slabs against the existing range of 8 to 23 single journeys. The First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares will be correspondingly adjusted.

(v) The Second Class Sleeper surcharge for the distance slab 501 km to 1,000 km will be revised to Rs. 25 from the present Rs. 20.

31.10 The above proposals are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1,366 cr. in the year 1992-93.

32. Sir, change is inherent in the nature of things. The old organisations like Railways respond to changes slowly. In a dynamic world, there is a need for a change in management awareness, attitude and aptitude to respond to public impulses. The organised sectors should realise that they cannot clamour for and appropriate to themselves the entire fruits of development with their collective bargaining power instead of sharing the benefits with the people and the nation. Public need better service and faster trains and, I am sure, they are willing to pay for it. Sacrifice, therefore, is needed on the part of all today so that we can plan for a better and brighter tomorrow. Resources have to be raised for investment in technology, human resource development and operational strategies by adopting cost-effective methods and economic pricing of services. Towards this goal, Sir, we shall proceed with the fullest confidence in our people, our institutions and our democratic traditions. Sir, I am indeed privileged to head the railway family of dedicated workers who are ready to meet challenges and I am sure that the nation can count on their ability and capability to usher in changes. I am confident, Sir, the Hon'ble Members of the House will unanimously support my proposals for a vibrant, vigorous and viable railway system.

33. With these words, Sir, I now commend the Railway Budget for 1992-93 to the House.

18

Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1992-93

290 Fin/93

सत्यमेव जयते

1992-93 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेलवे राजस्व और व्यय का बजट

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1992-93

रेल मंत्रालय
(रेलवे बोर्ड)
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

दिनांक 25 फरवरी, 1992
Dated the 25 th February, 1992

सी० क० जाफर शरीफ
रेल मंत्री
C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF
Minister of Railways

विषय सूची
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1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण

1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
1002 और 1003—राजस्व प्राप्तियां 1002 & 1003—Revenue Receipts					
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे Passenger—Upper Classes	404,87,09	462,00,00	470,50,00	+8,50,00	619,00,00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा Passenger—Second Class	2742,62,78	3031,00,00	3176,50,00	+145,50,00	4029,00,00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से आमदनी TOTAL—Passenger Earnings	3147,49,87	3493,00,00	3647,00,00	+154,00,00	4648,00,00
कोचिंग यातायात से अन्य आमदनी Other Coaching Earnings	336,37,82	369,00,00	374,00,00	+5,00,00	415,00,00
माल यातायात से आमदनी Goods Earnings	8407,86,78	9222,00,00	9318,00,00	+96,00,00	10568,00,00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी Sundry Other Earnings	241,76,55	255,00,00	287,00,00	+32,00,00	293,00,00
जोड़—आमदनी TOTAL—Earnings	12133,51,02	13339,00,00	13626,00,00	+287,00,00	15924,00,00
उचंत Suspense	(—)37,01,61	(—)20,00,00	(—)40,00,00	(—)20,00,00	(—)40,00,00
£*भारतीय रेलों की सकल यातायात प्राप्तियां £*Gross Traffic Receipts of Indian Railways	12096,49,41	13319,00,00	13586,00,00	+267,00,00	15884,00,00
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	3,00,15	3,25,00	3,25,00	..	4,00,00
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की आमदनी शामिल है *Includes earnings of worked lines	34,30	31,00	32,00	+1,00	34,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण
2. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
बी (सी) (iii)—रेलवे —व्यय B(c)(iii)—RAILWAYS—EXPENDITURE					
3002 और 3003—संचालन व्यय— 3002 & 3003—Working Expenses—					
(1) £साधारण संचालन व्यय £Ordinary Working Expenses	8233,89,71	9180,00,00	9205,00,00	+25,00,00	10460,00,00
(2) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	1950,00,00	2000,00,00	2000,00,00	..	2300,00,00
(3) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Pension Fund	969,96,15	1050,00,00	1090,00,00	+40,00,00	1200,00,00
*3001 ए और बी—भारतीय रेलें—नीति निर्धारण, निदेशन, अनुसंधान और अन्य विविध संगठन *3001A & B—Indian Railways—Policy Formulation, Direction, Research and other Misc. Organisations	81,89,05	88,72,00	88,38,00	(—)34,00	92,67,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	64,57,17	67,00,00	69,00,00	+2,00,00	71,00,00
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	37,45,30	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
3005—सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान 3005—Payments to General Revenues—					
**(1) वर्तमानलाभांश— **Current Dividend	900,12,08	1010,79,39	1012,98,35	+2,18,96	1123,98,35
(2) 1978-79 के बाद की आस्थगित लाभांश का दायिता Payment of post 1978-79 Deferred Dividend Liability	11,97,21	..	..	..	416,45,81
(3) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान Payment in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax	23,12,00	23,12,00	23,12,00	..	23,12,00
(4) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,89,51	3,08,61	2,89,65	(—)18,96	2,89,65
जोड़—अग्रेनीत TOTAL—Carried Forward	12275,88,18	13467,72,00	13536,38,00	+68,66,00	15735,12,81
*इसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं— *Includes—					
राजस्व से रेलवे पेंशन निधि में विनियोग Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	5,03,85	5,00,00	8,00,00	+3,00,00	+8,00,00
चालित लाइनों को भुगतान Payments to Worked Lines	27,52	15,00	14,50	50	14,50
सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां Subsidised Companies	...	...	..	..	..
**इसमें देय लाभांश की वे रकमें शामिल नहीं है जिन्हें 'आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता लेखे' में अंतरित कर दिया गया है **Figures exclude amounts due as dividend, but transferred to 'Deferred Dividend Liability Account'	..	..	..	...	..
£इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता शामिल है £Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta	8,22,34	9,22,00	9,55,00	+33,00	10,93,00

1. रेलवे से केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व का विवरण—(समाप्त)
1. Statement of the Revenue of the Central Government from Railways—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

राजस्व के शीर्ष Heads of Revenue	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
रेलवे—राजस्व RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
पृष्ठ 2 से अग्रानीत Brought forward from page 2	12096,49,41	13319,00,00	13586,00,00	+267,00,00	15884,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—भारतीय रेलें— B(c)(iii)— Indian Railways—					
1001—भारतीय रेल विविध प्राप्तियां 1001 – Indian Railways Miscellaneous Receipts—					
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अन्य प्राप्तियां Other Receipts from Subsidised Companies .	3,54	5,00	5,00	...	5,00
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड Railway Recruitment Boards	2,15,18	58,00	1,03,00	+45,00	1,62,00
(3) विविध प्राप्तियां Miscellaneous receipts	4,95,03	1,98,00	2,60,00	+62,00	2,60,00
(4) यात्री यातायात पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां Receipts from surcharge on passenger traffic .	64,57,17	67,00,00	69,00,00	+2,00,00	71,00,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के तौर पर सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend reliefs and other concessions . .	283,34,83	314,11,00	312,70,00	(—)1,41,00	339,40,00
जोड़—विविध प्राप्तियां TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS	355,05,75	383,72,00	385,38,00	(+)1,66,00	414,67,00
जोड़—प्राप्तियां TOTAL—RECEIPTS	12451,55,16	13702,72,00	13971,38,00	+268,66,00	16298,67,00

2. केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व से रेलवे पर किये गये व्यय का विवरण—(समाप्त)

2. Statement of the expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government—(Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees.)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
पृष्ठ 3 से अग्रानीत Brought forward from page 3	12275,88,18	13467,72,00	13536,38,00	+68,66,00	15735,12,81
3006—रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों से विनियोग— 3006—Appropriation from Railways' excess of receipts over expenditure—					
(1) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	175,66,98	235,00,00	435,00,00	+200,00,00	563,54,19
(2) रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..	..
जोड़—व्यय TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	12451,55,16	13702,72,00	13971,38,00	+268,66,00	16298,67,00

3. रेलवे के खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियों का वितरण

3. Distribution of Railways' Excess of Receipts over Expenditure

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	175,66,98	235,00,00	435,00,00	563,54,19
8117—रेलवे विकास निधि 8117—Railway Development Fund	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	281,72,57
8116—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि 8116—Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	...	..	..
3007—विकास निधि के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी तथा विकास निधि ऋण पर ब्याज 3007—Repayment of loan taken from General Revenue for Development Fund and interest on Development Fund loan	53,44,40	110,00,00	310,00,00	281,81,62

4. रेलवे पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्माण व्यय का विवरण

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government on Railways

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

व्यय के शीर्ष Heads of Expenditure	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	1991-92 के बजट की तुलना में वृद्धि (+)/ कमी (—) Increase (+)/ Decrease (—) as compared with Budget 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
सी (एफ)—पूंजी C(f)—Capital—					
*रेलवे पूंजी जिसकी पूर्ति राजस्व से नहीं की जाती— *Railway Capital not met from Revenue—					
5002 और 5003—रेलों का निर्माण-कार्य 5002 & 5003—Construction of Railways	1631,86,03	1694,00,00	1694,00,00	..	1925,00,00
जे—आरक्षित निधियां— J—Reserve Funds—					
निर्माण व्यय जिसकी पूर्ति रेलवे निधियों से की जाती है — Works Expenditure met from Railway Funds—					
8115—मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि 8115—Depreciation Reserve Fund	1870,22,01	1887,00,00	1887,47,00	+47,00	2300,00,00
8117—विकास निधि 8117—Development Fund	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	...	145,00,00
बी (सी) (iii)—राजस्व B(c)(iii)—Revenue—					
3004—चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व 3004—Open Line Works—Revenue	37,45,30	45,00,00	45,00,00	..	45,00,00
8121—दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि 8121—Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	61,01,60	74,00,00	73,53,00	(—)47,00	85,00,00
@कुल जोड़ @GRAND TOTAL	3722,77,52	3825,00,00	3825,00,00	..	4500,00,00
*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता का खर्च शामिल है। Includes expenditure on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta . . .	135,51,50	165,00,00	165,01,28	+1,28	170,03,76
@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा चल-स्टाक में निवेश के लिए बाजार से लिया जाने वाला ऋण शामिल नहीं है @Excludes market borrowings by Indian Railway Finance Corporation for investment in Rolling Stock . . .	1092,14,00	1500,00,00	1500,00,00	...	1200,00,00

क—रेलवे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि
A—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
*अथशेष *Opening Balance	@725,75,75	867,90,55	876,62,90	1070,44,72					
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	(क) (a) 1970,65,33	(ख) (b) 2020,00,00	(ग) (c) 2020,00,00	(घ) (d) 2322,00,00	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	1870,22,01	1887,00,00	1887,47,00	2300,00,00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund	50,43,83	60,73,00	61,28,82	70,29,41	इतिशेष Closing Balance	876,62,90	1061,63,55	1070,44,72	1162,74,13
जोड़: TOTAL :	2746,84,91	2948,63,55	2957,91,72	3462,74,13	जोड़ TOTAL :	2746,84,91	2948,63,55	2957,91,72	3462,74,13

@इसमें 'विन: वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण' के 1,52 शामिल हैं ।

*इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भारत की रियासती रेलों के 7,83,93 (अनंतिम) शामिल है ।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,84,60), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,31,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (5,50,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (5,72,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,27,73) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,65,33 शामिल हैं ।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,0000), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,0000), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (6,00,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,28,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,78,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,17,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (4,29,00) तथा रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (6,48,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 20,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (4,02,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,09,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,22,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (3,98,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (7,69,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 22,00,00 शामिल हैं ।

@Includes 1,52 on account of "Transfer without Financial Adjustment".

*Includes 7,83,93 (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways taken over from 1-4-1950

(a) Includes 20,65,33 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (18,460), DLW (4,31,00) ICF (5,50,00) W&AP (5,72,00) and RCF (3,27,73)

(b) Includes 20,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (2,00,00), DLW (4,00 00) ICF (6,00,00) W&AP (6,00,00) and RCF (2,00,00)

(c) Includes 20,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,28,00), DLW (2,78,00) ICF (3,17,00) W&AP (4,,29,00) and RCF (6,48,00)

(d) Includes 22,00,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (4,02,00), DLW (3,09,00) ICF (3,22,00) W&AP (3,98,00) and RCF (7,69,00).

ख—रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि
B—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
अवशेष Opening Balance	(क) (a) 61,36	(ख) (b) 64,28	(क) (a) 64,23	(क) (a) 67,34	रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund for—				
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—					(1) पूंजी परिशोधन के लिए (i) Amortising Capital	..	..	..	..
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	...	..	...	...	(2) पूरे लाभांश के भुगतान के उद्देश्य से शुद्ध राजस्व में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए (ii) Making good the short-fall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	..	..	..	..
(2) निवेश आदि से लाभांश Dividend from investment etc.	35	40	40	40					
(3) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	...	..	..	..	(3) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए (iii) Repayment of loans	..	...	..	..
					(4) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए (iv) Interest on loans	..	..	..	..
रेलवे राजस्व आरक्षित निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	2,52	2,71	2,71	2,91	इतिशेष Closing Balance	64,23 (क) (a)	67,39 (ख) (b)	67,34 (क) (a)	70,65 (क) (a)
जोड़ TOTAL	64,23	67,39	67,34	70,65	जोड़ TOTAL	64,23	67,39	67,34	70,65

(क) इसमें शाखा लाइन कंपनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.76 लाख रु० शामिल हैं।
(ख) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिए गए ऋणों के 22.80 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
(a) Includes Rs. 22.76 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.
(b) Includes Rs. 22.80 lakhs on account of investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

ग—रेलवे विकास निधि
C—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
अथशेष Opening Balance	1	..			विकास निधि से विनियोग— Appropriation from Development Fund for—				
विकास निधि में विनियोग— Appropriation to Development Fund									
(1) खर्च से अधिक प्राप्तियां Excess of receipts over expenditure	175,66,98	235,00,00	435,00,00	563,54,19	(1) विकास संबंधी कार्यों के लिए Development Works	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	145,00,00
(2) सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	..	..	..	..	(2) ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए Repayment of loans	..	58,00,00	267,00,00	267,44,12
					(3) ऋणों पर ब्याज के लिए Interest on loans	53,44,41	52,00,00	43,00,00	14,37,50
विकास निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Development Fund	...	..	..	7,34,90	इतिशेष Closing Balance	..	..	..	144,07,47
जोड़ TOTAL	175,66,99	235,00,00	435,00,00	570,89,09	जोड़ TOTAL	175,66,99	235,00,00	435,00,00	570,89,09

घ—रेलवे पेंशन निधि
D—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
†प्रारंभिक शेष †Opening Balance	19,82,02	56,67,89	117,06,44	236,51,94					
††पेंशन निधि में विनियोग ††Appropriation to Pension Fund	(a) 984,69,90	(b) 1065,00,00	(c) 1108,32,52	(d) 1218,00,00	पेंशन निधि से विनियोग Appropriation from Pension Fund	892,40,03	963,00,00	1000,00,00	1144,00,00
पेंशन निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Pension Fund	4,30,86	6,99,00	11,12,98	17,77,88	इतिशेष Closing Balance	116,42,75	165,66,89	236,51,94	328,29,82
जोड़ TOTAL	1008,82,78	1128,66,89	1236,51,94	1472,29,82	जोड़ TOTAL	1008,82,78	1128,66,89	1236,51,94	1472,29,82

†1957 से पहले के जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित उपांत वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनको भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1990-91 में 659,57 हजार रुपए और संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 में 63,69 हजार रुपए शामिल हैं।

‡1957 से पहले जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन संबंधी सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए संबंधित वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति से पहले अपना विकल्प दिया था, उनकी भविष्य निधि में जमा सरकारी अंशदान के राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि से अन्तरण के फलस्वरूप 1990-91 में 27,57 हजार रुपये और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में प्रस्तावित 32,52 हजार रुपये शामिल हैं।

(क) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,52,70), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,48,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,00,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (30,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (11,63) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,00,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 9,42,33 शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (3,46,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,44,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (2,90,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00), डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (42,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,50,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,82,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,55,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,33,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (28,00) डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,35,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना (2,72,00), डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना (1,53,00), सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (3,26,00), पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र (27,00), डीजल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना (67,00) और रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना (1,55,00) से संबंधित कारखाना निर्माण उचंत लेखे के नाम खाते के 10,00,00 शामिल हैं।

†Includes Rs. 659,57 thousand in 1990-91 and 63,69 thousand in RE 1991-92 by transfer from State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated government-contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who had elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes Rs. 27,57 thousand in 1990-91 and 32,52 thousand proposed in R.E. 1991-92 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective financial year.

(a) Includes 9,42,33 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—CLW (3,52,70) DLW (1,48,00) ICF (3,00,00) W&AP (30,00) DCW (11,63) and RCF (1,00,00).
(b) ,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (3,46,00) ,, (1,44,00) ,, (2,90,00) ,, (28,00) ,, (42,00) ,, ,, (1,50,00)
(c) ,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (2,82,00) ,, (1,55,00) ,, (3,33,00) ,, (28,00) ,, (67,00) ,, ,, (1,35,00)
(d) ,, 10,00,00 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (2,72,00) ,, (1,53,00) ,, (3,26,00) ,, (27,00) ,, (67,00) ,, ,, (1,55,00)

इ—रेल दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि
E—RAILWAY ACCIDENT COMPENSATION, SAFETY AND PASSENGER AMENITIES FUND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

	लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93		लेखा Accounts, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimate, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1992-93
प्रथशेष Opening Balance	48,70,42	29,79,59	52,86,59	44,26,77	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि से निम्नलिखित के लिए विनियोग— Appropriation from Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund for.				
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	64,57,18	67,00,00	69,00,00	71,00,00	(1) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident Compensation	2,61,65	6,83,50	7,12,57	6,24,25
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि पर ब्याज Interest on Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,22,24	1,48,00	3,05,75	2,21,96	(2) संरक्षा-कार्य और यात्री सुविधाएं Safety Works and Passenger Amenities	61,01,60	74,00,00	73,53,00	85,00,00
					इतिशेष Closing Balance	52,86,59	17,44,09	44,26,77	26,24,48
जोड़ TOTAL	116,49,84	98,27,59	124,92,34	117,48,73	जोड़ TOTAL	116,49,84	98,27,59	124,92,34	117,48,73

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Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget 1992-93

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विषय सूची

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तालिका I
Table I

बजट एक नज़र में
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92		संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
12096.49	13319.00	(क) यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां (a) Gross Traffic Receipts	13586.00	15884.00
8233.90	9180.00	(ख) साधारण संचालन व्यय (b) Ordinary working expenses	9205.00	10460.00
1950.00	2000.00	(ग) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग (c) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	2000.00	2300.00
969.96	1050.00	(घ) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग (d) Appropriation to Pension Fund	1090.00	1200.00
11153.86	12230.00	(ङ) कुल संचालन व्यय (ख) + (ग) + (घ) (e) Total working expenses (b)+(c)+(d)	12295.00	13960.00
942.63	1089.00	(च) यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्तियां (क)—(ङ) (f) Net Traffic Receipts (a)—(e)	1291.00	1924·00
171.15	183.00	(छ) शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां (g) Net Miscellaneous Receipts	183.00	206.00
1113.78	1272.00	(ज) शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व (च) + (छ) (h) Net Railway Revenue (f)+(g)	1474.00	2130·00
926.14	1037.00	(झ) सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश (i) Dividend Payment to General Revenues	1039.00	1150·00
11.97	..	(ञ) आस्थगित लाभांश को भुगतान (j) Payment of Deferred Dividend	..	416·46
+175.67	+235.00	(ट) अधिक/कमी (ज)—(झ) (k) Excess/Shortfall (h)—(i)—(j)	+435.00	+563.54
175.67	235.00	(ठ) रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग (l) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund :	435.00	563.54
53·44	110·00	(क) ऋण और ब्याज की अदायगी (a) Repayment of loan & Interest	310.00	281.82
122·23	125·00	(ख) विकासात्मक कार्य (b) Development Works	125.00	145.00
...	...	(ग) वित्त योजन. के लिए शेष (c) Balance for Plan Finance	...	136·72
92.0%	91.8%	(ड) परिचालन अनुपात (m) Operating Ratio	90.3%	87·7%
6.9%	7.2%	(ढ) ब्याजदेय पूंजी को शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत (n) Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge.	8.3%	10·9%

योजना प्रगति—एक नजर म PLAN PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

			पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में End of 5-year Plan								
		1950-51	पहली 1st	दूसरी 2nd	तीसरी 3rd	चौथी 4th	पांचवीं 5th	31-3-80	छठी 6th	सातवीं 7th	31-3-91
सामान्य	**General**										
ब्याजदेय पूंजी (करोड़ रुपयों में)	Capital-at-Charge (Rs. crores)*	827.0	969.0	1520.9	2680.3	3893.4	4797.1	5484.6	8285.65	14629.45	16125.80
मार्ग किलोमीटर	Route kilometres	53,596	55,011	56,247	58,399	60,234	60,693	60,933	61,850	62,211	62,367
विद्युतीकृत मार्ग कि०मी०	Electrified Route Kms.	388	388	748	2,423	4,191	4,720	4,820	6,325	9,100	9,968
स्टेशनों की संख्या	Number of Stations	5,976	6,152	6,523	6,986	7,079	7,020	7,017	7,093	7,076	7,100
कर्मचारियों की संख्या (हजारों में)	Number of staff (thousands)	914	1,025	1,157	1,352	1,432	1,495	1,551	1,603	1,647	1,651
चल-स्टाक	**Rolling Stock**										
रेल इंजनों की संख्या	No of Locomotives :										
(1) भाप	(*i*) Steam	8,120	9,026	10,312	10,613	8,847	8,215	7,856	5,970	3,336	2,915
(2) डीजल	(*ii*) Diesel	17	67	181	727	1,610	2,025	2,243	2,905	3,610	3,759
(3) बिजली	(*iii*) Electric	72	79	131	403	669	901	974	1,252	1,644	1,743
यात्री वाहनों की संख्या**	No. of Passenger vehicles**	13,109	15,984	20,178	22,804	26,108	26,647	27,290	27,825	27,992	28,701
बिजली गाड़ी के डिब्बे	Electric Multiple Unit Coaches	460	574	846	1,355	1,892	2,321	2,581	2,957	3,100	3,142
अन्य कोचिंग वाहन	Other Coaching Vehicles	6,059	6,730	7,415	8,763	8,422	8,260	8,295	7,789	6,861	6,668
माल डिब्बों की संख्या	No. of wagons	205,596	240,756	307,907	370,019	388,366	399,971	405,183	365,392	349,560	34,6103
यातायात की मात्रा (दस लाख में)	**Volume of Traffic (in million)**										
प्रारंभिक टन भार—राजस्व	Tonnage originating—Revenue	73.2	92.2	119.8	162.0	162.1	210.8	193.1	236.4	310.0	318.4
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़	Total including non-Revenue traffic	93.0	115.9	156.2	203.0	184.9	137.3	217.8	264.8	334.3	341.4
शुद्ध टन किलोमीटर—राजस्व	Net Tonne Kilometres-Revenue	37,565	50,435	72,333	98,978	109,391	150,250	144,559	172,632	229,602	235,785
गैर-राजस्व यातायात सहित जोड़	Total including non-Revenue traffic	44,117	59,576	87,680	116,936	122,354	162,687	155,995	182,161	236,917	242,699
प्रारंभिक यात्री	Passengers originating										
(1) उपनगरीय	(*i*) Suburban	412	495	680	1,018	1,437	1,929	1,903	1,884	2,109	2,259
(2) अनुपनगरीय	(*ii*) Non-suburban	872	780	914	1,064	1,217	1,575	1,602	1,449	1,544	1,599
जोड़	TOTAL	1,284	1,275	1,594	2,082	2,654	3,504	3,505	3,333	3.653	3,858
यात्री किलोमीटर	Passenger Kilometers										
(1) उपनगरीय	(i) Suburban	6,551	8,165	11,770	17,164	28,037	39,433	38,730	44,264	54,803	59578
(2) अनुपनगरीय	(ii) (Non-Suburban	59,966	54,235	65,895	79,130	107.627	137,201	159,927	182,318	226,045	236,066
जोड़	TOTAL	66,517	62,400	77,665	96,294	135,664	176,634	198,657	226,582	280,848	295,644
						8.65	41.96	78.85	360.27	857.20	992.71

*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता पर पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta.

तालिका III
TABLE III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश
INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपये) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actual 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
280.89	249.02	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New lines (Construction)	241.31	186.04
..	..	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..
13.05	15.00	(ग) उखाड़ी गई लाइनों का पुनःस्थापन (c) Restoration of dismantled lines	15.00	15.05
88.56	100.00	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge conversion	133.03	554.77
275.01	311.50	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	269.46	130.86
170.94	211.44	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	187.83	131.71
41.41	45.00	(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	42.34	45·00
4.45	5.00	(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	7.31	5·00
816.84	607.85	(झ) चल-स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	724.31	1180.01
1108.18	1234.35	(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	1245.04	1248.92
67.31	90.90	(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge works	87.72	94.23
127.22	135.76	(ठ) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (l) Signalling and Telecommunication works.	132.97	150.38
0.20	..	(ड) डाकतार विभाग से लाइन तारों को लेना (m) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..
233.55	235.00	(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	231.82	235.40
55.58	70.02	(ण) बिजली संबंधी अन्य काम (o) Other Electrical works.	69.94	68.04
90.67	115.00	(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery & Plant	104.41	90.00
203.15	275.21	(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops—including Production Units	188.42	300.42
32.53	38.01	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff quarters	36.31	25.03
27.25	33.00	(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for staff	35.71	30.01
20.83	31.00	(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger amenities	29.59	50.00
0.04	..	(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway users' amenities	0.11	..

तालिका III

योजना-शीर्षों के अनुसार निवेश

TABLE III

INVESTMENT BY PLAN HEADS

(करोड़ रुपए) (In crores of rupees)

वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
		(न) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम		
		(i) भा०रे०वि० निगम		
		(ii) भा० रे० कं० निगम		
		(ii) कों०रे० निगम		
		(*u*) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public undertakings		
..	1.00	(*i*) IRFC	1.00	1·00
15.00	14.00	(*ii*) CONCOR	14·00	18.00
65·33	51.00	(*iii*) KRC	101.00	33.00
		(प) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट निर्माण-कार्य		
24.88	37.01	(*v*) Other specified works	34·29	30.00
		(ब) भंडार उचन्त (शुद्ध)		
130.25	—0.37	(*w*) Stores Suspense (Net)	10.53	47.87
		(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध)		
—17.14	27.73	(x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	32.31	37.31
		(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध)		
8.49	27.64	(*y*) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	12.16	4.82
		जमा या वसूलियां		
—297.15	—301.07	Credits or Recoveries	—327.92	—382.87
3587.32	3660.00	जोड़ TOTAL	3660.00	4330·00
		महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं		
136.65	166.50	Metropolitan Transport Projects	166.01	171.50
		जमा या वसूलियां		
—1.19	—1.50	Credits or Recoveries	—1.01	—1·50
£3722.78	£3825.00	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	£3825.00	£4500·00

£इसमें 1092.14 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक, 1990-91) 1500 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1092·14 crores (Actuals 1990-91) Rs. 1500 crores (Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates, 1991-92) and Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market for financing the Railway Plan.

तालिका IV TABLE IV

यातायात योजना—माल
TRAFFIC PLAN—GOODS

पण्य Commodity	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	प्रारंभिक मीटरिक टन भार (दस लाख में) Tonnage Originating (Millions)	शुद्ध टन कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Net tonne Kms. (Millions)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)
1. कोयला— Coal									
इस्पात कारखानों के लिए For Steel Plants	20.08	7,313	278.15	23.5	8178	342.00	24.0	8,328	375.00
धुलाई कारखानों के लिए For Washeries	4.99	506	27.34	5.0	505	28.50	6.0	606	38.00
अन्य सार्वजनिक उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए For other public users	110.09	78,083	2808.62	118.0	83,169	3175.00	127.0	89,686	3710.00
जोड़ TOTAL	135.16	85,902	3114.11	146.5	91,852	3545.50	157.0	98,620	4123.00
2. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा सामान Raw Materials to Steel Plants	25.90	7,513	269.34	29.5	9,204	324.50	31.0	9,672	380.00
3. इस्पात कारखानों को कच्चा लोहा और तैयार इस्पात Pig Iron and finished Steel for Steel Plants	10.01	11,563	648.93	11.5	13,490	797.00	11.5	13,490	920.00
4. निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क Iron Ore for export	13.14	7,537	162.47	14.0	7,896	196.00	15.0	8,460	231.00
5. सीमेंट Cement	28.88	18,934	710.53	30.0	27,440	770.00	31.5	23,562	890.00
6. खाद्यान्न Foodgrains	25.35	35,594	664.96	26.0	37,388	698.00	27.0	38,826	724.00
7. उर्वरक Fertilizers	18.36	17,265	511.94	19.5	18,038	580.00	20.5	18,963	612.00
8. पेट्रोल, तेल व स्नेहक P.O.L.	24.99	15,123	961.74	26.0	15,002	1015.00	26.5	15,291	1095.00
9. अन्य माल Other Goods	36.61	36,354	1,203.02	34.0	34,442	1212.00	34.0	34,442	1408.00
10. विविध माल आमदनी Misc. Goods Earnings			160.83			180.00			185.00
जोड़ TOTAL	318.40	235,785	8407.87	337.0	249,752	9318.00	354.0	261,326	10,568.00

तालिका V
यातायात योजना–यात्री

TABLE V
TRAFFIC PLAN –PASSENGER

	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91			संशोधित Revised 1991-92			बजट Budget 1992-93		
	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)	यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में) No. of Passengers (Million)	यात्री कि॰मी॰ (दस लाख में) Passenger kilometres (Million)	आमदनी (करोड़ रुपयों में) Earnings (Crores of rupees)
उपनगरीय Suburban									
पहला दर्जा First Class	135.76	3,800	43.20	142.49	3941	47.00	149.00	4,138	80.00
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M & E)	1.07	81	1.43	1.18	89	1.50	1.25	94	2.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	2144.34	55,843	315.13	2,266.99	58,489	345.00	2390.00	61,500	465.00
जोड़ TOTAL	2281.17 (a)	59,724 (b)	359.76 (c)	2410.66 (a)	62,519 (b)	393.50 (c)	2540.25 (a)	65,732 (b)	547.00 (c)
अनुपनगरीय Non-Suburban									
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS	0.50	288	26.25	0.52	298	31.00	0.55	310	35.00
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper	4.21	2860	152.98	4.42	3,003	178.00	4.70	3,160	239.00
पहला दर्जा First Class	12.88	4658	182.44	13.52	4,890	214.50	14.10	5,140	265.00
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E)	357.17	138,054	1727.47	375.02	144,956	1975.00	395.00	152,300	2425.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	1223.10	8,9300	676.72	1267.47	93,805	832.00	1325.00	98,400	1111.00
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car	1.24	906	21.88	1.30	940	23.00	1.40	980	26.00
जोड़ TOTAL	1599.10	236,066	2787.74	1662.25	247,892	3253.50	1740.75	260,290	4101.00
वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा AC FIRST CLASS	0.50	288	26.25	0.52	298	31.0	0.55	310	35.00
वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper	4.21	2,860	152.98	4.42	3,003	178.00	4.70	3,160	239.00
पहला दर्जा First Class	148.64	8,458	225.64	156.01	8,831	261.50	163.10	9,278	345.00
दूसरा दर्जा (मेल व एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (M&E)	358,24	138,135	1728.90	376.20	145,045	1976.50	396.25	152,394	2427.00
दूसरा दर्जा साधारण Second Class Ordinary	3367.44	145,143	991.85	3534.46	152,294	1177.00	3715.00	159,900	1576.00
वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान ACC Chair Car	1.24	906	21.88	1.30	940	23.00	1.40	9,80	26.00
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	3880,27	2957,90	3147.50	4072.91	310,411	3647.00	4281.00	326,022	4648.00

(क) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के यात्री के 22.62 मिलियन (वास्तविक), 23.75 मिलियन (सं॰अ॰) और 25.00 मिलियन (ब॰अ॰) शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता से सम्बन्धित 146 मिलियन (वास्तविक) 153 मिलियन (सं॰अ॰) और 161 मिलियन (ब॰अ॰) यात्री कि॰मी॰ शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के 2.78 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक), 3.00 करोड़ रुपये (सं॰अ॰) और 3.75 करोड़ रुपये (ब॰अ॰) शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes 22.62 millions (Actuals), 23.75 millions (RE) and 25.00 millions (BE) of passengers on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) Includes 146 millions (Actuals), 153 millions (RE) and 161 millions (BE) of PKM's on Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(c) Includes Rs. 2.78 crores (Actuals), Rs. 3.00 crores (RE) and Rs. 3.75 crores (BE) of Metro Railway, Calcutta.

तालिका VI

TABLE VI

लक्ष्य और उपलब्धियां—मुख्य विकास गतिविधियां

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—MAJOR DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

		1990-91		1991-92	1992-93
		लक्ष्य Target	उपलब्धियां Achievement	लक्ष्य Target	लक्ष्य Target
1. विद्युतीकरण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	I. *Electrification* (Route Kms.)	*1040	831	675	500
2. रेलपथ नवीकरण (रेलपथ कि०मी०)	II. *Track Renewals* (Track Kms.)				
(क) प्राथमिक	(i) Primary	2,950	2,712	2,965	2,490
(ख) गौण	(ii) Secondary	550	899	505	460
3. नयी लाइनों का निर्माण (मार्ग कि०मी०)	III. *Construction of New Lines* (Route Kms.)	300	107	242	300
4. उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों का पुनःस्थापन (मार्ग कि०मी०)	IV. *Restoration of dismantled Lines* (Route Kms.)	...	...	...	
5. चल स्टाक	V. *Rolling Stock*				
(i) रेल इंजन : डीजल	(i) *Locos :* Diesel	184	191	180	185
बिजली	Electric	115	110	117	122
(ii) सवारी डिब्बे : बिजली गाड़ी/मिट्रो	(ii) *Coaches :* E.M.U.s/Metro	222	174	231	231
अन्य	Others	1,734	1999	2,200	2,429
(iii) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	(iii) *Wagons* (in terms of 4-wheelers)	265,00	23,672	25,120	27,500
6. महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं	VI. Metropolitan Transport Projects				

*इसमें मूलतः पूरा किया गया 417 मार्ग कि. मी. शामिल है जिसे 1990-91 में ऊर्जित किया जाना है।

*Includes 417 Route Kms. completed substantially but to be energised in 1990-91.

बम्बई

(क) **थाणे क्रीक पर पुल के निर्माण सहित मानखुर्द से बेलापुर तक रेल लाइन का विस्तार (18 कि०मि०)**—इस परियोजना पर थाणे क्रीक पुल, अन्य बड़े/छोटे पुलों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। शिरोपरि उपस्करों, कर्षण सबस्टेशनों, कार शेड तथा सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार

BOMBAY

(a) *Extension of Railway line from Mankhurd to Belapur with a bridge across Thane Creek (18 Kms.)*.—Thane Creek Bridge and other major/minor bridges have been completed. Construction Building, traction sub-stations, Car Shed and S&T

संस्थापनों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति के अग्रिम चरण में है। संपूर्ण लाइन के 1992-93 में यातायात के लिए खोल दिए जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) रावली जं० पर एक फ्लाई ओवर सहित, बान्द्रा तथा अन्धेरी के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें तथा हार्बर ब्रांच लाइन पर आनुषंगिक सुविधाएं (7.2 कि०मी०)—अन्धेरी में मिट्टी का काम, पुलों तथा कर्षण सब-स्टेशनों का काम पूरा हो गया है। अब रेलपथ बिछाने, प्लेटफार्मो/स्टेशन की शेष इमारतों के निर्माण, शिरोपरि उपस्कर तथा सिगनल एवं दूर संचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य चल रहे हैं। बान्द्रा और अन्धेरी के बीच अतिरिक्त जोड़ी रेलपथ के 1992-93 के अंत तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है। रावली जंक्शन पर फ्लाई ओवर और हार्बर ब्रांच में आनुषंगिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के कार्य भी प्रगति पर हैं और इनके 1992-93 के अंत तक पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है।

कलकत्ता

(क) मेट्रो रेल परियोजना (16.43 कि० मी०)—परियोजना के दो अलग-अलग खंडों, अर्थात् दमदम जं०—बेलगछिया तथा एसप्लेनेड-टालीगंज खंड, जिनकी कुल लम्बाई लगभग 10 कि०मी० है, का कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और इस पर वाणिज्यिक परिचालन चल रहा है। एसप्लेनेड से बेलगछिया तक की शेष लगभग 6.5 कि०मी० लम्बाई पर कार्य चल रहा है। बेलगछिया से श्याम बाजार (1.6 कि०मी०) तक इस परियोजना के एक और उपखंड के कार्य को 1992-93 के अंत तक पूरा करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता—इसे जून, 1990 तक चरणों में यातायात के लिए चालू कर दिया गया है। छोटे-मोटे अवशिष्ट निर्माण-कार्य 1992-93 के दौरान पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है।

मद्रास

मद्रास बीच से लुज तक द्रुत पारवहन प्रणाली/मद्रास का निर्माण (8.55 कि०मी०)—इस परियोजना का उपखंड मद्रास बीच से पार्क टाउन तक (2.55 कि०मी०) का काम पूरा हो गया है और यातायात के लिए सितम्बर, 1990 में चालू कर दिया गया है। इस समय पार्क टाउन और चेपाक के बीच कार्य प्रगति पर है। चेपाक और लुज के बीच उप-संरचनाओं के कार्य को भी हाथ में लिया गया है।

installations are in advanced stage of progress. The entire line is expected to be opened for traffic in 1992-93.

(b) *Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, with a flyover at Ravli Junction and ancillary facilities on the Harbour Branch line* (7.2 *Kms.*).—Earth work, bridges and traction sub-stations at Andheri have been completed. Laying of track, construction of platforms/remaining station buildings, OHE and S&T works are now in progress. The additional pair of tracks between Bandra & Andheri are expected to be completed by the end of 1992-93. The flyover at Ravli Junction and the ancillary facilities at Harbour Branch are also in progress and are also expected to be completed by the end of 1992-93.

CALCUTTA

(a) *Metro Railway Project* (16.43 *Kms.*).—Two separate stretches of the project viz. Dum Dum Junction-Belgachia and Esplanade-Tollyganj, totalling to about 10 Kms., have already been completed and are under commercial operation. Work on the balance about 6.5 Kms. length from Esplanade to Belgachia is progressing. Efforts are being made to complete one more sub-section of this project from Belgachia to Shyam Bazar (1.6 Kms.) by the end of 1992-93.

(b) *Circular Railway, Calcutta.*—Commissioned for traffic in stages by June, 1990. Minor residual works are expected to be completed during 1992-93.

MADRAS

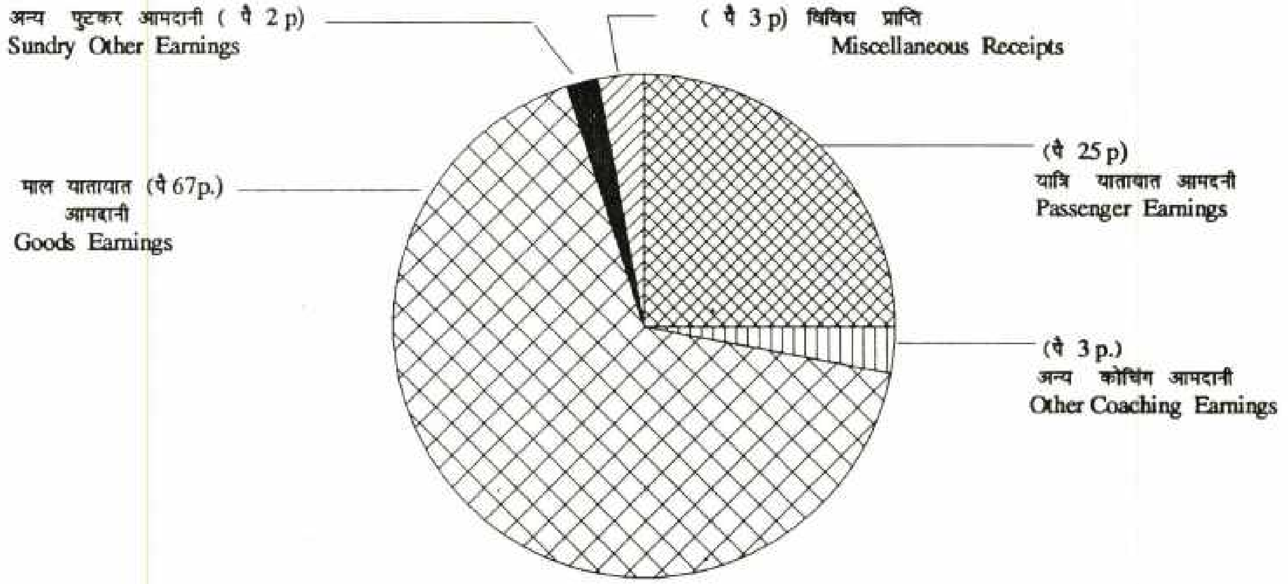
Construction of RTS/Madras, from Madras Beach to Luz (8.55 *Kms.*).—A sub-section of this project from Madras Beach to Park Town (2.55 Kms.) has been completed and commissioned for traffic in September 1990. Work between Park Town to Chepauk is presently in progress. Work on substructures has also been taken in hand between Chepauk and Luz.

तालिका VII

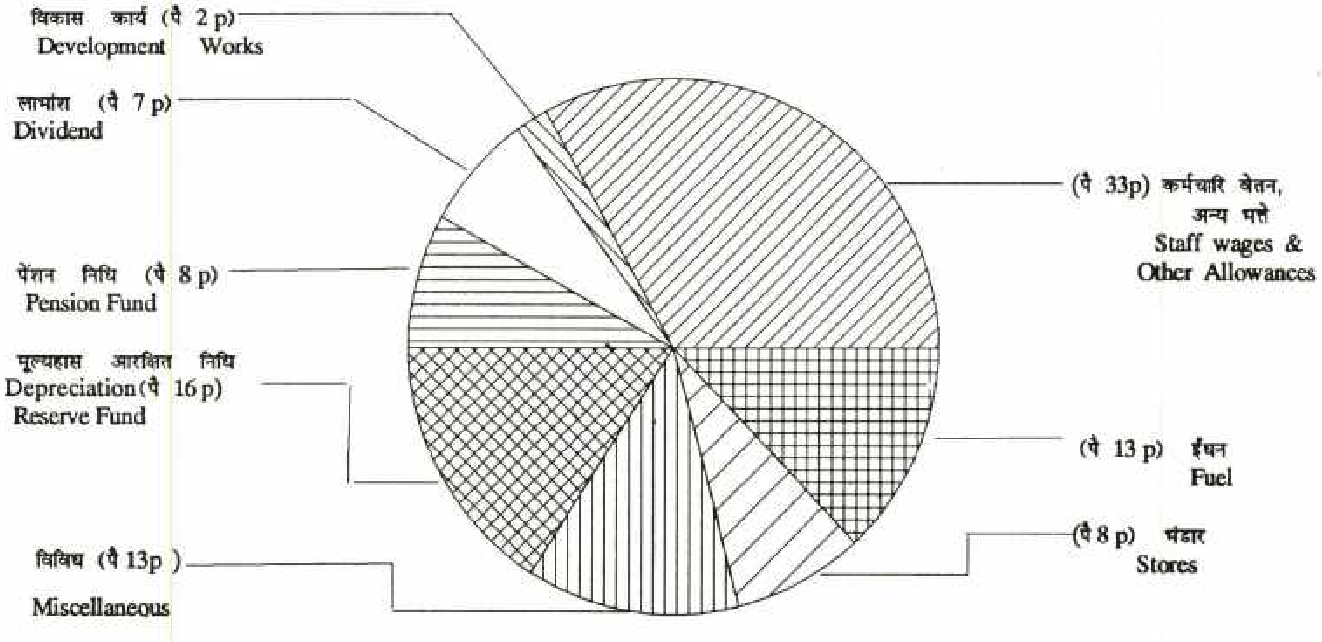
TABLE VII

वर्ष 1990-91 में रेलवे का रुपया
THE RAILWAY RUPEE IN THE YEAR 1990-91

रुपया कहाँ से आया
WHERE THE RUPEE CAME FROM



रुपया कहाँ गया
WHERE THE RUPEE WENT



भाग I—राजस्व

रेलवे उपक्रम के वित्तीय परिणामों का सारांश

1990-91 के वित्तीय परिणाम

1990-91 के प्रमुख वित्तीय आंकड़े, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष के वास्तविक आंकड़े नीचे की तालिका में दिखाये गये हैं :—

PART I—REVENUE

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE RAILWAY UNDERTAKING

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1990-91

The principal financial figures for the year 1990-91 together with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year are shown in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91
यातायात से प्राप्ति	**TRAFFIC RECEIPTS**			
यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	10739.41	12038.00	12096.49
संचालन व्यय	**WORKING EXPENSES**			
साधारण संचालन व्यय (शुद्ध)	Ordinary Working Expenses (Net)	7444.73	8241.00	8233.90
*मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	1715.00	1950.00	1950.00
**पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	**Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	728.00	900.00	969.96
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL Working Expenses	9887.73	11091.00	11153.86
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	130.39	135.00	171.15
कुल व्यय	TOTAL Expenditure	9757.34	10956.00	10982.71
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue	982.07	1082.00	1113.78
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	808.81	927.00	926.14
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का	Payment of Deferred Dividend . . .	..	..	11.97
अधिशेष (+)/घाटा (—)	Excess (+)/Shortfall (—)	+173.26	+155.00	+175.67
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund .	173.26	155.00	175.67
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	91.5%	91.8%	92.0%
***ब्याजदेय पूंजी	***Capital-at-Charge	14629.45	16091.04	16125.80
शुद्ध राजस्व का ब्याजदेय पूंजी से अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%

*इसमें उत्पादन यूनिटों का अंशदान शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट XII देखें)।

**इसमें विविध स्थापनाओं तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों के लिए पेंशन निधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट XI और XV देखें)।

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना का परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है (परिशिष्ट VI देखें)।

*Excludes contribution from the Production Units (*See* Appendix XII).

**Excludes Appropriation to Pension Fund for Miscellaneous Establishments and Production Units (*See* Appendices XI and XV).

***Excludes outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects (*See* Appendix VI).

यातायात से प्राप्ति

अंतिम लेखों के अनुसार, 1990-91 में यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के ब्यौरे, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और पिछले वर्ष 1989-90 के वास्तविक आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1990-91 according to the Final accounts, the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals of the preceding year 1989-90 are as under :—

(करोड़ रुपये में) In crores of Rupees

	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91
यात्री--ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	333.89	407.00	404.87
यात्री--दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	2335.03	2723.00	2742.63
यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total Passenger Earnings	2668.92	3130.00	3147.50
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	313.31	350.00	336.38
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings	7624.49	8380.00	8407.87
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	226.35	226.00	241.76
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings	10833.07	12086.00	12133.51
उचंत	Suspense	—93.66	—48.00	—37.02
यातायात से सकल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	10739.41	12038.00	12096.49

12133.51 करोड़ रुपये की कुल वास्तविक आमदनी संशोधित अनुमान से 47.51 करोड़ रुपये अधिक थी जिसमें यात्री यातायात से (17.50 करोड़ रुपये), माल यातायात से (27.87 करोड़ रुपये) तथा अन्य फुटकर आमदनी (15.76 करोड़ रुपये) शामिल है । अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी में 13.62 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई थी । उचन्त के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि वसूल न की गयी बकाया राशि 37.02 करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि संशोधित अनुमान 48.00 करोड़ रुपये का था । इसके परिणामस्वरूप, यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां 12096.49 करोड़ रुपये हो गयीं जो संशोधित अनुमान से 58.49 करोड़ रुपये अधिक हैं ।

The actual Total Earnings at Rs. 12133.51 crores were higher than the Revised Estimate by Rs. 47.51 crores, comprising of Passenger (Rs. 17.50 crores) Goods (Rs. 27.87 crores), and Sundry Other Earnings (Rs. 15.76 crores). There was a drop in Other Coaching Earnings by Rs. 13.62 Crores Accretion to 'Suspense' representing unrealised earnings amounted to Rs. 37.02 crores instead of Rs. 48.00 crores as per Revised Estimate. In the result, Gross Traffic Receipts came to Rs. 12096.49 crores, that is, in excess of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 58.49 crores.

संचालन व्यय

नीचे की तालिका में 1990-91 के संचालन व्यय के विभिन्न अनुदानों के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक कुल रकमों की तुलना उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान और 1989-90 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों से की गयी है :—

WORKING EXPENSES

The actual gross amounts of expenditure under various Grants of the Working Expenses for 1990-91 are compared in the table below with the Revised Estimates for that year and the actuals for 1989-90 :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

मांग सं० तथा नाम	Demand No. and Nomenclature	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में कमी-बेशी का प्रतिशत Percentage variation over Revised Estimate
3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	393.11	470.08	464·75	—1.13
4—रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	820.34	953.79	951·20	—0·27
5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	626.80	765.45	764·64	—0.11
6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	838.06	1026.38	1032.98	+0·64
7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	426.01	508.50	490·29	—3.58
8—परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses —Rolling Stock and Equipment	685.91	793·50	790.71	—0.35
9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses – Traffic	944.04	1360.61	1416.86	+4·13
10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses – Fuel	1363.32	1723.76	1724.80	+0.06
11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare and Amenities	283.94	346.80	339.70	—2·05
12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . .	433.85	550·29	511·95	—6·97
13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	750.65	883.41	902.10	+2.12
जोड़	TOTAL	7566.03	9382·57	9389·98	+0.08
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries	–236.58	—256.25	—261.06	+1.88
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित रकम	Deduct Amount recouped from Funds .	–746.46	—885·32	—895·02	+1.10
शुद्ध	NET	6582.99	8241.00	8233·90	—0.09

वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) 9389.98 करोड़ रुपये था जो 9382.57 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 7.41 करोड़ रुपये अधिक था। मांग सं. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 और 12 के अन्तर्गत गिरावट आयी जबकि मांग सं. 9, 9, 10, और 13 में वृद्धि हुई। जमा या वसूलियां तथा निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि जो संसद की स्वीकृति के प्रयोजन के लिए अनुदान के बाहर है, मिलाकर संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 14.51 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रही अन्तिम विश्लेषण के अनुसार, शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 8241.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 7.10 करोड़ रुपये कम था।

जहां तक कुल संचालन व्यय में सम्मिलित अन्य मदों का संबंध है, 1990-91 में मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अंशदान 1950.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित स्तर पर बनाये रखा गया। पेंशन निधि को विनियोग संशोधित अनुमान में 900.00 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर वास्तविक में 969.96 करोड़ रुपये हो गया।

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां

विविध प्राप्तियों में 10.71 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि होने तथा विविध व्यय में 25.44 करोड़ रुपये की कमी होने के परिणामस्वरूप, शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां जो वास्तविक 1990-91 में 171.15 करोड़ रुपये हुई; उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से 36.15 करोड़ अधिक हैं।

1990-91 के शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

पूर्वोक्त कमी-बेशी का समग्र प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि शुद्ध राजस्व में (सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश का भुगतान करने से पहले) 1082.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 31.78 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। वास्तविक संगणना करने पर, सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश 927 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 926.14 करोड़ रुपये था। अतः सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान और आस्थगित लाभांश को 11.97 करोड़ रुपये का पुनर्भुगतान को पूरा करने के बाद 155.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 175.67 करोड़ रुपये का अधिशेष रहा।

सामान्य राजस्व का ऋण

वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, विकास निधि हेतु लिए गए ऋण के कारण रेलें सामान्य राजस्व को 534.44 करोड़ रुपये तथा आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता के रूप में सामान्य राजस्व को 416.46 करोड़ रुपये की देनदार हैं; जिससे कुल देनदारी 950.90 करोड़ रुपये हो गयी है।

The ordinary working expenses (Gross) for the year 1990-91 came to Rs. 9389.98 crores, which are more by Rs. 7.41 crore compared with the Revised Estimate of Rs. 9382.57 crores. The shortfall occurred under Demands No. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 12 whereas Demands No. 6, 9, 10, and 13 showed excess. Credits or recoveries and amounts recouped from Funds which are outside the grant for the purpose of Vote of Parliament, taken together, were Rs. 14.51 crores more than the Revised Estimates. In the final analysis, the net working expenses were Rs. 7.10 crores less than the Revised Estimate of Rs. 8241.00 crores.

As regards other items making up total Working Expenses, the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund in the year 1990-91 was retained at the revised level of Rs. 1950.00 crores. The appropration to Pension Fund was enhanced from Rs. 900.00 crores in the Revised Estimate to Rs. 969.96 in the Actuals.

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

As a result of an increase of Rs. 10.71 crores in Miscellaneous Receipts and reduction of Rs. 25.44 crores in Miscellaneous expenditure, net Miscellaneous receipts which came to Rs. 171.15 crores in Actuals 1990-91 exceeded the Revised Estimate for that year by Rs. 36.15 crores.

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS 1990-91

The aggregate effect of the aforesaid variations is that the Net Revenue (before payment of Dividend to General Revenues) increased by Rs. 31.78 crores over the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 1082.00 crores. The Dividend payable to General Revenues on actual computation was Rs. 926.14 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 927.00 crores. Thus the excess after meeting payment of Dividend and repayment of deffered Dividend of Rs 11.97 crores to General Revenues came to Rs. 175.67 crores as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 155.00 crores.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

As per the actuals for the year 1990-91 the Railways owe to General Revenue an amount of Rs. 534.44 crores on account of loan to Development Fund and Rs. 416.46 crores as Deferred Dividend Liability totalling to Rs. 950.90 crores.

रेलवे निधियां

अंतिम लेखों के अनुसार, 1990-91 के दौरान विभिन्न रेलवे निधियों के ब्यौरे, उस वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान तथा पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष 1989-30 के वास्तविक आंकड़ों का सारांश नीचे दिया गया है। विस्तृत ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट XII से XVI में दिया गया है :—

RAILWAY FUNDS

The details of the various Railway Funds for 1990-91 according to the Final Accounts, the Revised Estimate for that year and the Actuals of the preceding year 1989-90 are summarised below. The detailed position are brought out in Appendices XII to XVI.

(लाख रुपयों में/Rupees in lakhs)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	संशोधित Revised 1990-91	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	*Depreciation Reserve Fund*			
अथ शेष	Opening Balance	520,10	725,74	725,76
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	1730,74	1969,00	1970,65
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	1564,30	1877,00	1870,22
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	39,20	50,16	50,44
इतिशेष	Closing balance	725,74	867,90	876,63
रेलवे विकास निधि	*Railway Development Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	..	..	..
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	178,42	209,78	175,67
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	178,42	209,78	175,67
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	..	..	..
इतिशेष	Closing balance	..	..	..
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	*Revenue Reserve Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	59	61	61
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	..	..	..
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	..	..	..
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	2	3	3
इतिशेष	Closing balance	61	64	64
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	*Railway Pension Fund*			
अथ शेष	Opening Balance	59,98	13,30	19,82
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	742,59	917,13	984,70
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	791,66	875,95	892,40
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	2,31	2,20	4,31
इतिशेष	Closing balance	13,22	56,68	116,43
दु.क्ष.नि.	*A.C.S.P.F.*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	42,62	48,70	48,70
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	59,71	65,00	64,57
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	56,46	86,38	63,63
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	2,83	2,47	3,22
इतिशेष	Closing balance	48,70	29,79	52,86
सभी रेलवे निधियां	*All Railway Funds*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	623,29	788,35	794,89
इतिशेष	Closing balance	788,27	955,01	1046,56

संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान 1992-93

यातायात से प्राप्तियां

नीचे की तालिका में वास्तविक 1990-91, बजट तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 के यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के आंकड़ों की तुलना की गयी है :—

REVISED ESTIMATES 1991-92 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1992-93

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

The details of the Actuals 1990-91, Budget & Revised Estimates 1991-92 and Budget Estimates 1992-93 of Gross Traffic Receipts are compared in the table below :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rs. in crores)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
यात्री—ऊंचे दर्जे	Passenger—Upper Classes	404.87	462.00	470.50	619.00
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger—Second Class	2742.63	3031.00	3176.50	4029.00
जोड़—यात्री यातायात से कुल आमदनी	Total—Passenger Earnings	3147.50	3493.00	3647.00	4648.00
अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी	Other Coaching Earnings	336.38	369.00	374.00	415.00
माल यातायात से आमदनी	Goods Earnings . .	8407.87	9222.00	9318.00	10568.00
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings .	241.76	255.00	287.00	293.00
कुल आमदनी	Total Earnings . .	12133.51	13339.00	13626.00	15924.00
उचंत	Suspense	—37.02	—20.00	—40.00	—40.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts .	12096.49	13319.00	13586.00	15884.00

यात्री यातायात से आमदनी

1991-92 में यात्री आय का बजट अनुमान 3493.00 करोड़ रुपये था इसमें 154.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करके संशोधित अनुमान 3647.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया था। उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि के आधार पर तथा किरायों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1992-93 में यात्री यातायात से 4648.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

Passenger Earnings

The Budget Estimate of Passenger Earnings for 1991-92 of Rs. 3493.00 crores was increased by Rs. 154.00 crores and the Revised Estimate placed at Rs. 3647.00 crores. Passenger Earnings for 1992-93 have been estimated at Rs. 4648.00 crores based upon an anticipated growth of suburban and non suburban passenger traffic and taking into account the proposed increase in fares.

अन्य कोचिंग आमदनी

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान वास्तविक आमदनी के रुख को देखते हुए, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से आमदनी के संशोधित अनुमान को 374.00 करोड़ रुपये, अर्थात् उस वर्ष के बजट अनुमान से 5.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रखा गया था। 1992-93 में अन्य कोचिंग यातायात से 415.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि तथा पार्सल और सामान की दरों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि के आधार पर, 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों से 41.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

माल यातायात से आमदनी

1991-92 के लिए माल यातायात से आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 9318.00 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 9222.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 96.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक निर्धारित किया गया था। 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान के लिए अपनाये गये 337 मिलियन टन के प्रत्याशित स्तर की तुलना में प्रारंभिक राजस्व उपार्जक माल यातायात में 17 मिलियन टन की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना करते हुए तथा माल भाड़ा दरों में प्रस्तावित वृद्धि को देखते हुए, 1992-93 के दौरान माल यातायात से 10568.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जो 1250.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है

अन्य फुटकर आमदनी

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक आमदनी के रुख को ध्यान में रखते हुए संशोधित अनुमान 287.00 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किया गया है, जो कि 255.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 32.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। अब 1992-93 में अन्य फुटकर यातायात से 293.00 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

उचन्त

वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान, "उचंत" के अन्तर्गत वसूल न की गयी आमदनी का संशोधित अनुमान 40.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया था, जो 20.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान से 20.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1992-93 के लिए बजट अनुमान 40.00 करोड़ रुपये के स्तर पर रखा गया है।

यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां

उपर्युक्त कारकों का समग्र प्रभाव यह हुआ कि 1991-92 में यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियों के अनुमान में संशोधन करके उसे 13586.00 करोड़ रुपये किया गया था जो 13319.00 करोड़ रुपये के बजट अनुमान की तुलना में 267.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। 1992-93 के लिए यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियों का बजट अनुमान 15884.00 करोड़ रुपये लगाया है।

Other Coaching Earnings

Taking into account the trend of actual earning during the course of the year 1991-92, the Revised Estimate of earnings from Other Coaching Traffic was fixed at Rs. 374.00 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 5.00 crores more than Budget Estimate for that year. Other Coaching Earnings for 1992-93 are estimated at Rs. 415.00 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 41.00 crores above the Revised Estimate of 1991-92, based upon anticipated growth and the proposed increase of parcel rates.

Goods Earnings

The revised estimate for 1991-92 of goods earnings was fixed at Rs. 9318.00 crores *i.e.*, an increase Rs. 96.00 crores from the Budget Estimate of Rs. 9222.00 crores. The Goods Earnings for 1992-93 have been placed at Rs. 10568.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 1250.00 crores assuming an increase of 17 million tonnes in the originating revenue earning freight traffic over the anticipated level of 337 million tonnes adopted for the Revised Estimate for 1991-92 and taking into account the proposed increase of freight rates.

Sundry Other Earnings

Taking into account the trend of actual earnings under this head during the course of the year, the Revised Estimate for 1991-92 were fixed at Rs. 287.00 crores, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 32.00 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs. 255.00 crores. Sundry Other Earnings have now been assessed at Rs. 293.00 crores in 1992-93.

Suspense

The Revised Estimate of accretion to unrealised earnings held in 'Suspense' during the year 1991-92 was estimated at Rs. 40.00 crores *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 20.00 crores over the Budget Estimate of Rs. 20.00 crores. The Budget Estimate for 1992-93 under this head has been kept at the level of Rs. 40.00 crores.

Gross Traffic Receipts

The aggregate effect of the above mentioned factors is that the Gross Traffic Receipts for 1991-92 were revised to Rs. 13586.00 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 267.00 crores more than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 13319.00 crores. The Budget Estimates of Gross Traffic Receipts for 1992-93 comes to Rs. 15884.00 crores.

संचालन व्यय

निम्नलिखित तालिका में साधारण संचालन व्यय का वर्ष 1990-91 के वास्तविक, बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 और बजट अनुमान 1992-93 के आंकड़ों से तुलना की गयी है।

WORKING EXPENSES

The table below compares the actuals of the year 1990-91, Budget Estimates & Revised Estimates 1991-92 and Budget Estimates 1992-93 of Working Expenses :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (In crores of Rupees)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मांग सं० 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण एवं सेवाएं	Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Rlys.	464.75	519.96	509.25	567.01
मांग सं० 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	951.20	1039.81	1032.74	1150.15
मांग सं० 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 5—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power .	764.64	824.96	817.75	924.19
मांग सं० 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 6—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	1032.98	1106.34	1114.76	1240.34
मांग सं० 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	490.29	542.90	539.39	596.04
मांग सं० 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	790.71	872.19	867.72	961.48
मांग सं० 9—परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic	1416.86	1686.61	1672.31	2018.86
मांग सं० 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel	1724.80	1886.00	1981.57	2231.70
मांग सं० 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities. . . .	339.70	383.41	374.63	421.10
मांग सं० 12—विविध संचालन व्यय	Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses	511.95	567.96	562.82	606.64
मांग सं० 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits	902.10	970.72	1008.69	1153.53
जोड़	Total	9389.98	10400.86	10481.63	11871.04
जमा या वसूलियां	Credits or Recoveries . . .	—261.06	—251.53	—269.50	—260.80
घटाइए—निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि	Deduct—Amount recouped from Funds	—895.02	—969.33	—1007.13	—1150.24
शुद्ध	Net	8233.90	9180.00	9205.00	10460.00
मूल्य ह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to D.R.F. . .	1950.00	2000.00	2000.00	2300.00
*पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	*Appropriation to Pension Fund	969.96	1050.00	1090.00	1200.00

*इसमें विविध स्थापनाओं के लिए भविष्यनिधि में विनियोग शामिल नहीं है।

*Excludes Appropriation to P.F. for Miscellaneous Establishments.

संचालन व्यय-संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92

1991-92 में साधारण संचालन व्यय के लिए स्वीकृत बजट अनुदान 10400.86 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) था। 10481.63 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान बजट अनुदान से 80.77 करोड़ रुपये अधिक था। मांग संख्या 6,10 और 13 में बढ़ी हुई आवश्यकताएं दर्शायी गयी थीं जबकि अन्य सभी मांगों में गिरावट का रुख परिलक्षित था। व्यय में कमी करने के लिए 269.50 करोड़ रुपये के जमा खातों का अनुमान लगाया गया है जो बजट से 17.97 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। "निधियों" से प्रतिपूरित राशि 1007.13 करोड़ रुपये है जो बजट की तुलना में 37.80 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। इस प्रकार, शुद्ध संचालन व्यय का संशोधित अनुमान 9205.00 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, जो बजट से 25.00 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। संशोधित अनुमान में "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 78.29 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) की अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था मुख्यत: रेलवे पेंशनभोगियों को अधिक भुगतान, महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि, कोयले की कीमतों तथा कोयले पर रायल्टी में वृद्धि और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण करनी जरूरी हो गयी थी। 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 248.20 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण हुई है।

जहां तक कुल संचालन व्यय में शामिल होने वाली अन्य मदों का संबंध है, 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अंशदान 2000.00 करोड़ रुपये के मूल बजट स्तर पर बनाए रखा गया। लेकिन पेंशन निधि को विनियोग में 40.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई और उसे 1090.00 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया।

संचालन व्यय-बजट अनुमान, 1992-93

वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए साधारण संचालन व्यय (सकल) का बजट अनुमान 11871.04 करोड़ रुपये आंका गया है, जो 1991-92 के 10481.63 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान से 1389.41 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है। व्यय में कमी के रूप में जमा खातों की अनुमानित राशि 260.80 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् संशोधित अनुमान से 8.70 करोड़ रुपये कम है। निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि अनुमानत: 1150.24 करोड़ रुपये है। जमा खातों और निधियों से प्रतिपूरित राशि को मिलाने से 1992-93 के दौरान शुद्ध संचालन व्यय 10460.00 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1991-92 का संशोधित अनुमान 9205.00 करोड़ रुपये है अर्थात् इसमें 1255.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है।

Working Expenses—Revised Estimates 1991-92

The sanctioned Budget Grant for 1991-92 for Ordinary Working Expenses was Rs. 10400.86 crores (Gross). The Revised Estimates, of Rs. 10481.63 crores (Gross) was more than the Budget Grant by Rs. 80.77 crores. Demands No. 6, 10 and 13 showed increased requirement whereas in all other Demands there was declining trend. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 269.50 crores, i.e., Rs. 17.97 crores more than the Budget. The amount recouped from 'Funds' is Rs. 1007.13 crores which exceeds the Budget by Rs. 37.80 crores. The Revised Estimates of Net Working Expenses have thus been kept at Rs. 9205.00 crores, Rs. 25.00 crores more than the Budget. The additional provision of Rs. 78.29 crores (Gross) under 'Voted' portion in the Revised Estimates was necessitated mainly due to more payments to Railway Pensioners, increase in dearness allowance, hike in prices of coal & royalty on coal and increase in power tariff. The increase of Rs. *248.20* lakhs under '*Charged*' appropriation was on account of more payments anticipated in satisfaction of court decrees.

As regards the other items making up total working expenses, the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund in the Revised Estimates 1991-92 was retained at the original Budget level of Rs. 2000.00 crores but appropriation to Pension Fund has been increased by Rs. 40.00 crores and kept at Rs. 1090.00 crores.

Working Expenses—Budget Estimates 1992-93

The Budgets Estimates of Ordinary Working Expenes (Gross) for the year 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 11871.04 crores involving an increase of Rs. 1389.41 crores over the Revised Estimates of Rs. 10481.63 crores for 1991-92. Credits in reduction of expenditure are estimated at Rs. 260.80 crores, i.e. Rs. 8.70 crores less than the Revised Estimates. The amount recouped from Funds is estimated at Rs. 1150.24 crores. Taking together the credits and the amounts recouped from Funds the Net Working Expenses are estimated to be Rs. 10460.00 crores during 1992-93 as against the Revised Estimates for 1991-92 of Rs. 9205.00 crores, an increase of Rs. 1255.00 crores.

1389.41 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय (सकल) में वृद्धि के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) कर्मचारी लागत में वृद्धि (653.99 करोड़ रुपये) जिसका विश्लेषण इस प्रकार है :—

(1) महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान (411.69 करोड़ रुपये),

(2) वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियों, किलोमीटर भत्ता, गतिविधियों में वृद्धि आदि के कारण अन्य कर्मचारी लागत में वृद्धि (97.51 करोड़ रुपये) और सेवा-निवृत्त रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन संबंधी भुगतान के लिए अधिक व्यवस्था (144.79 करोड़ रुपये);

(ख) मूल्यों में वृद्धि, परिसम्पत्तियों का अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण, चल स्टाक की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, बिजली, सिगनल और दूर संचार सेवाएं, संविदागत भुगतान, यातायात में वृद्धि के कारण सामग्री और अन्य लागतों में वृद्धि (279.38 करोड़ रुपये);

(ग) यातायात में वृद्धि और कोयला, डीजल की कीमतों और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन पर अधिक खर्च (249.10 करोड़ रुपये);

(घ) भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम को लीज/किराया प्रभार (229.00 करोड़ रुपये)।

यह वृद्धि (1) अन्य विविध कारकों (0.69 करोड़ रुपये), (2) यात्रा व्यय (19.62 करोड़ रुपये), (3) अदालती डिगरियों के संबंध में प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान (174.60 लाख रुपये) के कारण प्रभृत विनियोग के अन्तर्गत कम व्यवस्था से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

इस कमी-बेशी का मांग-वार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है : —

मांग सं– 3—रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण सेवाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 567.01 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 57.76 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत 57.77 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (5007.36 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (708.62 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (244.50 लाख रुपये) के कारण है जो यात्रा भत्ते (183.59 लाख रुपये); के अन्तर्गत कम प्रावधान करने और अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के फलस्वरुप "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.89 लाख रुपये की कटौती के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं– 4—रेलपथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत तथा अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1150.15 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 117.41 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। जिसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत

The increase in expenditure of Rs. 1389.41 crores (Gross) is mainly on account of :—

(a) Increase in staff costs (Rs. 653.99 crores) analysed as under :—

(i) Payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 411.69 crores);

(ii) Increase in other staff costs due to annual increments, Kilometerage allowance, increase in activity etc. (Rs. 97.51 crores) and more provision for Pensionary payments to retired Railway Employees (Rs. 144.79 crores).

(b) Increase in material and other costs on account of increase in prices, additional maintenance of assets, repairs and maintenance of rolling stock, electrical, signal and telecommunication services, contractual payments, increase in traffic (Rs. 279.38 crores);

(c) More expenditure on fuel arising from increase in traffic and prices of Coal, Diesel and Electricity tariff (Rs. 249.10 crores).

(d) Lease/Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 229.00 crores).

Partly offset by less provision under :—

(i) Other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 0.69 crore);

(ii) Travelling Expenses (Rs. 19.62 crores);

(iii) *Charged* appropriations due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees (Rs. *174.60* lakhs).

The variations are explained demandwise as under :—

Demand No. 3—General Superintendence and Services on Railways

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 567.01 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 57.76 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 57.77 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 5007.36 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 708.62 lakhs); and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 244.50 lakhs) partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs. 183.59 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. *0.89* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 4—Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works

The Budgets Estimates of Rs. 1150.15 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 117.41 crores over the Revised Estimates, comprising an increase of

118.12 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (7583.89 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि (1082.88 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (956.44 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (2407.28 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (171.07 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान शामिल हैं, जो यात्रा खर्च में कम प्रावधान (389.64 लाख रुपये) और अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के फलस्वरूप "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 70.60 लाख रुपये की कमी से अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं- 5—रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 924.19 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 106.43 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 106.45 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2646.40 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (387.81 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (3434.40 लाख रुपये), कारखाना अनुरक्षण (1910.18 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (101.61 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अंतरण (2025.68 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (139.13 करोड़ रुपये) के कारण है, और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 2.21 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग सं- 6—सवारी और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1240.34 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 125.58 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 125.58 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (3301.73 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि (498.31 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1675.17 लाख रुपये), कारखाना अनुरक्षण (5144.40 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते के अन्तरण (1743.94 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारकों (301.17 लाख रुपये) के कारण है, जो यात्रा खर्च में कम प्रावधान करने (106.94 लाख रुपये) और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.04 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं- 7—संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 596.04 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 56.65 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है जो महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (3414.79 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (503.44 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (971.14 लाख रुपये), कारखाना

Rs. 118.12 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 7583.89 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 1082.88 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 956.44 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 2407.28 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 171.07 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs. 389.64 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. *70.60* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 5.—Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 924.19 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 106.43 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 106.45 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2646.40 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 387.81 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 3434.40 lakhs), workshop maintenance (Rs. 1910.18 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 101.61 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 2025.68 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 139.13 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. *2.21* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 6.—Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1240.34 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 125.58 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 125.58 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3301.73 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 498.31 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1675.17 lakhs), workshop maintenance (Rs. 5144.40 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 1743.94 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 301.17 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs. 106.94 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. *0.04* lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payments anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 7—Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and equipment

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 596.04 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 56.65 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payments of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 3414.79 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 503.44 lakhs), cost of materials

अनुरक्षण (529.83 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (129.75 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा के अंतरण (255.57 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (208.96 लाख रुपये) के लिए प्रावधान करने के कारण हुई है, जो यात्रा खर्च के अन्तर्गत कम प्रावधान (348.24 लाख रुपये) तथा "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण (0.08 लाख रुपये) की कमी से अंशत: संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग संख्या 8—परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 961.48 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 93.76 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 93.92 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (5087.21 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (760.77 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (461.58 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (1541.36 लाख रुपये), कर्षण के अलावा ईंधन (335.50 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (1073.99 लाख रुपये) और अन्य विविध कारकों (131.99 लाख रुपये) के लिये प्रावधान करने के कारण है और "प्रभृत विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 16.51 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 9—परिचालन व्यय-यातायात

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 2018.86 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 346.55 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। इसमें "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 346.56 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान (9246.28 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (1345.36 लाख रुपये), किलोमीटर दूरी भत्ता (240.38 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (185.91 लाख रुपये), भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम को पट्टे/किराये के प्रभार (22900.00 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (110.47 लाख रुपये), अन्य खर्च (401.79 लाख रुपये) तथा अन्य विविध कारक (715.40 लाख रुपये) के कारण है, जो यात्रा भत्ता खर्च के अन्तर्गत कम प्रावधान (489.27 लाख रुपये) से और "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 0.89 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशत: संतुलित हो गयीं।

मांग संख्या 10—परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 2231.70 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 250.13 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है जो समग्रत: "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (98.44 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां और अन्य कर्मचारी लागत (4.49 लाख रुपये)

(Rs. 971.14 lakhs), workshop maintenance (Rs. 529.83 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 129.75 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 255.57 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 208.96 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs. 348.24 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 0.08 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 8—Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 961.48 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 93.76 crores over the Revised Estimates. This comprises an increase of Rs. 93.92 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 5087.21 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 760.77 lakhs), Kilometerage Allowance (Rs. 461.58 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 1541.36 lakhs), Fuel for other than Traction (Rs. 335.50 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 1073.99 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 131.99 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. 16.51 lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 9—Operating Expenses—Traffic

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 2018.86 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 346.55 crores over the Revised Estimates made up of an increase of Rs. 346.56 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 9246.28 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 1345.36 lakhs), Kilometerage Allowance (Rs. 240.38 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 185.91 lakhs), Lease/ Hire charges to Indian Railway Finance Corporation (Rs. 22900.00 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 110.47 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 401.79 lakhs) and other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 715.40 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs 489.27 lakhs) and a decrease of Rs. 0.89 lakh under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 10—Operating Expenses—Fuel

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 2231.70 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 250.13 crores over the Revised Estimates entirely under 'Voted' portion for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 98.44 lakhs), Annual increments and other staff costs

यातायात में वृद्धि/मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण ईंधन–डीजल तेल पर अधिक खर्च (6415.57 लाख रुपये), बिजली (13586.72 लाख रुपये) और कोयला (4907.78 लाख रुपये) के कारण है।

मांग संख्या 11—कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 421.10 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 46.47 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। "स्वीकृत" भाग के अन्तर्गत 46.49 करोड़ रुपये की यह वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2378.89 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (347.21 लाख रुपये), सामग्री की लागत (841.41 लाख रुपये), संविदात्मक भुगतान (729.40 लाख रुपये), नामे/जमा खाते का अन्तरण (114.45 लाख रुपये), अन्य व्यय (240.58 लाख रुपये) के लिए किये गये प्रावधान के कारण है जो अन्य विविध कारकों के अन्तर्गत कम खर्च (3.35 लाख रुपये) और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 1.59 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं. 12—विविध संचालन व्यय

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 606.64 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 43.82 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि दर्शाता है। 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत 44.69 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि महंगाई भत्ते के भुगतान (2403.94 लाख रुपये), वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां (352.10 लाख रुपये), खानपान भण्डार सहित सामग्री की लागत (685.36 लाख रुपये), अन्य खर्च (1241.26 लाख रुपये), अन्य विविध कारकों (144.88 लाख रुपये) के लिए किये गये प्रावधान के कारण है; जो यात्रा खर्च के अन्तर्गत कम प्रावधान (208.98 लाख रुपये), उचन्त (149.56 लाख रुपये) और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 86.89 लाख रुपये की कमी अदालती डिगरियों के प्रत्याशा से कम भुगतान के कारण अंशतः संतुलित हो गयी।

मांग सं. 13—भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ

इस मांग के अन्तर्गत 1153.53 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान संशोधित अनुमान से 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत 144.79 करोड़ रुपये अधिक और 'प्रभृत' विनियोग के अन्तर्गत 5.10 लाख रुपये अधिक है। 'स्वीकृत' भाग के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि मुख्यतः रेलवे पेंशन भोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने तथा पेंशन पर अधिक महंगाई राहत प्रदान करने के कारण किये गये अधिक प्रावधान के कारण है। "प्रभृत" विनियोग के अन्तर्गत वृद्धि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार पेंशन/परिवार पेंशन के प्रत्याशा से अधिक भुगतान के कारण है।

(Rs. 4.49 lakhs), more expenditure on Fuel due to increase in traffic/increase in prices—Diesel oil (Rs. 6415.57 lakhs), Electric Power (Rs. 13586.72 lakhs) and Coal (Rs. 4907.78 lakhs).

Demand No. 11—Staff Welfare and Amenities

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 421.10 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 46.47 crores over the Revised Estimates. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 46.49 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2378.89 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 347.21 lakhs), cost of materials (Rs. 841.41 lakhs), Contractual Payments (Rs. 729.40 lakhs), Transfer of Debits/Credits (Rs. 114.45 lakhs), Other Expenses (Rs. 240.58 lakhs); partly offset by less expenditure under other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 3.35 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. *1.59* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 12—Miscellaneous Working Expenses

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 606.64 crores under this Demand reflects an increase of Rs. 43.82 crores over the Revised Estimates. This arises from an increase of Rs. 44.69 crores under 'Voted' portion to provide for payment of Dearness Allowance (Rs. 2403.94 lakhs), Annual increments (Rs. 352.10 lakhs), cost of materials including Catering Stores (Rs. 685.36 lakhs), other expenses (Rs. 1241.26 lakhs), other miscellaneous factors (Rs. 144.88 lakhs); partly offset by less provision under Travelling Expenses (Rs. 208.98 lakhs), Suspense (Rs. 149.56 lakhs) and a reduction of Rs. *86.89* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation due to less payment anticipated in satisfaction of Court decrees.

Demand No. 13—Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits

The Budget Estimates of Rs. 1153.53 crores is more than the Revised Estimates by Rs. 144.79 crores under 'Voted' portion and Rs. *5.10* lakhs under *Charged* appropriation. The increase under 'Voted' portion is mainly due to more provision made on account of increase in the number of Railway pensioners as also higher dearness relief on pension. The increase under *Charged* appropriation is due to more payment of pension/family pension anticipated on account of Supreme Court judgement.

विविध संव्यवहार

नीचे की तालिका में विविध संव्यवहार के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक 1990,-91 बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 के आंकड़ों की तुलना की गयी है :—

MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

The following table compares the Actuals 1990-91, Budget & Revised Estimates 1991-92 and Budget Estimates 1992-93 under Miscellaneous Transactions :—

(लाख रुपयों में) (Rupees in lakhs)

ब्योरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS				
(i) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां	(*i*) Receipts from Subsidised Companies . . .	4	5	5	5
(ii) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(*ii*) Railway Recruitment Boards	2,15	58	1,03	1,62
(iii) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	(*iii*) Other Misc. Receipts .	4,95	1,98	2,60	2,60
(iv) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार से प्राप्तियां	(*iv*) Receipts from Surcharge on passengers	64,57	67,00	69,00	71,00
(v) लाभांश राहत और अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(*v*) Subsidy from General Revenues towards dividend relief and other concessions . .	283,35	314,11	312,70	339,40
जोड़	TOTAL	355,06	383,72	385,38	414,67
व्यय	EXPENDITURE				
(i) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	(*i*) Payments to worked lines .	28	15	15	15
(ii) आर्थिक सहायता	(*ii*) Subsidy	..	..	..	..
(iii) सर्वेक्षण	(*iii*) Surveys	1,54	5,00	3,22	2,82
(iv) विविध रेलवे व्यय	(*iv*) Misc. Railway Expenditure.	75,03	78,57	77,01	81,70
(v) चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व	(*v*) Open Line Works Revenue	37,45	45,00	45,00	45,00
(vi) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(*vi*) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	64,57	67,00	69,00	71,00
(vii) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	(*vii*) Appropriation to Pension Fund	5,04	5,00	8,00	8,00
जोड़	TOTAL	183,91	200,72	202,38	208,67
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Misc. Receipts . . .	171,15	183,00	183,00	206,00

शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां

1991-92 के बजट अनुमान में 183.00 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां रखी गयीं थीं जो संशोधित अनुमान में उसी स्तर पर रखी गयीं हैं।

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान की शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियों की तुलना में 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान की विविध प्राप्तियों और व्यय में 23.00 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि की व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसका मुख्य कारण विविध प्राप्तियों में वृद्धि होना है।

सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश

1991-92 के लिए सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश का बजट अनुमान 1037.00 करोड़ रुपए था। 1039.00 करोड़ रुपए का संशोधित अनुमान, जिसके अन्तर्गत 2.00 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई है, ब्याजदेय पूंजी के नवीनतम उपलब्ध अनुमान पर आधारित था।

1991-92 के 1039.00 करोड़ रुपये के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 1992-93 के लिए सामान्य राजस्व को 1150.00 करोड़ रुपये की लाभांश दायिता का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें 111.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे की ब्याज देय पूंजी में प्रक्षेपित वृद्धि के कारण यह वृद्धि हुई है।

सामान्य राजस्व का ऋण

1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमानों के अनुसार, विकास निधि हेतु लिए गए ऋण के कारण रेलें सामान्य राजस्व को 267.44 करोड़ रुपये तथा आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता के रूप में 416.46 करोड़ रुपये की देनदार होंगी, जिससे कुल देनदारी 683.90 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगी। 1992-93 के दौरान, उपर्युक्त दायिता समाप्त किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और सामान्य राजस्व को ऋण की कोई देनदारी नहीं रहेगी।

NET MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Net Miscellaneous Receipts placed at Rs. 183.00 crores in the Budget Estimate for 1991-92 had been kept at the same level in the Revised Estimate.

The Budget Estimate for 1992-93 of Miscellaneous Receipts and Expenditure provides for an increase of Rs. 23.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of 1991-92 in Net Miscellaneous Receipts, mainly on account of increase in Miscellaneous Receipts.

DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

The Budget Estimate for 1991-92 of Dividend payable to General Revenue was Rs. 1037.00 crores. The Revised Estimate of Rs. 1039.00 crores, involving an increase of Rs. 2.00 crores, was based on the latest available estimate of Capital-at-Charge.

The dividend liability to General Revenues for 1992-93 is estimated at Rs. 1150.00 crores involving an increase of Rs. 111.00 crores over the Revised Estimate of Rs. 1039.00 crores for 1991-92. The increase arises from the projected increase in Capital-at-Charge of the Railways during the year.

INDEBTEDNESS TO GENERAL REVENUES

As per Revised Estimates of 1991-92 Railways will owe to General Revenues an amount of Rs. 267.44 crores on account of loans to the Development Fund, and Rs. 416.46 crores as Deferred Dividend Liability, totalling Rs. 683.90 crores. During 1992-93, the above liability is proposed to be liquidated and at the end of 1992-93, there will be no indebtedness to General Revenues.

शुद्ध वित्तीय परिणाम

वास्तविक 1990-91, संशोधित और बजट अनुमान 1991-92 तथा बजट अनुमान 1992-93 के मुख्य वित्तीय आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

NET FINANCIAL RESULTS

The principal financial figures of Actuals 1990-91, Revised & Budget Estimates 1991-92 and Budget Estimates 1992-93 are as under :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in crores)

ब्यौरा	Details	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
यातायात से प्राप्तियां	TRAFFIC RECEIPTS				
कुल आय	Total Earnings	12133.51	13339.00	13626.00	15924.00
उचंत	Suspense	(—)37.02	(—)20.00	(—)40.00	(—)40.00
यातायात से सकल प्राप्तियां	Gross Traffic Receipts . .	12096.49	13319.00	13586.00	15884.00
संचालन व्यय	WORKING EXPENSES				
साधारण संचालन व्यय उचंत को छोड़कर	Ordinary Working Expenses excluding suspense . . .	8239.44	9199.08	9216.99	10473.33
उचंत	Suspense	(—)5.54	(—)19.08	(—)11.99	(—)13.33
शुद्ध साधारण संचालन व्यय	Net Ordinary Working Expenses	8233.90	9180.00	9205.00	10460.00
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to DRF . .	1950.00	2000.00	2000.00	2300.00
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	969.96	1050.00	1090.00	1200.00
कुल संचालन व्यय	Total Working Expenses . .	11153.86	12230.00	12295.00	13960.00
विविध संव्यवहार	MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS				
प्राप्तियां	Receipts	355.06	383.72	385.38	414.67
व्यय (चालित लाइनों को भुगतान सहित)	Expenditure (including payment to worked lines) . . .	183.91	200.72	202.38	208.67
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts .	171.15	183.00	183.00	206.00
कुल व्यय	Total Expenditure . . .	10982.71	12047.00	12112.00	13754.00
शुद्ध रेलवे राजस्व	Net Railway Revenue . .	1113.78	1272.00	1474.00	2130.00
सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues .	926.14	1037.00	1039.00	1150.00
आस्थगित लाभांश दायिता का भुगतान	Payment of deferred dividend	11.97	..	..	416.46
अधिक (+)/कमी (—)	Excess (+)/Shortfall (—) .	(+)175.67	(+)235.00	(+)435.00	(+)563.54
रेलवे विकास निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Railway Development Fund . . .	175.67	235.00	435.00	563.54
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio . .	92.0%	91.8%	90.3%	87.7%

रेलवे निधियां

वर्ष 1991-92 तथा 1992-93 के अनुमानों के अनुसार विभिन्न रेलवे निधियों में विनियोग और उनसे निकासी तथा निधियों में शेष राशि का ब्यौरा परिशिष्ट XII से XVI में दिया गया है जिसका सारांश इस प्रकार है :—

RAILWAY FUNDS

Appropriations to the various Railway Funds and withdrawals therefrom, as per the estimates of the years 1991-92 and 1992-93, and the balances in the Funds, are brought out in Appendices XII to XVI. A summary is given below :—

(लाख रुपये में Rupees in lakhs)

ब्यौरा	Details	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	*Depreciation Reserve Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	867,90	876,63	1070,45
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	2020,00	2020,00	2322,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	1887,00	1887,47	2300,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	60,73	61,29	70,29
इतिशेष	Closing balance	1051,63	1070,45	1162,74
रेलवे विकास निधि	*Railway Development Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	..	..	..
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	235,00	435,00	563,54
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	235,00	435,00	426,82
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	..	..	7,35
इतिशेष	Closing balance	..	..	144,07
राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	*Revenue Reserve Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	64	64	67
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	..	..	..
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	..	..	..
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	3	3	4
इतिशेष	Closing balance	67	67	71
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	*Railway Pension Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	56,68	117,06*	236,52
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to the Fund	1065,00	1108,33	1218,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	963,00	1000,00	1144,00
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	6,99	11,13	17,78
इतिशेष	Closing balance	165,67	236,52	328,30
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	*Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	29,80	52,86	44,27
निधि में विनियोग	Appropriaton to the Fund	67,00	69,00	71,00
निधि से निकासी	Withdrawal from the Fund	80,84	80,65	91,24
शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on balance	1,48	3,06	2,22
इतिशेष	Closing balance	17,44	44,27	26,25
सभी रेलवे निधियां	*All Railway Funds*			
अथशेष	Opening Balance	955,02	1047,20*	1351,91
इतिशेष	Closing balance	1245,41	1351,91	1662,07

*Includes TWFA Rs. 63 lakhs.

*इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण के 63 लाख रुपये शामिल है।

भाग—II

रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक के कार्यक्रम पर खर्च

1990-91 में वास्तविक खर्च

मांग संख्या 16 के अन्तर्गत 1990-91 के लिए निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक पर खर्च का संशोधित अनुमान 3746.00 करोड़ रुपये (शुद्ध) था जो 7944.32 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते 4198.32 करोड़ रुपये, जिन्हें अनुदान की परिधि से बाहर रखा जाता है लेकिन लेखे में खर्च में कमी के रूप में दिखाया जाता है, घटाने के बाद रहा। इन कामों पर खर्च को पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि तथा चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) के खाते में डाला जाता है। वर्ष के अन्त में वास्तविक व्यय 8101.73 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) में से जमा खाते के 4378.75 करोड़ रुपये घटाकर 3722.78 करोड़ रुपये (शुद्ध) रहा। शुद्ध खर्च में बचत मुख्यतः नई लाइनों, दोहरी लाइन बिछाने, यातायात सुविधाओं, रेलपथ नवीकरण, कारखानों आदि पर कम व्यय के जो कारण हुई चल स्टाक भंडार उचंत और विविध अग्रिम के अंतर्गत अधिक व्यय द्वारा संतुलित हो गई।

संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92

2. मांग संख्या 16 के अन्तर्गत बजट और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 के लिए परिसम्पत्तियां-अधिग्रहण, निर्माण एवं बदलाव और बजट अनुदान की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमान में अन्तर का विश्लेषण नीचे दिया गया है :

वर्ष 1991-92 के बजट में 8511.69 करोड़ रुपये (स्वीकृत 8508.99 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 2.70 करोड़ रुपये) के सकल व्यय और महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं सहित चल स्टाक, मशीन एवं संयंत्र और निर्माण कार्य आदि के लिए 3825.00 करोड़ रुपये के शुद्ध खर्च की व्यवस्था है। बजट अनुदान की तुलना में 8653.91 करोड़ रुपये (सकल) का संशोधित अनुमान (स्वीकृत 8648.96 करोड़ रुपये और प्रभृत 4.95 करोड़ रुपये) निर्धारित किया गया है। स्वीकृत के अन्तर्गत 139.97 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि मुख्यतः योजना शीर्ष आमान परिवर्तन, चल-स्टाक कर्मचारी सुविधाओं और कोंकण रेलवे निगम में पूंजी निवेश के अन्तर्गत है और प्रभृत के अन्तर्गत 2.25 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि नवीनतम आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार है। बहरहाल, शुद्ध रूप में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

PART—II

EXPENDITURE ON THE WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMMES OF RAILWAYS

Actual Expenditure for 1990-91

The Revised Estimate of expenditure under Demand No. 16 on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock for 1990-91 allocable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) was Rs. 3746.00 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 7944.32 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 4198.32 crores which are outside the scope of the Grant but constitute reduction of expenditure in the accounts. The actual expenditure at the end of the year came to Rs. 3722.78 crores (Net) made up of Rs. 8101.73 crores (Gross) less credits of Rs. 4378.95 crores. The saving in net expenditure is mainly due to less expenditure under New lines, Doublings, Traffic facilities, Track Renewals, wrokshops etc. offset by more expenditure under Rolling Stock, Stores Suspense and Misc. Advances.

Revised Estimates, 1991-92

2. Budget and Revised Estimates under Demand No. 16—Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement for 1991-92 and analysis of variation in the Revised Estimates compared to the Budget Grant is as under :

The Budget for the year 1991-92 provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 8511.69 crores (Voted Rs. 8508.99 crores and *Charged* Rs. 2.70 crores) and a net expenditure of Rs. 3825.00 crores on Rolling Stock, Plant and Machinery and Works etc. including Metropolitan Transport Projects. Against the Budget Grant the Revised Estimates have been fixed at Rs. 8653.91 crores (gross) made up of (Voted) Rs. 8648.96 crores and *Charged* Rs. 4.95 crores. The increase of Rs. 139.97 crores under 'Voted' is mainly under the plan heads Gauge Conversion, Rolling Stock, Staff Amenities and Investment in Konkan Railway Corporation and Rs. 2.25 crores under *Charged* is as per the latest requirements. However, there is no increase in the Net.

3. 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान में शुद्ध व्यय की स्थिति संक्षिप्त में इस प्रकार है :—

3. The summarised position of net expenditure in the Revised Estimate, 1991-92 is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	कमीबेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	1528,98	1528,99	+0.01
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	1887,00	1887,47	+0.47
विकास निधि Development Fund	125,00	125,00	..
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund	74,00	73,53	—0.47
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Work (Revenue)	45,00	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL	3659,98	3659,99	+0.01
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	£165,02	£165,01	—0.01
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	*3825,00	*3825,00	..

*इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये गये 1500 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 1500 crores (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates 1991-92) to be raised through borrowing by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) in the domestic and international market for financing Railway Plan.

£इसमें पूंजी भण्डार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 1.73 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1991-92) और 1.28 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) शामिल हैं।

£Includes Rs. 1.73 lakhs Net (Budget Estimates 1991-92) and Rs. 1.28 lakh Net (Revised Estimates, 1991-92) under Capital Stores Suspense.

संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92
योजना शीर्षवार वितरण

Revised Estimates, 1991-92
Plan head-wise distribution

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान 1991–92 Budget Estimates, 1991-92	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधि / Fund मू आ नि DRF	वि नि DF	दु ध नि ACSPF	राजस्व (चा ला रा) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
249,02	(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction)	240,81	50	..	..	..	241,31
..	(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
15,00	(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुनः बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines . . .	2,50	12,50	..	..	..	15,00
100,00	(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	128,00	4,31	2	70	..	133,03
311,50	(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	258,79	3,80	5,37	1,50	..	269,46
211,44	(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचों में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम (f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	157,97	12,73	8,75	3,98	4,40	187,83
45,00	(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	17,25	..	22,05	..	3,04	42,34
5,00	(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	15	..	6,71	..	45	7,31
607,85	(झ) चल स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	78,16	645,26	89	..	..	724,31
1234,35	(ञ) रेलपथ नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	..	1245,04	..	..	..	1245,04
90,90	(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge Works	2,62	63,95	78	19,12	1,25	87,72
135,76	(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य (l) Signalling & Telecommunication Works .	13,01	77,60	6,72	31,64	4,00	132,97
..	(ड) डाकतार विभाग से लाइन तारों को अपने अधिकार में लेना (m) Taking over of line wires from P&T . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
235,00	(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	223,64	6,10	—2	2,10	..	231,82
70,02	(ण) बिजली संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical Works	23,33	29,41	10,30	2	6,88	69,94
115,00	(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery & Plant	20,85	69,46	8,10	..	6,00	104,41
275,21	(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshop including Production Units .	145,04	26,67	7,20	3	9,48	188,42
38,01	(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	27,22	8,59	..	..	50	36,31

संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92
योजना-शीर्षवार वितरण

Revised Estimate 1991-92
Plan head-wise distribution

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1991-92	मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from Genera Excheal to uei Financ Capitae Expendi- ture	निधियां Fund			राजस्व (सा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
			मू०प्रा०नि० DRF	वि०नि० DF	यु०ल०नि० ACSPF		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33,00	(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for Staff	15,09	2,15	17,38	..	109	35,71
31,00	(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	17	1,77	24,57	2,17	91	29,59
..	(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users' Amenities	..	..	11	..	..	11
	(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश (u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings		..	..	..	..	
1,00	(1) भा. रे. वि. नि. (1) I.R.F.C.	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
14,00	(2) भा कं नि (2) CONCOR	14,00	..	..	..	..	14,00
51,00	(3) को. रे. नि. (3) K.R.C.	101,00					101,00
37,01	(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	6,59	2,32	6,07	12,31	7,00	34,29
—37	(ब) भण्डार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	10,53*	..	..	..	..	10,53*
27,73	(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	32,31	..	..	..	..	32,31
27,64	(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Misc. Advances (Net)	12,16	..	..	..	..	12,16
	जमा या वसूलियां *Credits or recoveries*						
—299,44	निकाले गए सामान के लिए जमा Credits for released material	..	—324,69	..	..	..	—324,69
—1,63	अन्य जमा Other Credits	—3,19	..	..	—4	..	—3,23
3660,00	जोड़ TOTAL	1529,00	1887,47	1,25,00	73,53	45,00	3660,00
166,50*	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Porjects	166,01	..	..	..	..	166,01
—1,50	जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—1,01	..	..	..	..	—1,01
£3825,00	जोड़ TOTAL	£1694,00	1887,47	125,00	73,53	45,00	3825,00

£इसमें रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये गये 1500 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान तथा संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1500 crores (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, 1991-92) raised through borrowing by Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) in the domestic and international market for financing Railway Plan.

*इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे के पूंजी भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 1.73 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1991-92) और 1.28 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 1.73 lakh Net (Budget Estimates, 1991-92) and Rs. 1.28 lakh Net (Revised Estimates, 1991-92) under Capital Stores Suspense of Metro Railway.

4. बजट अनुमान 1991-92 के समय वस्तु सूचियों के लिए 55.00 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि की प्रत्याशा की गयी थी, जिसे संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92 में भी उसी स्तर पर बनाये रखने का प्रस्ताव है। भंडार, निर्माण उचंत और विविध अग्रिम के अन्तर्गत पड़े शेष तथा खरीद व्यवस्था की नियमित समीक्षा की गयी थी ताकि वस्तु सूचियों की आवश्यकता तथा संबंधित बजट व्यवस्थाओं के बीच यथोचित तालमेल बनाये रखा जा सके।

4. At the time of Budget Estimate, 1991-92 a net increase of Rs. 55.00 crores was anticipated for inventories, which is proposed to be maintained at the same level in the Revised Estimate, 1991-92. The balances held under Stores, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advance, as well as the procurement arrangements were reviewed regularly so that there was proper integration between the needs of inventory and the related Budget provisions.

रेलवे विकास कार्यक्रम

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और इसकी समयावधि बदल कर 1990—95 की बजाय 1992—97 कर दी गयी है। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य होंगे—माल और यात्री यातायात के प्रत्याशित स्तरों के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता का विकास करना, गतायु परिसम्पत्तियों का पुन: स्थापन और नवीकरण, विद्युतीकरण, आधुनिकीकरण और परि-चालनिक लागत को कम करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकीय उन्नयन, चुनिंदा आधार पर नेटवर्क का विस्तार करना और मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन करना आदि।

The Eighth Five Year Plan is under finalisation by the Planning Commission, and its time frame has been changed from 1990—95 to 1992—97. The major objectives in the Eighth Five Year Plan would be development of adequate capacity for anticipated levels of freight and passenger traffic, rehabiltation and renewal of overaged assets, electrification, modernisation and technological upgradation to bring down operational costs, selective expansion of network and conversion of Metre Gauge into Broad Gauge.

वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान, वार्षिक योजना पर 4,815 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे। इस राशि में से 1,632 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था सामान्य राजकोष से बजटीय समर्थन के रूप में की गई थी, 1,092 करोड़ रुपये की रकम भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम के माध्यम से बाजार से ऋण लेकर जुटायी गयी थी और 2,091 करोड़ रुपये आंतरिक संसाधनों के जरिये जुटाये गए थे। वास्तविक कार्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं में 301 रेल इंजनों, 23,672 माल डिब्बों, 19,99 सवारी डिब्बों और 174 ई०एम०यू० को अधिप्राप्त किया जाना शामिल था, हालांकि बेड़े में की गई वृद्धि के साथ-साथ गतायु स्टाक को नाकारा घोषित किये जाने के कारण, बेड़े में शुद्ध वृद्धि बहुत ही कम रही। इसके अलावा, 831 मार्ग कि०मी० का विद्युतीकरण किया गया, 3611 कि०मी० में रेलपथ के नवीकरण का कार्य पूरा किया गया, 221 कि०मी० में आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य पूरा किया गया और 211 कि०मी० का दोहरीकरण किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रणाली में 107 कि०मी० लम्बी नई लाइनें जोड़ी गई।

During 1990-91, expenditure of Rs. 4,815 crores was incurred on the Annual Plan for the year. For financing this investment, an amount of Rs. 1,632 crores was provided as budgetary support by the General Exchequer, Rs. 1,092 crores was raised by market borrowings through Indian Railway Finace Corporation and Rs. 2,091 crores was raised through internal generation of resources. Important features of the physical programme included acquisition of 301 locomotives, 23,672 wagons, 1999 coaches and 174 EMUs, though the net addition to the fleet was much less because of concurrent condemnation of overages stock. In addition, 831 route kms. were electrified, track renewal was completed on 3,611 kms. gauge conversion was completed on 221 kms. and doubling on 211 kms. Further, 107 kms. of new lines were added to the system.

बजट अनुमान, 1992-93

5. 1992-93 में निर्माण-कार्यों के खर्च के लिए बजट अनुमान 4500 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। यह 1991-92 के संशोधित अनुमान से 675 करोड़ रुपये अधिक है।

Budget Estimates 1992-93

5. The Budget Estimate for Works Expenditure for 1992-93 has been placed at Rs. 4500 crores. This is Rs. 675 crores more than the revised estimates for 1991-92.

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

ब्यौरा Particulars	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1992-93	कमी-बेशी Variation
पूंजी Capital	1528,99	1754,96	+225,97
मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	1887,47	2300,00	+412,53
विकास निधि Development Fund	125,00	145,00	+20,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा और यात्री-सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	73,53	85,00	+11,47
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) Open Line Works (Revenue)	45,00	45,00	..
जोड़ TOTAL	3659,99	4329,96	+669,97
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	165,01	170,04	+5,03
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	3825,00*	4500,00*	+675,00

*इसमें रेल योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1500 करोड़ रु० (संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) तथा 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*Excludes Rs. 1500 crores (Revised Estimates 1991-92) and Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

*इसमें पूंजी भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 1.28 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और 3.76 लाख रुपये शुद्ध (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs. 1.28 lakh net (Revised Estimates, 1991-92) and Rs. 3.76 lakhs net (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

1992-93 में योजना शीर्षों तथा आवंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1992-93 by Planheads and allocations is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी Capital from General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां / Funds मू श्रा नि DRF	वि नि DF	दु क्ष नि ACSPF	राजस्व (चा ला रा) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction)	180,04	6,00	..	..	..	186,04
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुनः बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines	..	15,05	..	..	..	15,05
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	528,24	16,33	7,00	3,20	..	554,77
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	124,47	1,09	5,00	30	..	130,86
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—yard remodelling and others	111,93	4,27	6,01	3,50	6,00	131,71
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	20,00	..	23,00	..	2,00	45,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	30	5	4,15	..	50	5,00
(झ) चल स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	137,00	1042,01	1,00	..	..	1180,01
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	..	1248,92	..	..	..	1248,92
(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge Works	2,02	67,14	1,00	22,07	2,00	94,23
(ठ) सिगनल और दूरसंचार संबंधी निर्माण कार्य (l) Signalling & Telecommunication Works	14,00	91,31	10,00	31,07	4,00	150,38
(ड) लाइन तारों को डाक-तार विभाग से अपने अधिकार में लेना (m) Taking over of line wires from P&T	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	221,40	11,00	50	2,50	..	235,40
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical Works	20,00	31,04	10,00	..	7,00	68,04
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery & Plant	17,00	57,00	8,00	..	8,00	90,00
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops including Production Units	210,66	73,16	8,50	10	8,00	300,42
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	17,72	7,01	..	..	30	25,03

1992-93 में योजना-शीर्षों तथा आबंटन के अनुसार प्रस्तावित व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

The split up of the proposed expenditure in 1992-93 by Plan-heads and allocations is shown below :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(In lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु-शीर्ष / Minor heads of Demand	पूंजीगत व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजकोष से पूंजी / Capital From General Exchequer to Finance Capital Expenditure	निधियां / Fund			राजस्व (चा ला रा) / Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ / Total
		मू आ नि / DRF	वि नि / DF	दु क्ष नि / ACSPF		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for Staff	10,00	2,01	17,50	..	50	30,01
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	..	1,00	35,70	13,00	30	50,00
(ii) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway Users Amenities	..	..	..	..	..	..
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश— (u) Investment in Govt. Commercial Undertakings :						
भा०रे०वि०नि० (i) IRFC	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
भा०कं०नि० (ii) CONCOR	18,00	..	..	..	..	18,00
कों०रे०नि० (iii) KRC	33,00	..	..	..	..	33,00
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	5,60	95	7,65	9,40	6,40	30,00
(ब) भण्डार उचन्त (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	47,87*	..	..	..	..	47,87*
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	37,31	..	..	..	..	37,31
(स) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Misc. Advances (Net)	4,82	..	..	..	..	4,82
जमा या वसूलियां— CREDITS OR RECOVERIES :						
निकाले गये सामान के लिये जमा Credits for released materials	..	—375,34	..	..	..	—375,34
अन्य जमा Other Credits	—7,38	..	—1	—14	..	—7,53
जोड़ TOTAL	1755,00	2300,00	145,00	85,00	45,00	4330,00
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	171,50	..	..	..	..	171,50
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries	—1,50	..	..	..	..	—1,50
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	1925,00	2300,00	145,00	85,00	45,00	4500,00

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए घरेलू तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से प्रस्तावित ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market for financing the Railway Plan.

@इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता के लिए 3.76 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल है।

*Includes Rs. 3.76 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय

निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 3472 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से 2831 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात 82 प्रतिशत राशि चालू निर्माण कार्यों के लिए है तथा केवल 641 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् 18 प्रतिशत नये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए हैं ।

1992-93 में चल-स्टाक पर व्यय

1992-93 में चल-स्टाक पर 1180.01 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय का प्रस्ताव है जिसमें से 1111.46 करोड़ रुपये पहले दिये गए आर्डरों के अंतर्गत निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले चल-स्टाक के लिए है तथा 68,55 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिये है, जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है :—

विवरण	पूर्व कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत	1992-93 के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
रेल इंजन	370,31	5,16
बायलर और पुर्जे	33,49	5,49
सवारी डिब्बे	484,20	6,26
माल डिब्बे	167,53	51,10
क्रेन	5,90	54
जोड़	1111,46	68,45

नयी खरीद कार्यक्रम (अर्थात् वे मदें जो बजट में पहली बार शामिल की गयी है) में चल-स्टाक की निम्नलिखित यूनिटें शामिल हैं :—

विवरण	विदेशों से खरीदे जाने वाले	देशी स्रोतों से लिये जाने वाले	जोड़
(क) रेल इंजन			
(i) बिजली उच्च अश्व शक्ति	..	..	..
(ii) डीजल इंजन	..	25	25
(iii) डीजल बिजली	..	110	110
(iv) बिजली	..	195	195
(v) पावर पैक	..	..	..
(ख) (i) सवारी डिब्बे	..	2045	2045
(ii) बिजली गाड़ी यूनिट	..	74	74
अन्य स्टाक एस एल आर	..	850	850
(ग) माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)	..	27828	27828

Expenditure on Works

Of the gross provision of Rs. 3472 crores for Works, Rs. 2831 crores or 82 per cent is for works in progress and only Rs. 641 crores or 18 percent is for new works.

Rolling Stock Expenditure in 1992-93

All expenditure of Rs. 1180.01 crores is proposed in 1992-93 on Rolling Stock of which Rs. 1111.46 crores are for programmed deliveries of Rolling Stock already on order and Rs. 68.55 crores for new acquisitions, as detailed below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	Against earlier Programme	Against 1992-93 Programme
Locomotives . . .	370,31	5,16
Boilers & Spares . .	83,49	5,49
Carriage	484,23	6,26
Wagons	167,53	51,10
Cranes	5,90	54
TOTAL . . .	1111,46	68,55

The Programme of New Acquisitions (i.e. items included in the Budget for the first time) includes the following units of Rolling Stock :—

Particulars	To be obtained from abroad	To be obtained from indige-nous sources	Total
(a) Locomotives			
(i) Electric High Horse Power . .	..	..	..
(ii) Diesel Loco	..	25	25
(iii) Diesel Electric .	.	110	110
(iv) Electric . .	..	195	195
(v) Power Packs .	..	..	..
(b) (i) Coaches . .	..	2045	2045
(ii) Electric Multiple Units . .	..	74	74
Other Stock SLR	..	850	850
(c) Wagons (In terms of 4 wheelers) . .	..	27828	27828

607.12 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था नई लाइनों के निर्माण, उखाड़ी गई लाइनों को दुबारा बिछाने, विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाओं और महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए निम्नलिखित सूची के अनुसार की गई है :—

A provision of Rs. 607.12 crores for New Lines, Restoration of dismantled lines, Electrification Projects and Metropolitan Transport Projects has been made as listed below :—

(लाख रुपयों में) Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of the Project				नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest esti-mated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Appro-ximate expen-diture upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to com-plete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
मध्य रेलवे		**CENTRAL RAILWAY**						
सतना-रीवा नई लाइन (50 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Satna-Rewa.—New line (50 km.) . .	Cap.	35,00	28,12	6,88	..	31.12.92
शिवपुर-ग्वालियर-भिंड के रास्ते-गुना-इटावा-नई रेल लाइन (348.25 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Guna-Itawah.—New rail line via Shivpur-Gwalior-Bhind (348.25 km.) .	Cap.	2,56,00	93,61	11,12	1,51,27	*
मथुरा—अलवर नई लाइन (119.75 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Mathura-Alwar.—New Line (119.75 km.).	Cap.	69,43	38,61	13,00	17,82	*
पनवेल-करजत—नई बड़ी लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	पूंजी	Panvel-Karjat.—Land acquisition for new BG line . .	Cap.	5,50	..	80	4,70	*
पूर्व रेलवे		**EASTERN RAILWAY**						
लक्ष्मीकांतापुर और नामखाना के बीच नई बड़ी लाइन—47.50 कि०मी०	पूंजी	New BG line between Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana (BG).—(47.50 km.). .	Cap.	39,16	16,76	10,00	12,40	*
उत्तर रेलवे		**NORTHERN RAILWAY**						
जम्मू तवी—उधमपुर नई लाइन (56.10 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur.—New line (56.10 km.) . .	Cap.	1,97,70	73,16	5,00	1,19,54	*
नांगल डैम—तलवाड़ा नई लाइन (83.74 कि०मी०) और मुकेरियां—तलवाड़ा साइडिंग का अधिग्रहण (29.16 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New Line.—Nangal Dam-Talwara (83.74 km) & taking over siding Mukerian-Talwara (29.16 km.)	Cap.	1,50,00·00	26,84·56	0·01	1,23,15·43	*
नई लाइन—ब्यास-गोइंदवाल (27 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New Line.—Beas-Goindwal (27 km.)	Cap.	2,113	3,75	1,00	16,38	*
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		**NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY**						
रामपुर—न्यू हलद्वानी नयी लाइन (ब०ला०)	पूंजी	Rampur-New Haldwani—New Line (BG)	Cap.	49,54	42,54	7,00	..	31.12.92

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे		NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY						
बगहा और छितौनी के बीच मीटर लाइन को पुनः बिछाना (28.41 कि०मी०)	पूंजी मू०ग्रा०नि० निक्षेप	Restoration of MG line between Bagha and Chittauni (28.41 kms.)	Cap. DRF Deposit	10,00 37,95 1,02,64	9,38 21,22	.. 15,05	62 11,67	*
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे		NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY						
धर्मनगर-कुमारघाट--मीटर लाइन (33 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Dharamnagar-Kumarghat.—MG line (33 km.)	Cap.	47,73	47,37	36	..	4-1-90
बालीपाड़ा-भालुकपोंग--मीटर लाइन (35.46 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Balipara-Bhalukpong.—MG line (35.46 km.)	Cap.	16,68	16,53	14	1	15-1-90
सिलचर-जिरीबाम--मीटर लाइन (49.16 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Silchar-Jiribam—MG line (49.16 km.)	Cap.	44,57	44,19	30	8	31-3-90
आमगुड़ी-तुली--मीटर लाइन (14.65 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Amguri-Tuli.—MG line (14.65 km.)	Cap.	12,00	11,32	20	48	31-3-92
लाला बाजार-भैराबी--मीटर लाइन (48.15 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Lalabazar-Bhairabi.—MG line (48.15 km.)	Cap.	43,20	42,20	1,00	..	16-3-91
जोगीघोपा-गुवाहाटी--जोगीघोपा से गुवाहाटी तक बड़ी लाइन सहित जोगीघोपा में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर रेल एवं सड़क पुल (142.15 कि०मी०)	पूंजी निक्षेप	Jogighopa-Guwahati.—Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa along-with BG line from Jogighopa to Guwahati (142.15 km.)	Cap. Deposit	2,58,15 80,80	2,06,71	51,44	..	*
एकलाखी-बालुरघाट--एकलाखी से माल्दा टाउन तक विस्तार सहित नई बड़ी लाइन (87.11 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Eklakhi-Balurghat.—BG line with extension from Eklakhi to Malda Town (87.11 km.)	Cap.	47,18·00	2,97·13	0·01	44,20.86	*
मिग्रेंडिसा—डिटक-छेड़ा (21 कि मी)	पूंजी	Migrendisa—Dittok—cherra (21 Km.)	Cap.	1,32,50	..	80	1,31,70	*
दुधनोई-देपा--ब०ला० (17.50 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Dudhoni-Depa.—BG (17.50 Km.)	Cap.	21,27	..	80	20,47	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम Name of the Project				नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
दक्षिण रेलवे		SOUTHERN RAILWAY						
चित्रदुर्ग-रायदुर्ग--मीटर लाइन (100 कि०मी०)	पूंजी मू०ग्रा०नि०	Chitradurg-Rayadurg.—MG line (100 km.)	Cap. DRF	40,88 2	22,20 ..	17,00 ..	1,68 2	31-3-92
करूर से डिण्डीगुल तक नई बड़ी रेल लाइन (73.97 कि०मी०) और मणियाच्ची से तलायथुत्थु, मणियाच्ची से मिलविट्टान तथा मिलविट्टान से तूतीकोरिन हार्बर तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन आदि (55.40 कि०मी०)	पूंजी मू०ग्रा०नि० दु०ध०नि० (ख) रा०	Karur-Dindigul.—BG line (73.97 km.) & Maniyachi to Talaiyuthu, Maniyachi to Milavittan & Milavittan to Tuticorin Harbour.—Parallel BG line (55.40 km.) etc.	Cap. DRF ACSPF(b) R.	1,56,13 10,55 29 1,04	94,49 3,43 ..	14,00 6,00 ..	47,64 1,12 29	*
नई लाइन-एर्णाकुलम-एलेप्पी--कायनकुलम तक विस्तार (43 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New Line.—Ernakulam-Alleppey.—Extension to Kayankulam (43 km.)	Cap.	56,95	51,51	1,00	4,44	31-3-92
नई लाइन-त्रिचूर-गुरुवायूर (24 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	New Line.—Trichur-Guruvayur (24 km.)	Cap.	23,48	21,36	1,00	1,12	30-9-92
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे		SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY						
आदिलाबाद-पिम्पलकुट्टी--नई लाइन (ब०ला०)	पूंजी रा०	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti.—New Line (B.G.)	Cap. R.	26,20 19	23,59	20	2,41	28-2-92
तेलापुर-पाटनचेरु--नई लाइन (ब०ला०)	पूंजी रा०	Telapur-Patancheru.—New line (B.G.)	Cap. R.	14,78 50	8,25	3,00	3,53	31-12-92
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे		SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY						
बड़गछिया-चंपाडांगा शाखा सहित हावड़ा-आमता लाइट रेलवे के बदले नई बड़ी लाइन	पूंजी रा०	BG line in lieu of Howrah-Amta Light Railway including Bargachia-Champadanga branch	Cap. R.	30,42,60 1,00	18,99·33	0·01	11,43·26	*

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम	Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	**SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY**						
नई लाइन--तलगड़िया-तुपकाडीह (33 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New Line.—Talgaria-Tupkadih (33 km.)	Cap.	18,11	16,63	1	1,47	31-3-87
नई लाइन--कोरापुट-रायगडा (164 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New line.—Koraput-Rayagada (164 km.)	Cap.	3,48,85	3,29,67	12,00	7,18	30-6-92
नई लाइन--तालचेर-सम्बलपुर पूंजी	New line.—Talcher-Sambalpur . .	Cap.	2,20,00	57,74	20,00	1,42,26	*
नई लाइन--तामलुक-दीघा--बड़ी लाइन पूंजी	New Line.— Tamluk-Digha-(BG) .	Cap.	73,71	17,42	99	55,30	*
अकालतारा--रेमंड सीमेंट साइडिंग के शिरोपरि विद्युतीकरण का बंटवारा पूंजी निक्षेप	Akaltara.— Apportionment of overhead electrification of Reymond cement siding . .	Cap. Deposit	83 83	10	3	..	*
सिमहाचलम नार्थ--वालतेर--रेलपथ का विद्युतीकरण पूंजी	Simhachalam North-Waltair.— Electrification of tracks .	Cap.	91	10	64	17	*
पश्चिम रेलवे	**WESTERN RAILWAY**						
नई बड़ी लाइन--नडियाद-मोडासा (105.14 कि०मी०) और कपड़वंज-मोडासा (60.50 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New BG line.— Nadiad-Modasa (105.14 km.) & Kapadvanj-Modasa (60.50 km.)	Cap.	3000·00	7,84·20	0·01	22,15,79	*
नई बड़ी लाइन सम्पर्क--दाहोद, सरदारपुर, धार के रास्ते गोधरा इंदोर और देवास-मकसी के बीच बड़ी लाइन (316 कि०मी०) पूंजी	New BG links.— Godhra-Indore-via-Dahod Sardarpur, Dhar and between Dewas-Maksi.— (316 km.) . .	Cap.	2,97,14	15,41	1,00	2,80,73	*
रेल विद्युतीकरण	**RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION**						
भुसावल--नागपुर का विद्युतीकरण पूंजी	Electrification of Bhusawal-Nagpur .	Cap.	178,24	176,81	1,43	..	31-1-91
मू०आ०नि०		DRF	12	4	8	..	
वि०नि०(3)		DF(3)	73	70	3	..	
दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF (b)	2,18	1,75	14	29	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं		**ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS**						
रामपुर डुमरा-गढ़हरा--बरौनी सहित पूर्व रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन से होकर सीतारामपुर-दानापुर-मुगलसराय खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Sitarampur-Danapur-Mughalsarai section via main line of Eastern Railway including Rampur Dimra—Garhara—Barauni	Cap.	240,17	2,85	14,91	222,41	•
	दु०क्ष०नि० (ख)		ACSPF (b)	24	15	..	9	
विजयवाडा-बल्हारशाह का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Vijayawada-Balharshah	Cap.	155,52	143,98	9,67	1,87	30-3-89
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4,40	3,07	16	1,17	
भोपाल-नागदा का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Bhopal-Nagda	Cap.	93,84	93,56	27	1	31-3-92
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	11,81	9,51	2,29	1	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	12	12	..	..	
इटारसी-नागपुर का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Itarsi-Nagpur	Cap.	114,67	113,18	1,49	..	28-3-91
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	10	..	10	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF (b)	2,55	2,05	40	10	
इटारसी-भुसावल का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Itarsi-Bhusawal	Cap.	120,53	117,28	3,25	..	31-1-92
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	1,04	1,00	4	..	
	वि०नि०(3)		DF(3)	46	29	17	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	93	10	73	10	
बल्हारशाह-वर्धा का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Balharshah-Wardha	Cap.	59,73	58,07	1,66	..	30-3-89
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	4	..	4	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	2,37	1,79	58	..	
मौलाअली-सनतनगर बाई-पास लाइन और सी एल एस निर्माण कार्य सहित काजीपेट सिकन्दराबाद-हैदराबाद-सनतनगर खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Electrification of Kazipet-Secunderabad-Hyderabad-Sanatnagar section including Maula Ali-Sanatnagar Bye-pass line including CLS works.	Cap.	67,47	36,56	24,39	6,52	•
	मू०आ०नि०		DRF	74	50	20	4	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	2,79	48	41	1,90	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	काम पूरा करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं		**ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS**						
बीना—कटनी का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bina-Katni—Electrification	Cap.	80,18	35,29	29,67	15,22	*
	मू०ह्रा०नि०		DRF	4,85	3,01	42	1,42	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,25	1,25	..	..	
कटनी-अनूपपुर-बिलासपुर का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Katni-Annuppur-Bilaspur—Electrification	Cap.	130,00	46,34	40,00	43,66	*
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	14	..	..	14	
दुर्ग-नागपुर का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Durg-Nagpur—Electrification	Cap.	129,42	128,92	50	..	30.12.91
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	1,08	86	12	10	
जोलारपैट्टै-बंगलूर सिटी का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Jolarpettai-Bangalore City—Electrification	Cap.	48,73	47,55	1,18	..	31.3.92
	मू०ह्रा०नि०		DRF	1,08	84	24	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	19	5	2	12	
टूंडला-आगरा-बयाना का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Tundla-Agra-Bayana—Electrification	Cap.	32,47	29,47	3,00	..	31.3.90
	मू०ह्रा०नि०		DRF	5	..	5	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	40	31	9	..	
जोलारपेट्टै-ईरोड और सलेम-मैट्टूरडैम खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Jolarpettai-Erode and Salem-Metturdam Section—Electrification	Cap.	68,26	68,06	20	..	31.3.92
	मू०ह्रा०नि०		DRF	3,58	3,56	2	..	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	20	20	..	..	
पतरातू-सोननगर का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Patratu-Sonenagar—Electrification	Cap.	110,24	21,19	30,00	59,05	*
दिल्ली-अम्बाला कैंट-लुधियाना का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Delhi-Ambala Cantt.-Ludhiana—Electrification	Cap.	136,82	2,41	25,00	109,41	*
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	14	..	..	14	
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के बोकारो स्टील सिटी—मुरी-हटिया-बोंडामुंडा-बिमलगढ़-किरिबुरु/बरसुआन खंड का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Bokaro Steel City-Muri-Hatia-Bondamunda-Bimlagarh-Kiriburu/Barsuan section of South Eastern Railway—Electrification	Cap.	112,77	2,00	12,41	28,36	*
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	25	..	..	25	
गुमिया-पतरातू का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Gomia-Patratu—Electrification	Cap.	17,86	1,64	5,00	11,22	*
कोचीन हार्बर टर्मिनस सहित ईरोड-पालघाट-एर्णाकुलम का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Erode-Palghat-Ernakulam including Cochin Harbour terminus (324 km.)—Electrification	Cap.	161,30	..	3,10	58,20	*
	मू०ह्रा०नि०		DRF	5,91	..	3,90	2,01	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	55	..	..	55	

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project		नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest estimated cost	1990-91 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1991-92 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं		**ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS**						
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे की रेणीगुंटा-गुंतकल-हासपेट और तोरणगल्लु-रनजीतपुरा शाखा लाइन का विद्युतीकरण 448 कि० मी०	पूंजी	Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet & Tornagallu-Ranjitpura branch line of South Central Railway (448 km)—Electrification	Cap.	160,61	..	3,53	1,57,08	*
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	6,98	..	347	3,51	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	9,43	..	..	9,43	
अम्बाला-मुरादाबाद का विद्युतीकरण	पूंजी	Ambala-Moradabad—Electrification	Cap.	147,40	..	4,00	14,30	*
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे की सामलकोट-काकिनाडा पोर्ट शाखा लाइन सहित विजयवाडा-विशाखापत्तनम खंड का विद्युतीकरण (366 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam section including Samalkot-Kakinada Port branch line section of South Central Railway (366 km)—Electrification	Cap.	196,07	..	4,00	1,92,07	*
	मू०ग्रा०नि०		DRF	4,71	..	..	4,71	
	दु०क्ष०नि०(ख)		ACSPF(b)	9,30	..	..	9,30	
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का चांडिल-मुरी-बरकाकाना का विद्युतीकरण (119 कि०मी०)	पूंजी	Chandil-Muri-Barkakana of South Eastern Railway (119 km.)—Electrification	Cap.	32,22	..	50	3172	*
दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे की जामादोबा-महुदा का विद्युतीकरण (22 कि० मी०)	वि०नि०(3)	Jamadoba-Mohuda . of South Eastern Railway (22 km.)—Electrification	DF(3)	4,80	..	30	4,50	*
महानगर परिवहन परियोजना		**METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT PROJECTS**						
बम्बई		**BOMBAY**						
अंधेरी और बांद्रा—अतिरिक्त जोड़ी लाइनें	विविध अग्रिम पूंजी	Andheri-Bandra—Additional pair of lines .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	61,43	30,86	14,00	16,57	*
मानखुर्द-बेलापुर—वडाला रोड में उलटाव सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ थाणे नीक पर पुल तथा रावली जंक्शन पर फ्लाई-ओवर सहित रेल लाइन का विस्तार	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Mankhurd-Belapur—Extension of line with a bridge across Thane Creek ; fly-over at Raoli with reversal facilities at Vadala Road .	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	94,75	49,35	18,00	27,40	31.12.92
	निक्षेप		Deposit	1,02,53				

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

परियोजना का नाम		Name of the Project	आबंटन Allocation	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest estimated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित Approximate expenditure upto 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the project	चालू करने की तारीख (वास्तविक या संभावित) Date of opening (actual or expected)
मेट्रो रेलवे—कलकत्ता		**METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA**						
दमदम--टालीगंज (कलकत्ता)—द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली के अभिकल्प का निर्माण	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Dum Dum-Tollygunj (Calcutta).—Design & construction of rapid transit system	Misc. Advance (Cap.)	13,30,84	9,29,68	1,25,00	2,76,16	*
मद्रास		**MADRAS**						
मद्रास--द्रुत परिवहन प्रणाली-मद्रास बीच लुज (एम०आर०टी०एस०) नयी लाइन	नयी लाइन विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Madras Beach-Luz (MRTS)—New line	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	1,08,21	70,14	14,00	24,07	*
पूर्व रेलवे		**EASTERN RAILWAY**						
सर्कुलर रेलवे परियोजना, कलकत्ता	विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी)	Circular Railway Project, Calcutta	Misc. Advances (Cap.)	35,49	32,29	50	2,70	17.6.90

*इन कार्यों के बाद के वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।
These works are expected to be completed in later years.

1992-93 में मशीन और संयंत्र पर व्यय

मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए 90.00 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गयी है जिसमें से 80.71 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामानों के लिए तथा 9.29 करोड़ रुपये नयी खरीद के लिए रखे गये हैं। 1992-93 के कार्यक्रम (नयी खरीद) में बदलाव के लिए केवल मशीनों और संयंत्रों की उन्हीं मदों को शामिल किया गया है, जिनकी मरम्मत किफायती नहीं है।

(नयी खरीद तथा निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं का सारांश रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम भाग-I के पृष्ठ 42-43 पर दिया गया है)।

Machinery and Plant Expenditure in 1992-93

The Budget provision for Machinery and Plant is Rs. 90.00 crores of which Rs. 80.71 crores are for programmed deliveries and Rs. 9.29 crores for new acquisitions. Machinery and Plant on replacement account included in the 1992-93 programme (new acquisitions) are, as usual, only items which are beyond economical repairs.

(A summary of the requirements of each Railway under new acquisitions as well as programmed deliveries is given at 42-43 pages of Part I of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme for Railways).

1992-93 में रेलपथ का नवीकरण

1992-93 में रेलपथ के नवीकरण के लिए 1248.92 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1098.83 करोड़ रुपये चालू कामों के लिए तथा शेष 150.09 करोड़ रुपये नये कामों के लिए हैं।

Track Renewals in 1992-93

The provision for Track Renewals in 1992-93 is Rs. 1248.92 crores of which Rs. 1098.83 crores are for works in progress and the balance of Rs. 150.09 crores is for new works.

1992-93 में चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य

चालू लाइनों के अन्य निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 1565.86 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है जिसमें से 1366.18 करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् लगभग 87 प्रतिशत लाइन क्षमता के कार्यों तथा अन्य परिचालनिक सुधार कार्यों के लिए और शेष 199.28 करोड़ रुपये पुल संबंधी निर्माणकार्यों, उपयोगकर्त्ता सुविधाओं, कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों तथा कर्मचारी सुविधाओं के लिए है।

Open Line Works 1992-93

Provision for other Open Line Works is Rs. 1565.86 crores of this an amount of Rs. 1366.18 crores or about 87 per cent is earmarked for line capacity works and other operating improvements and the balance of Rs. 199.28 crores is distributed over bridge works, users amenities, staff quarters and amenities for staff.

1991-93 में चालू लाईन निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्योरा

नये निर्माण-कार्य और 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की अनुमानित लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू कार्य आदि इस ज्ञापन के परिशिष्ट-I के खंड (क) और (ख) में सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

Particulars of Open Line Works in 1992-93

New works and important works in progress each estimated to cost above Rs. 5 crores are listed in sections (a) and (b) of Appendix-I to this Memorandum.

1992-93 में सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में निवेश

इक्विटी पूंजी में निवेश के लिए भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम, कोंकण रेलवे निगम तथा भारतीय कन्टेनर निगम के लिए सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रम—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 52 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गयी।

Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings, Public Undertakings in 1992-93

A provision of Rs. 52 crores has been made under the head "Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—for Indian Railway Finance Corporation, Konkan Railway Corporation and Container Corporation of India for investment in the Equity Capital.

1992-93 में भंडार उचंत, निर्माण उचंत तथा विविध अग्रिम

बजट में पूंजी उचन्त शीर्ष (शुद्ध) के अन्तर्गत 90.00 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की परिकल्पना की गई थी जिसमें भंडार उचंत, निर्माण उचंत तथा विविध अग्रिम के अन्तर्गत क्रमश: 47.87 करोड़ रुपये, 37.31 करोड़ रुपये तथा 4.82 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि समाविष्ट थी। यह वृद्धि रेलों की बढ़ी गतिविधियों और उत्पादन यूनिटों में उत्पादन के उच्चतर स्तर को पूरा करने के कारण है।

1992-93 में जमाखाते

वर्ष के दौरान विनिर्मुक्त सामान आदि के लिए जमा खाते में कुल 384.37 करोड़ रुपये के समायोजन की सम्भावना है। यह राशि सकल मांग में शामिल नहीं है।

1992-93 में पूंजी (निर्माण) बजट का सारांश

1992-93 में रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः कुल 4500 करोड़ रुपये का शुद्ध खर्च होगा। इस खर्च का आबंटन-वार वितरण इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

पूंजी	1925
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	2300
विकास निधि	145
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	85
चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व)	45
जोड़	4500*

*इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि और चालू लाइन निर्माण (राजस्व) को प्रभार्य बजट अनुमानों के खर्च के अधिक ब्यौरे के लिए रेलों के निर्माण, मशीन और चल स्टाक कार्यक्रम—भाग I और II की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advance in 1992-93

The Budget envisages an increase of Rs. 90.00 crores under the Capital Suspense Heads (Net) comprising a increase of Rs. 47.87 crores, Rs. 37.31 crores and Rs. 4.82 crores under Stores Suspense, Manufacture Suspense and Miscellaneous Advances respectively. The increase is to cater to the increased activities of Railways and higher level of production in the Production Units.

Credits during 1992-93

Credits totalling Rs. 384.37 crores for released materials etc., are expected to be adjusted during the year. These do not figure in the gross demand.

Summary of Capital (Works) Budget 1992-93

The distribution of the total estimated net expenditure of Rs. 4500 crores during 1992-93 on the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways, allocationwise is as under :—

(In crores of rupees)

Capital	1925
Depreciation Reserve Fund	2300
Development Fund	145
Accident, Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	85
Open Line Works (Revenue)	45
TOTAL	4500*

*Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market for financing the Railway Plan.

For further particulars of the Budget Estimates of the Expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Open Line Works (Revenue) reference is inivited to the Works Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways—Parts I and II.

परिशिष्ट-I

APPENDIX I

(क) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत के नये चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्य जिनके लिए 1992-93 में धन की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(a) The new open line works costing over Rs. 5 crores for which funds have been provided in 1992-93 :

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particulars of works		प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY			
1.	धौंड—बारामती—छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन (42 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Daund-Baramati—NG to BG (42 Kms.) Gauge Conversion. . . . Cap	12,50	1	12,49
2.	बम्बई—भुसावल—सूक्ष्मतरंग उपस्कर सम्पर्क का बदलाव	Bombay-Bhusawal.—Replacement of microwave equipment link . .	23,55	90	22,65
	पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY			
3	खाना—झापटेरढाल—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (चरण-I)	Khana-Jhapterdal—Doubling (Phase-I)	9,00	20	8,80
	उत्तर रेलवे	NORTHERN RAILWAY			
4.	दिल्ली—रेवाड़ी—मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन—एक लाइन (83 कि०मी०)	Delhi-Rewari—MG to BG one line (83 km.)	38,00	28,00	10,00
5.	खानआलमपुरा—वात ब्रेक स्टाक के लिए सुविधाओं का उन्नयन	Khanalampura.—Upgradation of facilities for air brake stock . . .	6,93	75	6,18
6.	लखनऊ (आलमबाग)—सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow (Alambagh).—Modernisation of carriage & wagon shop . . .	21,81	8,26	13,55
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY			
7.	बुढ़वल—सीतापुर (98 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Burhwal-Sitapur (98 km)—Gauge Conversion	47,00	40,95	6,05
8.	मुजफ्फरपुर—रक्सौल तथा सगौली—नरकटियागंज—आमान परिवर्तन	Muzaffarpur-Raxaul & Sagauli Narkatiaganj—Gauge Conversion . .	87,20	20,00	67,20
9.	इलाहाबाद—वाराणसी (124 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Allahabad- Varanasi (123 km)—Gauge Converrsion	83,65	13,00	70,65
10.	मनकापुर—कटरा—फैजाबाद (37 कि० मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad (37 km.)—Gauge Conversion	24,62	10,00	14,62
11.	गौरी बाजार—सिवान (ब०ला०)—सात स्टेशनों पर सिगनल उपस्कर का बदलाव	Gauri Bazar-Siwan (BG).—Replacement of signalling equipment at seven stations	7,81	35	7,46
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY			
12.	न्यू गुवाहाटी—लम्डिंग मी०ला से ब०ला० (181 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	New Guwahati-Lumding—MG to BG (181 km)—Gauge Conversion . . Cap	179,58	47,27	132,31
13.	मालदा—60 की बजाय 100 रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने के लिए डीजल शेड की क्षमता का विस्तार	Malda.—Extension of diesel shed homing capacity from 60 to 100 locos . .	7,76	10	7,66
14.	न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी—बी० सी० एम० स्टाक का नेमी ओवरहाल और उसके लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	New Jalpaiguri.—RDH & maintenance facilities of BCM stock . . .	7,05	10	6,95
15.	लमडिंग—मीटर लाइन का डीजल रेल इंजन शेड जहां 50 रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने के स्थान को बढ़ा कर के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े किये जा सके।	Lumding.—MG diesel loco shed for homing 50 locos with expansion to 100	12,69	12	12,57

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particulars of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	दक्षिण रेलवे	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**			
16.	बॅंगलूर—हुब्ली—मी०ला० से ब०ला० (469 कि०मी०)	Bangalore-Hubli—MG to BG (469 km)	2,35,00	62,00	1,73,00
17.	डिंडिगुल—तिरचि—मी०ला० से ब०ला० (93 कि०मी०)	Dindigul-Trichy—MG to BG (93 km)	56,00	2,00	54,00
18.	कुप्पम-व्हाइट फील्ड दोहरी लाइन बिछाना —81.21 कि०मी०	Kuppam-White Field.—Doubling—81.21 Km.	1,08,11	3,00	1,05,11
19.	विलिवाक्कम—अन्नानगर—विद्युतीकृत बड़ी लाइन (3 कि०मी०)	Villivakkam-Annanagar.—Electrified BG line (3 Km.)	589.00	0.01	588.99
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	**SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**			
20.	मिरज—लोंडा (188 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Miraj-Londa (188 km)—Gauge Conversion	1,22,00	1,00	1,21,00
21.	होसॅट—हुब्ली (उत्थापित फिगुअर्स सहित) 489 कि०मी० आमान परिवर्तन	Hospet-Hubli—Goa/with linked fingers) 489 km. Gauge Conversion	3,12,00	1,00	3,11,00
22.	गुन्टर—गुन्तकल तथा गुन्तकल—काल्लुरु (458 कि०मी०) तथा काल्लुरु—धर्मविरम को ऊंचा करना (76 कि.मी.) आमान परिवर्तन	Guntur-Guntakal & Guntakal-Kalluru (458 km) with lifting of Kalluru—Dharmavaran (76 km) Gauge Conversion	2,25,00	30,00	1,95,00
23.	सिकन्दराबाद—द्रोणाचलम तथा सिकन्दराबाद—बोलारम (331 कि०मी०) आमान परिवर्तन	Secunderabad-Dronachallam & Seconderabad-Bolarum (331 km) Gauge Conversion	2,26,40	70,00	1,56,40
24.	काटपाडि—पाकला—तिरुपति (104 कि.मी. आमान परिवर्तन	Katpadi-Pakala-Tirupati (104 km) Gauge Conversion	62,00	2,00	60,00
25.	काजीपेट यार्ड—समपार सं० 59-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Kazipet yard.—Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 59-A .	5,48	25	5,23
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	**SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY**			
26.	गोंदिया—चन्द्रफोर्ट—242 कि० मी०, आमान परिवर्तन	Gondia-Chandafort—242 km. Gauge Conversion	1,70,22	1,00	1,69,22
27.	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र—परिधीय यार्ड के लिए रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-II) स्तर-III	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.—Rail facilities for peripheral yard (Phase II) Stage III .	11,40	1,40	10,00
28.	कोट्टवलासा-किरांदुल लाइन—लाइन क्षमता संबंधी कार्यों को अनुकूल बनाना (चरण-II)	Kottavalasa-Kirandul line.—Optimisation of line capacity works (Phase II).	17,68	16	17,51
29.	निमपुरा—सवारी और माल डिब्बा बी ओ एक्स एन/बी सी एन डिपो	Nimpura.—C&W BOXN/BCN depot	9,00	55	8,45
	पश्चिम रेलवे	**WESTERN RAILWAY**			
30.	रेवाड़ी-जयपुर (225 कि०मी०)—आमान परिवर्तन	Rewari-Jaipur (225 km)—Gauge Conversion	1,04,60	33,00	71,60
31.	मक्सी—बैरागढ़—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (38.81 कि०मी०)	Maksi-Bairagarh.—Doubling (38.81 Km)	56,88	50	56,38
32.	महालक्ष्मी-अहमदाबाद—सूक्ष्मतरंग सम्पर्क का एम बी डिजिटल एक्सचेंज से बदलाव	Mahalaxmi-Ahmedabad.—Replacing micro-wave link by MBs digital exchange	22,49	9	22,40
33.	बडोदरा-रतलाम—सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली अंकीय एम डब्ल्यू प्रणाली एम बी पी क्षमता का बदलाव	Vadodara-Ratlam.—Replacing microwave system digital MW system MBPs capacity	11,50	8	11,42
34.	मैरीन लाइन्स—कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Marine Lines.—Track sub-station .	9,35	16	9,19
	चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	**CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS**			
35.	बिजली रेल इंजनों के निर्माण की क्षमता 130 इंजनों से बढ़ाकर 150 इंजन करना (चरण 5)	Augmentation of Electric Loco manufacturing capacity from 130 to 150 locos (Phase-IV)	25,00	10	24,90

(ख) 5 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक लागत के महत्वपूर्ण चालू-लाइन निर्माण कार्य जिनके लिए 1992-93 में धन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
(b) Important Open Line Works in progress costing over Rs. 5 crores for which funds have been provided in 1992—93

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.		निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अंत तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY				
1.	नर्मदा पुल का भाग-दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Narmada bridge portion. Doubling . . .	12,81	9,13	1,68	2,00
2.	जैतवार—मानिकपुर (57.51 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Jaitwar-Manikpur.—Doubling (57.51 Km.) . . .	27,76	26,91	85	..
3.	मैहर—अम्दारा (26.51 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Maihar-Amdara.—Doubling (26.51 km) . . .	13,30	13,20	10	..
4.	जुकेही—अम्दारा (19.64 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Jukehi-Amdara.—Doubling (19.64 Km.) . . .	9,44	7,52	92	1,00
5.	कुरवाई-केथोरा—बीना नदी (2.70 कि० मी०) और बेतवा के बीच 'ए' और 'बी' कैबिन (2.64 कि०मी०) इकहरी लाइन पुल का भाग	Kurwai-Kethora-Bina River (2.70 Km) and between Betwa 'A' & 'B' cabin (2.64 (Km.).—Single line bridge portion	8,63	7,10	52	1,01
6.	झांसी-आगरा—मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक खंड सहित घेर तक इकहरी लाइन पुल का भाग	Jhansi-Agra.—Single line bridge portion upto Gher with IBS	22,75	10,27	2,10	10,38
7.	पलवल-असावटी-बल्लभगढ़—स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल, पैनल अन्तर्पाशन और आई बी एच	Palwal-Asaoti-Ballabgarh.—Automatic block signalling, panel interlocking and IBH	16,86	15,99	87	..
8.	बीना—झांसी के पुल भाग सहित माताटीला-बसई (7.88 कि०मी०)	Matatila-Basai (7.88 Km.) including bridge portion of Bina-Jhansi	8,83	8,76	7	..
9.	इटारसी—जुझारपुर (2.61 कि०मी०) पोलापाथर-कालाआखर (6.64 कि०मी०) और मेटपांजरा—भरतवाड़ा (38.38) के बीच भूमि का अधिग्रहण (चरण-IV)	Itarsi-Jujharpur (2.61 Km.); Polapathar-Kala Akhar (6.64 Km.) and acquisition of land between Metpanjra-Bharatwada (38.38 Km.) (Phase IV)	8,43	8,40	3	..
10.	कीरतगढ़—काला आखर (22.25 कि० मी०), मेट पांजरा—भरतवाड़ा (38.38 कि०मी०) (चरण-V)	Kiratgarh-Kala Akhar (22.25 Km.); Metpanjra-Bharatwada (38.38 Km.) (Phase V) .	69,42	35,34	9,72	24,36
11.	नारखेड़—मेटपंजरा (34.34 कि०मी०) (चरण-VI)	Narkher-Metpanjra (34.34 Km.) (Phase VI) . . .	32,30	3,88	3,10	25,32
12.	बम्बई वी टी—दोहरे निकास वाले प्लेट-फार्मों की व्यवस्था के लिए उपनगरीय यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन रा०	Bombay VT.—Remodelling of suburban yard to provide double discharge platforms .	17,04 R. 4	16,54	50	..
13.	बम्बई-कल्याण धीमा गलियारा—सिगनलों में पुनः अन्तरण	Bombay-Kalyan slow corridor —Respacing of signals .	9,21	15	96	8,10
14.	कुर्ला—नया यात्री टर्मिनल (चरण-I)	Kurla.—New passenger terminal (Phase I) . .	25,19	22,83	2,36	..
15.	हबीबगंज—कोचिंग टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Habibganj.—Coaching terminal facilities	9,98	3,86	5,21	91

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण Particular of works			नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत Latest anti-cipated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित खर्च Appro-ximate expen-diture to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to com-plete work
	मध्य रेलवे	CENTRAL RAILWAY					
16.	बम्बई—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कंप्यूटरीकरण	Bombay.—Computerisation of passenger reservation system		20,57	20,41	16	..
17.	भोपाल—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण	Bhopal—Comauterisation of Passenger reservation system		6,27	6,20	7	..
18.	गढ़-कच्छपुरा—समपार सं० 316/ए के बदले में ऊपरी सड़क पुल	Garha-Kachhpura.—Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 316/A	Deposit	5,74 4,12	1,45	33	3,96
19.	बम्बई-कल्याण—जंक्शन केबिल/तारों का ओप्टिकल फाइबर केबिलों द्वारा बदलाव	Bombay - Kalyan. — Replacement of junction cables/ wires by optical fibre cables		8,50	1,57	3,58	3,35
20.	बम्बई मंडल—6 स्टेशनों पर लीवर फ्रेमों का पैनल अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव	Bombay Division.—Replacement of lever frames by panel interlocking at 6 stations		6,68	50	1,15	5,03
21.	भुसावल—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Bhusawal.—Route relay interlocking		9,61	9,09	52	..
22.	खेरवाड़ी-हीरापुर—कर्षण बिजली सप्लाई सुदृढ़ करना (चरण-I)	Kherwadi-Hirapur.—Strengthening of traction power supply (Phase I) . .		8,26	5,19	2,06	1,01
23.	परेल—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-II)	Parel.—Modernisation of workshop (Phase II) . .		21,71	20,42	1,29	..
24.	भोपाल—सवारी डिब्बा मरम्मत कर्मशाला	Bhopal.—Coach repair workshop		64,87	55,71	9,16	..
25.	भुसावल एसी बिजली लोको कर्मशाला—आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Bhusawal AC electric loco workshop.—Modernisation (Phase III) . . .		6,77	48	4,30	1,99
26.	मनमाड़ सिविल इंजीनियरी कर्मशाला—आधुनिकीकरण	Manmad civil engineering workshop.—Modernisation		12,96	12,17	79	..
27.	न्यू कटनी—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' रेकों की सम्हलाई सुविधाएं	New Katni. — Facilities to handle BOX 'N' rakes .		5,02	10	3,68	1,24
28.	ग्वालियर—कॉइल स्प्रिंग और लीफ स्प्रिंग के निर्माण की सुविधाएं	Gwalior.—Facilities for manufacturing coil springs & leaf springs		55,54	52,03	3,51	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण कार्य का विवरण	Particular of works	प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anti-cipated cost	1991-92 तक का अनुमानित व्यय Appro-ximate expen-diture to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provi-sion for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	मध्य रेलवे	**CENTRAL RAILWAY**				
29.	ग्वालियर--उन्नत अनुरक्षण प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र	Gwalior.—Centre for advanced maintenance technology .	6,22	4,98	53	71
30.	झांसी--कर्मशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	Jhansi.—Modernisation of workshop	29,91	10	12,31	17,50
31.	पुलगांव--केन्द्रीय आयुध भंडार के लिए रेल सुविधाएं निक्षेप	Pulgaon.—Rail facilities for Central Ammunition Depot Deposit	5,70.21 6,60	469.38	0.34	100.49
	पूर्व रेलवे	**EASTERN RAILWAY**				
32.	हबरा-बोंगांव--टोकनरहित ब्लाक संचालन, दम दम-तीन क्रासिंग स्टेशन एवं जंक्शन व्यवस्था और हबरा--अतिरिक्त लाइनें	Habra-Bongaon.—Tokenless block working; Dum Dum—Three crossing stations & junction arrangements and Habra.—Additional lines .	14,89	12,93	23	1,73
33.	किऊल-जमालपुर-भागलपुर---कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (75 कि०मी०)	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur.—Patch doubling (75 Km.) .	32,20	31,48	72	..
34.	साहिबगंज—न्यू फरक्का—माल्दा टाउन के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Sahibganj-New Farakka-Malda Town.—Doubling . .	36,80	31,23	4,03	1,57
35.	गर्वा रोड—सोननगर (चरण-II) सिगसिगी--बघा विष्णुपुर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Garwa Road-Sonenagar (Phase II)-Sigsigi-Bagha Bishnupur —Doubling . . .	56,00	52,87	3,13	..
36.	बारासत--दत्तापुकुर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (7.67 कि०मी०)	Barasat-Duttapukur.—Doubling (7.67 Km.) . . .	6,68	5,92	75	1
37.	दत्तापुकुर—हबरा दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (14.49 कि०मी०)	Duttapukur-Habra.—Doubling (14.49 Km.) . . .	18,17	4,59	2,00	11,58
38.	सोननगर-मुगलसराय—द्विदिशक सिगनल व्यवस्था और डाउन ग्रांड कोर्ड से सी आई सी सैक्शन तक फ्लाई ओवर सहित तीसरी लाइन	Sonenagar-Mughalsarai.—Third line with bidirectional signalling and flyover from Dn Grand Chord to CIC section	1,65,00	27,00	22,98	1,15,02
39.	अण्डाल-उखरा—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि (चरण-I)	Andal-Ukhra.—Augmentation of sectional capacity (Phase I)	6,49	6,11	38	..
40.	हावड़ा—शिओरफुली एवं भद्रेश्वर-बांडेल-खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि और शिओरफुली-बांडेल के बीच स्वचालित सिगनल व्यवस्था	Howrah-Sheoraphuli & Bhadreshwar-Bandel.—Augmentation of sectional capacity and automatic signalling between Sheoraphuli-Bandel .	20,88	19,57	1,31	..

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्य का विवरण	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित व्यय Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY				
41.	वर्द्धमान—अनुषंगी निर्माणों कार्यों सहित यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन (चरण-I)	Barddhaman.—Remodelling of yard with ancillary works (Phase I)	22,58	12,31	2,51	7,76
42.	बरवाडीह—उत्तरी कर्णपुरा में डिपो यार्ड	Barwadih.—Depot yard in North Karanpura . .	10,09	7,60	1,00	1,49
43.	मोकामा-पटना-बक्सर—खण्डीय क्षमता में वृद्धि (चरण-Iक)	Mokameh-Patna-Buxar.—Augmentation of sectional capacity (Phase IA) . .	11,99	10,17	1,00	82
44.	वर्धमान—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Barddhaman.—Remodelling of yard	24,92	6,36	3,00	15,56
45.	फतुआ—मालगाड़ी टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Fatuah.—Freight terminal facilities	10,44	6	1,20	9,18
46.	धत्रीग्राम, पटौली-दैनहाट—एक साथ अन्दाज सुविधाएं; बहनापरा-भंडारटिकुरी—समपार पर फ्लैगस्टेशन और समुद्रगढ़-नवद्वीपधाम—अतिरिक्त	Dhatrigram, Patauli, Dainhat.—Simultaneous reception facilities; Baghnapara-Bhandartikuri.—Flax stations into crossing & Samudragarh-Nabadwipadham—Additional	6,62	10	98	5,54
47.	कलकत्ता क्षेत्र—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कंप्यूटरीकरण	Calcutta Area.—Computerisation of passenger reservation system	22,00	21,99	1	..
48.	बंडेल—सिगनल उपस्करों का रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव	Bandel.—Replacement of signalling equipment by route relay interlocking . .	5,89	5,88	1	..
49.	मुगलसराय—आंतरिक और बाहरी गियरों का बदलाव (11 केबिन)	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of indoor & outdoor gears (11 cabins)	23,97	6,74	3,00	14,23
	राजस्व	R.	11			
50.	सियालदाह दक्षिण—पी एण्ड टी केबिलों के स्थान पर नियंत्रण संचार	Sealdah South.—Control communication in lieu of P&T cables	25,40	8,76	5,00	11,64
51.	प्रधानखुंटा-खाना—बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संप्रेषण (चरण-III)	Pradhankhunta-Khana.—Control communication through wireless (Phase III) . .	29,10	18,96	5,00	5,14
	राजस्व	R.	58			

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का विवरण	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित व्यय Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे	EASTERN RAILWAY				
52.	गया--आंतरिक और बाहरी गियरों का रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन द्वारा बदलाव	Gaya.—Replacement of indoor and outdoor gears by route relay interlocking . .	12,07	4,08	2,49	5,50
53.	खाना-वर्धमान-बेलूर-हावड़ा--बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार परिपथ (चरण-IV) राजस्व	Khana-Barddhaman-Belur-Howrah.—Control communication circuit through wireless (Phase IV) . . . R.	18,31 38	50	5	17,76
54.	हावड़ा-मुगलसराय—बेतार के माध्यम से नियंत्रण संचार परिपथ (चरण-V) राजस्व	Howrah-Mughalsarai.—Control communication circuits through wireless (Phase V) . . R.	24,90 2,36	5	5	24,80
55.	गया-सोननगर—लीवर फ्रेमों का बदलाव (6 स्टेशन)	Gaya-Sonenagar.—Replacement of lever frames (6 stations)	7,30	3	31	6,96
56.	गोमो-मुगलसराय--चार अतिरिक्त कर्षण उप स्टेशन	Gomoh-Mughalsarai.—Four additional traction sub-stations	21,84	20,66	52	66
57.	दानकुनी--कर्षण उप स्टेशन	Dankuni.—Traction sub-station	5,63	4	4	5,55
58.	बंडेल--ई०एम०यू० कार शैड	Bandel.—EMU car shed .	15,44	7,67	2,00	5,77
59.	सियालदह—माल यार्ड में नया सवारी डिब्बा परिसर	Sealdah.—New coaching complex in goods yard . .	7,75	3,94	1,79	2,02
60.	मुगलसराय—फ्लैश बट वैल्डिंग संयंत्र का बदलाव	Mughalsarai.—Replacement of flash butt welding plant- .	5,89	2,38	3,51	..
61.	बरवाडीह—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' मरम्मत डिपो	Barwadih.—BOX 'N' repair depot	10,94	5,03	1,50	4,41
62.	बारासत—ई०एम०यू० कार शैड	Barasat.—EMU car shed .	8,88	8,42	10	36
63.	जमालपुर--डीजल लोको शैड	Jamalpur.—Diesel loco shed .	12,46	11,02	1,44	..
64.	अंडाल—बी ओ एक्स 'एन' मरम्मत डिपो	Andal.—BOX 'N' repair depot	7,81	4,39	1,57	1,85
65.	हावड़ा (टिकिया पाड़ा)—कोचिंग परिसर का आधुनिकीकरण	Howrah (Tikiapara).—Modernisation of coaching complex	5,69	2,16	50	3,03
66.	जमालपुर—कर्मशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	Jamalpur.—Modernisation of workshop . . .	69,30	27,39	10,43	31,48
67.	कांचरापाड़ा—कर्मशाला का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Kanchrapara.– Modernisation of workshop (Phase III) .	15,24	6,67	57	8,00

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित व्यय Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पूर्व रेलवे	**EASTERN RAILWAY**				
68.	अंडाल—बड़ी लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन सम्हालने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार	Andal.—Extension of diesel shed to hold 100 BG locos	8,89	2,17	50	6,22
69.	गोमो—100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए बिजली लोको शेड की क्षमता बढ़ाना	Gomoh.—Extension of homing capacity of electric loco shed for 100 locomotives . .	6,77	1,23	50	5,04
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
70.	आगरा-बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर—सीधा बड़ी लाइन रेल संपर्क (चरण-I) फुलेरा-बीकानेर (लालगढ़)—मेड़ता रोड-आमान परिवर्तन	Agra-Barmer/Jaisalmer.—Direct BG rail link (Phase I), Phulera-Bikaner (Lalgarh)-Merta Road.—Gauge conversion .	3,25,87	32,52	60,80	2,32,55
71.	वीरमगाम-जोधपुर—सीधा बड़ी लाइन रेल मार्ग; भीलड़ी-समदड़ी-आमान परिवर्तन और समदड़ी से जोधपुर तक समानान्तर लाइन	Viramgam-Jodhpur.—Direct BG rail route; Bhildi-Samdari.—Gauge conversion & parallel line from Samdari to Jodhpur	2,67,83	1,36	1	2,66,46
72.	रोहतक—समरगोपालपुर (10.01 कि० मी०); किनाना—बरसोला (20.42 कि०मी०) घासो—जाखल (45.48 कि०मी०) (चरण-I) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना और गाजियाबाद-साहिबाबाद-तीसरी लाइन	Doubling between Rohtak-Samargopalpur (10.01 Km.); Kinana-Barsola (20.42 Km); Ghaso-Jakhal (45.48 Km.) (Phase I) & Ghaziabad-Sahibabad—3rd line . . राजस्व R.	65,28 1,93	62,81	40	2,07
73.	लखनऊ-उन्नाव—मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन करके और बड़ी लाइन का कानपुर सेंट्रल से कानपुर अनवरगंज तक विस्तार करके गंगापुल के ऊपर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Lucknow-Unnao.—Doubling over Ganga bridge by converting MG into BG line & extending BG line from Kanpur Central to Kanpur Anwarganj	52,61	41,21	1,87	9,53
74.	रामपुर—बरेली (चरण-II) (63.074 कि०मी०) मुरादाबाद यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन सहित	Rampur-Bareilly (Phase II) (63.074 Km.) including Moradabad yard remodelling	45,88	24,11	1,00	20,77
75.	इलाहाबाद यार्ड—परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्धन	Allahabad yard.—Additions & alterations . . .	14,32	13,31	1,01	..
76.	गढ़ी हरसारू—खलीलपुर—अतिरिक्त थ्रूपुट, टर्मिनल सुविधाएं	Garhi Harsaru-Khalilpur.—Additional through put, terminal facilities . . .	22,00	19,61	10	2,29
77.	दिल्ली क्षेत्र—गाड़ी सूचक और दूरस्थ नियंत्रण सिगनल व्यवस्था	Delhi Area.—Train describer & remote control signalling	29,73	27,59	36	1,78

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
78.	होलम्बी कलां, आनंद विहार और बिजवासन—टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Holambi Kalan, Anand Vihar & Bijwasan.—Acquisition of land for terminal facilities .	21,57	11,41	20	9,96
79.	गाजियाबाद—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Ghaziabad.—Remodelling of yard	10,82	9,20	30	1,32
80.	मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद-गाजियाबाद—अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं (चरण-IV)	Mughalsarai Allahabad-Ghaziabad.—Additional facilities (Phase IV)	5,00	21	1,07	3,72
81.	नई दिल्ली—यात्री प्लेटफार्म सहित अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	New Delhi.—Additional maintenance facilities including passenger platform . .	24,22	16	2	24,04
82.	भारतीय रेलों की माल परिचालन सूचना और नियंत्रण प्रणाली	Freight Operation Information and Control System for Indian Railways . .	10,98,00	80,00	20,00	9,98,00
83.	दिल्ली क्षेत्र—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण	Delhi Area.—Computerisation of Passenger reservation .	20,81.83	20,81.82	0.01	..
84.	लखनऊ—यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण	Lucknow—Computerisation of Passenger reservation	8,72.00	8,71.99	0.01	..
85.	इलाहाबाद-फाफामऊ—गंगा नदी पर कर्जन पुल सं० 163 के बदले अतिरिक्त पुल	Allahabad-Phaphamau.—Additional bridge in lieu of Curzon Bridge No. 163 over river Ganga . . .	19,86	9,89	4,20	5,77
86.	मुरादाबाद-सहारनपुर—गंगा नदी पर दूसरा नया बलवाली पुल सं० 1248	Moradabad-Saharanpur.—Second New Balawali Bridge No. 1248 over River Ganga .	22,67	4,55	2,40	15,72
87.	इलाहाबाद—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Allahabad.—Route relay interlocking	6,30	5,33	97	..
88.	वाराणसी—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन	Varanasi.—Route relay interlocking	8,98	6,31	2,22	45
89.	दिल्ली-मुगलसराय—चल रेडियो संचार नियंत्रण के लिए गाड़ी	Delhi-Mughalsarai.—Train to control mobile radio communication	15,37	3,57	2,20	9,60
90.	टूंडला-मुगलसराय—माइक्रोवेव लिंक का अंकीय द्वारा बदलाव	Tundla-Mughalsarai.—Replacement of microwave link by digital	30,85	1,82	2,00	27,03
91.	दिल्ली—रूट रिले अंतर्पाशन का बदलाव	Delhi.—Replacement of route relay interlocking . .	14,32	1,09	3,00	10,23
92.	मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद—नियंत्रण केबिल का बदलाव	Mughalsarai-Allahabad.—Replacement of control cable .	16,20.44	0.01	50.00	15,70.43
93.	मुगलसराय-कानपुर—अतिरिक्त 6 कर्षण सब स्टेशन	Mughalsarai-Kanpur.—Additional 6 traction sub-stations	29,31	27,72	35	1,24

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	उत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHERN RAILWAY**				
94.	कानपुर-गाजियाबाद—अतिरिक्त 6 कर्षण सब—स्टेशन	Kanpur-Ghaziabad.—Additional 6 traction sub-stations .	32,96	24,35	2,66	5,95
95.	जगाधरी—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Jagadhri.—Modernisation of workshop	37,82	35,62	2,20	..
96.	अम्बाला—बीसीएन/बी ओ एक्स एन डिपो	Ambala.—BCN/BOXN depot	8,76	8,56	20	..
97.	लखनऊ (चारबाग कर्मशाला)—आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Lucknow (Charbagh shop).—Modernisation (Phase III) .	10,49.09	0.01	1049.08	..
98.	लखनऊ (आलमबाग)—बड़ी लाइन के 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शैड का विस्तार	Lucknow (Alambagh).—Extension of diesel shed for holding 100 BG locos . .	834.92	0.01	2,39,77	5,95.14
99.	सतरोड-रेवाड़ी-हिसार—रक्षा विभाग के लिए अतिरिक्त बड़ी लाइन/मीटर लाइन सुविधाएं निक्षेप	Satrod-Rewari-Hisar.—Additional BG/MG facilities for Defence Deptt. . . Deposit	5,31 10,11	3,32	29	1,70
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	**NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY**				
100.	वाराणसी—भटनी—आमान परिवर्तन	Varanasi—Bhatni—Gauge Conversion 85,28 . .	85,28	83,74	5	1,49
101.	छपरा—औंडिहार—आमान परिवर्तन	Chhapra-Aunrihar.—Gauge conversion . . .	73,20	22,54	4.00	46,66
102.	काशीपुर—लालकुआं आमान परिवर्तन	Kashipur-Lalkua.—Gauge conversion . . .	45,00.00	0.50	0,01	44,99,49
103.	समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा—वर्तमान मार्ग के अलावा समानांतर बड़ी लाइन की व्यवस्था करके मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव	Samastipur-Darbhanga.—MG into BG by providing parallel BG line in addition to existing route . . .	28,43	5	10	28,28
104.	बरौनी-मुजफ्फरपुर—सिहो (छोड़कर)—रामदयालुनगर (सहित) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (24 कि०मी०) चरण-III	Barauni-Muzaffarpur.—Doubling between Siho (excluding)-Ramdayalunagar (including) (24 Km.) Phase III	19,06	15,89	2,00	1,17
105.	सिवान-छपरा—7 स्टेशनों पर घिसे पिटे स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव	Siwan-Chhapra.—Replacement of wornout automatic block signalling equipments at 7 stations	7,60	51	1,10	5,99
106.	गोरखपुर-कटिहार—माइक्रोवेव रेडियो उपस्कर का अंकीय माइक्रोवेव उपस्कर द्वारा बदलाव	Gorakhpur-Katihar.—Replacement of microwave radio equipment by digital microwave equipment . .	17,25	1	2,18	15,06

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम संख्या S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particular of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete the work
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे	NORTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
107.	गोंडा—फ्लेश बट वैल्डिंग प्लांट	Gonda.—Flush butt welding plant	6,07	3,05	65	2,37
108.	समस्तीपुर—50 रेल इंजन मीटर लाइन डीजल शैड	Samastipur.—50 loco MG diesel shed . . .	9,48·00	0.01	0,10	9,47.98
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे	NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY				
109.	न्यू बोंगाईगांव—गुवाहटी, मीटर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव (163.15 कि०मी०)	New Bongaigaon-Guwahati.—MG to BG (163.15 Km.) .	96,46	95,88	58	..
110.	माल्दा टाउन—एकलाखी (19 कि०मी०) और हरिशचंद्रपुर-कुमेदपुर (7.10 कि०मी०)	Malda Town-Eklakhi (19 Km.) & Harishchandrapur-Kumedpur (7.10 Km.)—Doubling	25,41	23,45	1,51	45
111.	कुमेदपुर—बारसोई (29.18 कि०मी०) और धूलाबारी—न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी (51.63 कि०मी०)	Kumedpur-Barsoi (29.18 Km.) & Dhulabari-New Jalpaiguri (51.63 Km.)—Doubling .	78,90.00	78,89.76	0,24	..
112.	बारसोई—दालखोला (29.05 कि०मी०) और धूलाबारी-आलुआबारी (4.90 कि०मी०)	Barsoi-Dalkhola (29.05 Km.) & Dhulabari-Aluabari (4.90 Km.)—Doubling . .	30,11	26,30	1,00	2,81
113.	आलुआबारी रोड—किशनगंज (31 कि०मी०), न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी-अम्बारी फलाकटा (9 कि०मी०) तथा महानंदा पुल के दोनों ओर केबिनें	Aluabari Road-Kishanganj (31 Km.); New Jalpaiguri-Ambari Falakata (9 Km.)—Doubling & Cabins on either side of Mahananda bridge	46,29	16,15	49	29,65
114.	दालखोला—किशनगंज (28 कि०मी०)	Dalkhola-Kishanganj (28 Km.) —Doubling	22,02	22	1,00	20,80
115.	लमडिंग-बदरपुर—पहाड़ी सैक्शन पर थ्रूपुट बढ़ाना (चरण-II)	Lumding-Badarpur.—Increasing throughput on hill section (Phase II) . . .	8,71	7,33	25	1,13
116.	गुवाहाटी-डिब्रूगढ़—मीटर लाइन खण्ड का ग्रेड बढ़ाना (चरण-I)	Guwahati-Dibrugarh.—Upgrading of MG Section (Phase I)	15,51	5,85	22	9,44
117.	झालुकबाड़ी—गुवाहाटी क्षेत्र में सरायघाट पुल से शुरू होने वाला सहायक माल गाड़ी टर्मिनल (चरण-I)—भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Jhalukbari.—Auxiliary freight terminal in Guwahati area taking off from Saraighat Bridge (Phase I)—Land Acquisition . . .	7,08	4,11	1,00	1,97
118.	लमडिंग-तिनसुकिया—अति उच्च आवृत्ति सम्पर्क	Lumding-Tinsukia.—Ultra high frequency link . .	6,12	21	1,55	4,36

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particular of works			नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expandi-ture to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे	SOUTHERN RAILWAY					
119.	मैसूर-बेंगलूर—मीटर लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में आमान परिवर्तन (138.25 कि०मी०) रा०	Mysore-Bangalore.—MG to BG (138.25 Km.) . .		101,43	85,45	8,00	7,98
			R.	1,13			
120.	पट्टाबिरम-तिरुवल्लुर—तीसरी लाइन	Pattabiram-Tiruvallur.—Third line		18,70	16,78	50	1,42
121.	कायनकुलम-कोलम्म—दोहरी लाईन बिछाना (41 कि०मी०)	Kayankulam-Quilon.—Doubling (41 Km.) . . .		42,17	23,91	5,50	12,76
122.	कोल्लम—तिरुवनन्तपुरम सेंट्रल दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Quilon-Trivandrum Central.—Doubling . . .		76,41.00	85.05	0.01	7,55.94
123.	पालघाट-पोद्नूर—जुड़वां इकहरी लाइन सुविधा रा०	Palghat-Podanur.—Twin single line facility . . .		6,55	5,00	128	27
			R.	5			
124.	आरकोणम-वालाजारोड—स्वचल ब्लाक सिगनल व्यवस्था (चरण-I)	Arakkonam-Wallajah Road.—Automatic Block signalling (Phase I)		8,07.42	2,11.02	0.01	5,96.39
125.	विल्लिवक्कम-अन्नानगर—दूसरे टर्मिनल के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Villivakam-Annanagar.—Acquisition of land for second terminal		9,00	50	1,30	7,20
126.	मद्रास—संगणकीकरण प्रणाली	Madras—Computerisation reservation system		19,85·00	19,84.99	0.01	..
127.	शोरानूर-कालीकट-जीर्ण—शीर्ण पुल सं० 943 के बदले नये पुल का निर्माण (फेरोक पुल) रा०	Shoranur-Calicut.—New bridge in lieu of distressed bridge No. 943 (Ferok bridge)		5,93	3.40	1,21	1,32
			R.	3			
128.	मद्रास सेन्ट्रल—रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन	Madras Central.—Route relay interlocking		6,39	5,85	54	..
129.	मद्रास-मैसूर—पुरानी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली	Madras-Mysore.—Obsolete microwave system . .		23,87	4,45	5,43	13,99
130.	आरकोणम (छोड़कर)-काटपाडी (सहित) यांत्रिक लीवर फ्रेम तथा सिगनल गियर	Arakkonam (Excl.)-Katpadi (Incl.).—Mechanical lever frames and signalling gears		6.52	3,10	2,30	1,12
131.	पालघाट-ईरोड-दासमपट्टी, ईरोड-महादाना-पुरम-तिरुचिरापल्ली-कोडईकनाल-मदुरै—सूक्ष्म-तरंग प्रणाली	Palghat-Erode-Dasampatti, Erode-Mahadanapuram-Tiruchchirappalli-Kodaikanal-Madurai.—MW system .		14,82	60	1,10	13,12
132.	पोनमलाई—कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण रा०	Ponmalai.—Modernisation of workshops . . .		28,48	24,28	4,20	..
			R.	1			
133.	बेसिन ब्रिज—एकीकृत सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण-डिपो रा०	Basin Bridge.—Integrated coach maintenance depot .		6,55	3.78	2,77	..
			R.	4			
134.	पैरम्बूर—सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-III)	Perambur.—Modernisation of carriage & wagon shops (Phase III) . . .		56,04	2,96	1,00	52,08

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण रेलवे	**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**					
135.	मद्रास--बड़ी लाइन ए०सी० विद्युत रेल इंजन शेड (मध्यम आकार का) चरण-I	Madras.—BG AC electric loco shed (medium size)—Phase I		8,77	59	50	7,68
136.	आरकोणम--इंजीनियरी कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण रा०	Arakkonam.—Modernisation of engineering workshops .	R.	6,76 1	4,44	1	2,31
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	**SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**					
137.	मनमाड-परभनी-पर्ली बैजनाथ आमान परिवर्तन रा०	Manmad-Parbhani-Parlivaijnath.—Gauge conversion .	R.	1,40,54 55	53,73	50,00	36,81
138.	परभनी--पूर्णा और मुडखेड--आदिलाबाद आमान परिवर्तन तथा पूर्णा से मुडखेड तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना (248 कि०मी०) रा०	Parbhani-Purna & Mudkhed-Adilabad.—Gauge conversion and parallel BG line from Purna to Mudkhed (248 Km.)	R.	2,12,80 39	4,15	4,99	2,03,66
139.	कोसगी--मटमारी दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (24.20 कि०मी०)	Kosgi-Matmari.—Doubling (24.20 Km.)		22,46.07	1.00	0.01	22,45.06
140.	कृष्णा--यरमरस दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (16.25 कि०मी०)	Krishna-Yermaras.—Doubling (16.25 Km.)		15,53.50	1.00	0.01	15,52.49
141.	रायचूर--मटमारी (17.05 कि०मी०) और कोसगीकुपगल (13.61 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना रा०	Raichur-Matmari (17.05 Km.) and Kosgi-Kupgal (13.61 Km.).—Doubling . .	R.	22,17 26	21,22	95	..
142.	कुपगल--अडोनी (14.40 कि०मी०) तथा मांचेरला-- आसपारी (22.30 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Kupgal-Adoni (14.40 Km.) & Nancherla-Aspari (22.30 Km.) —Doubling		33,81.02	5,37.29	0.01	28,43.72
143.	थान गुंडी--चेगुण्टा (43.40 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Thangundi-Chegunta—Doubling (43.40 Km.) . .		29,16	29,00	16	..
144.	तांडूर--मालखेड रोड (45.60 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना रा०	Tandur-Malkhaid Road.—Doubling (45.60 Km.) .	R.	35,52 43	32,18	2,45	89
145.	विकाराबाद--तांडूर (41.41 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना-	Vikarabad-Tandur.—Doubling (41.41 Km.)		46,84	27,24	1,92	17,68
146.	मलखेड रोड--वाडी दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (24.86 कि०मी०)	Malkhaid Road-Wadi.—Doubling (24.86 Km.) . .		20,12	18,60	1,52	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY				
147.	सिकन्दराबाद—अतिरिक्त कोचिंग सुविधाएं तथा मीटर लाइन यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन	Secunderabad.—Additional coaching facilities and remodelling of MG yard .	9,78.64	2,99.51	0.01	6,79.12
148.	मौला अली-सनतनगर—कार्ड लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Maula Ali-Sanatnagar.—Land acquisition for chord line .	7,27	6,33	94	..
149.	मौलाअली—सनतनगर—कार्ड लाइन	Maula Ali-Sanatnagar.—Chord line	15,77	14,56	74	47
	हैदराबाद-आरक्षण प्रणाली का संगणकीकरण	Hyderabad—Computerisation of reservation system	9,82	9,80	2	..
150.	निडदवोलू-सामलकोट—पुराने गोदावरी पुल के बदले पुल का निर्माण	Nidadavolu-Samalkot.—Bridge in replacement of old Godavari bridge . . .	48,05	33,03	4,90	10,12
151.	गंगयापल्ली—कमलापुरम—पुल सं० 579 का पुनर्निर्माण (पापागनी)	Gangayapalle-Kamalapuram.—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 579 (Papagni) . . .	19,95	1,88	1,21	16,86
152.	हस्तावरम-नन्दालूर—पुल सं० 393 का पुनर्निर्माण (छैयार)	Hastavaramu-Nandalur.—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 393 (Cheyyar) . . .	25,37	1,95	1,41	22,01
153.	कोलानूर-बिसुगिरशरीफ—पुल सं० 66 और 67 का पुनर्निर्माण	Kolanur-Bisugirsheriff.—Rebuilding of Bridge No. 66 and 67	7,44	3,07	2,40	1,97
154.	विजयवाडा-आरकोणम—7 डी 6 क्लिस्ट्रोन सूक्ष्म तरंग उपस्कर का डिजिटल उपस्कर से बदलाव	Vijayawada-Arkonam.—Replacement of 7D6 Klystron microwave equipment with digital equipment . .	20,53	12	20	20,21
155.	सिकन्दराबाद—सिगनल गियरों तथा लीवर फ्रेमों का रूट रिले अन्तर्पाशन से बदलाव	Secunderabad.—Replacement of signalling gears and lever frames by route relay interlocking	548·27	15.00	0.01	5,33.26
156.	हुबली-लोंडा-वास्को-द—गामा-मिरज—सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली	Hubli-Londa-Vasco-da-Gama-Miraj.—Microwave system	7,01	2,55	50	3,96
157.	तिरुपति—दक्षिण क्षेत्र में बड़ी लाइन के सवारी डिब्बों के लिए सवारी डिब्बा मरम्मत कारखाना	Tirupati.—Carriage repair shop for BG coaches for South Zone . . .	59,40	56,56	2,84	
158.	सिकन्दराबाद—सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं में वृद्धि	Secunderabad.—Augmentation of coach maintenance facilities	6,71	1,00	4,56	1,15
169.	रामगुण्डम—बी०ओ०एक्स० 'एन' माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विकास	Ramgundam.—Development of maintenance facilities for BOX 'N' wagons . .	6,72	5,44	1,28	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particular of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित व्यय Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
160.	अम्बोडाला-बिस्समकटक और तिरुबाली-गुमादा--कहीं-कहीं दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (99.96 कि०मी०)	Ambodala-Bissamcuttack & Tirubali-Gumada.—Patch doubling (99.96 Km.)	83,36	61,60	15,63	6,13
161.	तालचेर-कटक--पारादीप (चरण-I) तथा रजतगढ़--जोरांडा रोड (12 कि०मी०)—दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Talcher-Cuttack-Paradeep (Phase I) & Rajatgarh-Joranda Road (12 Km.).—Doubling	12,93	11,60	1,33	..
162.	गुमादा--बोब्बिली दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Gumada-Bobbili.—Doubling	30,07	17,46	9,61	3,00
163.	जोरांडा रोड--हिंडोल रोड दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Joranda Road-Hindol Road.—Doubling	24,17	10,11	8,06	6,00
164.	बोब्बिली--गजपतिनगरम दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Bobbili-Gajapatinagaram.—Doubling	29,28	6,00	1,50	2,178
165.	बिलासपुर-अकलतारा--तीसरी लाइन (27 कि०मी०)	Bilaspur-Akaltara.—Third line (27 Km.)	35,91	1,00	1,23	33,68
166.	तालचेर--हिन्डोल रोड—(32.1 कि०मी०) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Talcher-Hindol Road (32.1 Km.).—Doubling	29,25	2,00	1,46	25,79
167.	विशाखापतनम--इस्पात संयंत्र यातायात के लिए रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Visakhapatnam.—Rail facilities for steel plant traffic (Phase I)	56,64	47,10	9,41	13
168.	विशाखापतनम इस्पात संयंत्र--बाह्य यार्ड के लिए रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Visakhapatnam steel plant.—Rail facilities for peripheral yard (Phase I)	41,38	40,88	50	..
	निक्षेप	Deposit	4,26			
169.	शालीमार—कोचिंग सुविधाओं के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Shalimar—Acquisition of land for coaching facilities	500	38	50	4,12
170.	राजखरसवां—डांगावापोसी को जोड़ते हुए बाई पास लाइन	Rajkharswan—Bye pass line connecting Dangoaposi area	530.00	126.37	0.01	4,03.62
		Deposit	530.00			
171.	तुनिया, भालूलटा तथा बागदेही--लूप लाइनें	Tunia, Bhalulata & Bagdehi.—Loop lines	5,32	4,32	1,00	..
172.	कलूमना—माल टर्मिनल के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण	Kalumna.—Acquisition of land for goods terminal	5,80	4,86	94	..
173.	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र--बाह्य यार्ड के लिए रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-II)	Visakhapatnam steel plant.—Rail facilities for peripheral yard (Phase II)	17,64	13,16	4,47	
	निक्षेप	Deposit	56			
174.	शालीमार--कोच टर्मिनल (चरण-I)	Shalimar.—Coach terminal (Phase I)	1585.28	16.25	0.01	1569.02
175.	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र--बाह्य यार्ड के लिए रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-II)	Visakhapatnam steel plant.—Rail facilities for peripheral yard (Phase II)	8,49	8	3,00	5,41
	निक्षेप	Deposit	1,50			

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० S. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित व्यय Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY					
176.	विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र--बाह्य रेल सुविधाएं (चरण-II)	Visakhapatnam steel plant.—External rail facilities (Phase II)		23,73	49	2,84	20,40
177.	जखापुर-जेनापुर--पुल सं० 449 अप के गर्डर का बदलाव	Jakhapur-Jenapur.—Replacement of girder of Bridge No. 449 Up (Brahmani) .	R.	20,66 11	6,41	1,50	12,75
178.	टाटानगर--पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी केबिनों पर यांत्रिक लीवर फ्रेमों तथा ग्राउंड गियरों का बदलाव	Tatanagar.—Replacement of mechanical lever frames and ground gears at East and West cabins . . .		5,13	4,04	1,06	3
179.	टाटा-चक्रधरपुर--चांडिल तथा चक्रधरपुर-राउरकेला-बीरमित्रपुर--डाकतार विभाग के केबुलों के स्थान पर रेलवे के अपने स्वामित्व वाले दूर-संचार केबुल लगाना	Tata-Chakradharpur-Chandil & Chakradharpur-Rourkela-Birmitrapur.—Railways' own telecom cable in replacement of P&T cables . . .		14,03	8,47	1,00	4,56
180.	हवड़ा—खड़गपुर तथा टाटा-चक्रधर पुर-राऊरकेला—संचार विभाग के केबुलों के बदले रेलवे के अपने स्वामित्व वाले दूर संचार केबुल लगाना	Howrah-Kharagpur & Tata-Chakradharpur-Rourkela.—Railway's own telecom cables in replacement of DOT's cable . . .		14,27	1,06	99	12,22
181.	बिलासपुर-अनूपपुर-कटनी तथा अनूपपुर-मनेन्द्रगढ़--सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली का बदलाव	Bilaspur-Anuppur-Katni & Anuppur-Manendragarh.—Replacement of MW system		15,61	70	2,06	12,85
182.	चांडिल-दुर्ग--10 अतिरिक्त सब-स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था	Chandil-Durg.—Ten additional sub-stations . .		24,08	22,89	1,19	..
183.	के०के० लाइन--लाइन क्षमता कार्यों को इष्टतम करना (चरण-II)	KK Line.—Optimisation of line capacity works (Phase-II)		5,94	10	2,23	3,61
184.	खड़गपुर--कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-II)	Kharagpur.—Modernisation of workshop (Phase-II) .		42,53	34,64	7,89	..
185.	बोकारो इस्पात सिटी--वर्गीकरण यार्ड में मरम्मत लाइन का आधुनिकीकरण	Bokaro steel city.—Modernisation of sick line in classification yard . . .		9,08	2,08	4,07	2,93
186.	संतरागाछी--मुख्य सवारी डिब्बा कम्पलेक्स का आधुनिकीकरण (चरण-I)	Santragachi.—Modernisation of major coaching complex (Phase-I) . . .		5,12	3,59	1,53	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा	Particular of works	नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे	SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY				
187.	बिलासपुर--बीसीएन माल डिब्बों के लिए अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं	Bilaspur.—Maintenance facilities for BCN wagons .	5,85	1,00	2,19	2,66
188.	रायपुर डीजल शेड--60 से बढ़ाकर 100 रेल इंजनों के लिए विस्तार करना	Raipur diesel shed.—Expansion from 60 to 100 locos .	22,09	97	1,00	20,12
199.	आंगुल--ब०ला० के 50 रेल इंजनों के लिए डीजल शेड की व्यवस्था	Angul.—50 loco BG diesel shed	15,40	1,29	30	13,81
190.	खड़गपुर डीजल शेड--60 से बढ़ाकर 100 रेल इंजनों के लिए क्षमता का विस्तार करना	Kharagpur diesel shed.—Expansion of capacity from 60 to 100 locos . . .	8,37	64	20	7,53
191.	सम्बलपुर--नया मण्डल	Sambalpur.—New division .	11,50	9,17	2,33	..
	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY				
192.	नड़ियाद—कपड़गंज के बीच आमान परिवर्तन (44.64 कि०मी०)	Gauge Conversion between Nadiad-Kapadvanj—(44.64 km.) . . .	18,37	12,50	5,01	86
193.	आगरा—बाड़मेर/जैसलमेर (चरण-I)—सीधा ब०ला० रेल सम्पर्क, सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर लाइन का आमान परिवर्तन तथा जयपुर से फुलेरा तक समानान्तर बड़ी लाइन बिछाना	Agra-Barmer/Jaisalmer (Phase-I).—Direct BG rail link. Conversion of Sawaimadhopur-Jaipur & parallel BG line from Jaipur to Phulera	1,33,04	19,43	60,00	53,61
194.	वीरमगाम-जोधपुर—सीधा ब०ला० रेल सम्पर्क तथा भिलड़ी-वीरमगांव-आमान परिवर्तन/नयी लाइनें बिछाना	Viramgam-Jodhpur.—Direct BG rail link & Bhildi-Viramgam.—Gauge conversion/New lines	1,55,66.00	1,30.00	0.01	1,54,35.99
195.	अनास पुल—पंचपिपलिया सुरंग तथा माहीपुल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—3 इकहरी लाइन टुकड़ों सहित	Doubling between Anas bridge Panchpiplia Tunnel & Mahi bridge.—Three single line stretches	10,45	10,34	10	1
196.	वासद 'ए'—वासद—माही पुल सं० 624 के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Vasad 'A'—Vasad-Mahi bridge no. 624	6,97	6,39	58	..
197.	सुजालपुर—कालापीपल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—12.59 कि०मी०	Doubling between Sujalpur—Kalapipal—12.59 km. .	9,05	8,25	80	..

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	निर्माण-कार्यों का ब्यौरा Particular of works		नवीनतम प्रत्याशित लागत Latest anticipated cost	1991-92 के अन्त तक अनुमानित खर्च Approximate expenditure to end of 1991-92	1992-93 के लिए व्यवस्था Provision for 1992-93	काम पूरा करने के लिए शेष रकम Balance to complete work
	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY				
198.	पीरउमरोद-बेड़छा तथा बोलाई—अकोड़िया के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Pirumrod-Bercha & Bolai-Akodia .	22,60	18,49	2,00	2,11
199.	बैरागढ़--बाकनियन भौंरी तथा बाकानियन भौंरी--फांडा के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Bairagarh—Bakanian Bhaunri & Bakanian Bhaunri-Phanda	16,20	9,03	4,50	2,67
200.	अमलनेर—टाकर खेड़े (12.16 कि०मी०) तथा टाकरखेड़े—धरणगांव (13.42 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Amalner-Takarkhede (12.16 km.) & Takarkhede-Dharangaon (13.42 km.) . . .	17,46.30	600.00	0.01	1148.29
201.	कालापीपल—फांडा (41.49 कि०मी०) के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना	Doubling between Kalapipal-Phanda (41.49 km.) . .	51,04	55	52	49,97
202.	रतलाम-दाहोद, नागदा—रतलाम और रुठयाई-मक्सी—कोयला ढोने के मार्ग की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइन क्षमता का विस्तार	Ratlam-Dahod, Nagda-Ratlam & Ruthiyai-Maksi.—Line capacity works on coal carrying route facilities . .	5,88	5,63	24	1
203.	बान्द्रा—टर्मिनल सुविधाएं (चरण-I)	Bandra.—Terminal facilities (Phase-I)	12,53	11,38	70	45
204.	उधना-जलगांव—लाइन क्षमता	Udhna-Jalgaon.—Line capacity	13,84	10,20	20	3,44
205.	अहमदाबाद—संगणकीकृत यात्री आरक्षण	Ahmedabad—Computerised passenger reservation	10,04	10,00	4	..
206.	उधना जलगांव—गिरना पुल सं० 374	Udhna-Jalgaon.—Girna bridge No. 374	12,84	62	98	11,24
207.	आबू रोड-अजमेर—सूक्ष्म तरंग संचार (चरण-II)	Abu Road-Ajmer.—Micro-wave communication (Phase-II)	6,38	5,31	1,07	..
208.	नागदा-भोपाल—रन थ्रू लाइनों और 29 स्टेशनों के ब्लाक खंड सीमा बोर्ड तक फेसिंग प्वाइंट टोंका रेलपथ परिपथन और धुरा काउंटरों द्वारा 18 स्टेशनों का ब्लाक प्रूविंग	Nagda-Bhopal.—Track circuits on run through lines & facing points to block section limit board (29 stations) & block proving by axle counters (18 stations) .	15,57	4,63	3,00	7,94
209.	नागदा-कोटा—लूप लाइनों पर धुरा काउंटर तथा चरण-II में 25 स्टेशनों का रेलपथ परिपथन	Nagda-Kota.—Axle counter on loop lines and Phase-II track circuiting (25 stations)	6,08	1,62	1,74	2,72
210.	विरार-वडोदरा—4 स्टेशनों पर पैनल अन्तर्पाशन तथा 1 स्टेशन का सालिड स्टेट अंतर्पाशन	Virar-Vadodara.—Panel interlocking (4 stations) & solid state interlocking (1 station)	7,84	1,83	3,09	2,92
211.	नायीगांव—कर्षण सब-स्टेशन	Naigaon.—Traction sub-station	6,46	51	1,85	4,10

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

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	पश्चिम रेलवे	WESTERN RAILWAY				
212.	बंबई उपनगर—संवेदनशील स्थलों पर 22 कि०वो० केबलों का बदलाव	Bombay Suburban.—Replacement of 22 KV cable at critical locations . .	5,19	10	87	4,22
213.	मऊ—मीटर लाइन डीजल रेल इंजन शेड	Mhow.—MG diesel loco shed	5,73	10	75	4,88
214.	दाहोद—बिजली रेल इंजन के पुनर्स्थापन की सुविधाएं	Dahod.—Electric locomotive rehabilitation facilities .	20,00	1,02	6,64	12,34
215.	कोटा—माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Kota.—Modernisation of wagon workshop . .	27,44	5	6,69	20,70
216.	प्रताप नगर—एल पी जी टंकी माल डिब्बों सहित टंकी माल डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग को केन्द्रीकृत करना	Pratapnagar.—Centralising of tank wagon POH including LPG tank wagon . .	8,00	5	75	7,20
217.	वाटवा—वात ब्रेक युक्त माल डिब्बा स्टाक के लिए नेमी और अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विस्तार	Vatva.—RDH and expansion of maintenance facilities for the air braked -freight stock	6,90	64	1,96	4,30
	चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
219.	आर आई सी तथा एम सी टी के कार्यान्वयन के लिए साधन सामग्री	Inputs for implementation for RIC & MCT . . .	6,34	1	1,00	5,33
219.	बिजली रेल इंजनों की निर्माण क्षमता 80 से बढ़ाकर 100 इंजन करना (चरण-II)	Augmentation of electric loco manufacturing capacity from 80 to 100 locos (Phase-II) .	14,95	6,83	4,19	3,88
220.	बिजली रेल इंजनों की निर्माण क्षमता को 100 से बढ़ा कर 120 करना (चरण-III)	Augmentation of electric loco manufacturing capacity from 100 to 120 locos (Phase-III)	16,94	4,70	1,50	10,74
	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS				
221.	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना—उत्पादन क्षमता में 155 रेल इंजन/170 इंजन की वृद्धि करना	DLW.—Augmentation of production capacity.—155 locos/170 engines . . .	15,50	2,04	2,98	10,48
	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
222.	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना—अभिकल्प एवं विकास सुविधाएं	ICF.—Design and development facilities	5,00	2,35	2,00	65
223.	पैरम्बूर—सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण	Perambur.—Modernisation of ICF.	67,90	58,99	5,06	3,85

(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

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	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY				
224.	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना---उत्पादन क्षमता को 1000 सवारी डिब्बों से बढ़ाकर 1150 करना तथा विकासीय सुविधाएं	ICF—Augmentation of production capacity from 1000 to 1150 coaches & developing facilities . . .	20,50	69	1,50	18,31
	पहिया एवं धुरा कारखाना	WHEEL AND AXLE PLANT				
225.	पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र की क्षमता बढ़ाना	Augmentation of capacity of Wheel & Axle Plant . .	31,89	4,19	4,86	22,84
	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	DIESEL COMPONENT WORKS				
226.	पटियाला में डीजल कलपुर्जा कारखाना की स्थापना (चरण-I)	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala (Phase-I)	1,17,62	1,08,97	65	8,00
227.	पटियाला में डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना की स्थापना (चरण-II)	Setting up of Diesel Component Works at Patiala (Phase-II)	78,00	62,46	10,34	4,20
	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	RAIL COACH FACTORY				
228.	कपूरथला—सवारी डिब्बों के निर्माण के लिए रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	Kapurthala.—Rail coach factory for manufacturing passengers coaches	4,34,72	3,01,77	43,12	89,83
	अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन	RESEARCH DESIGNS & STANDARDS ORGNS.				
229.	लखनऊ—श्रान्ति जांच प्रयोगशाला का आधुनिकीकरण	Lucknow.—Modernisation of fatigue testing laboratory .	55,6.24	2.70	0.01	5,53.53
230.	मुगलसराय--अ०अ०मा०सं० के लिए रेल पथ जांच सुविधाएं	Mughalsarai.—Test track facilities for RDSO . . .	5,98	1,82	1,35	3,81

परिशिष्ट II

APPENDIX II

यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं

Passenger Amenities and Other Railway Users' Amenities

1991-92

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

1992-93 में यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं
Expenditure proposed on Passenger Amenities and

रेलवे RAILWAYS		यात्री सुविधायें Passenger Amenities							
		सवारी डिब्बों में पानी भरने, यात्रियों के लिए स्टेशनों पर पानी की सप्लाई के लिए स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी और/या भूतलीय प्रबन्ध, जिसमें केवल सवारी गाड़ियों पर पानी की सामान्य व्यवस्था ही शामिल नहीं है अपितु रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए जल शोधक संयंत्र, बिजली-चालित या अन्यथा, पानी के ठेले आदि की सामान्य व्यवस्था भी शामिल है। Provision of overhead and/or ground level arrangements at stations for filling water in Carriages, water supply at stations for the use of passengers, including not only general water supply arrangements which are used for providing water in carriages but also purification plants installed, water coolers—electric or otherwise, water trollies etc. provided for use of passengers.	प्रतीक्षालयों, जिनमें प्रबलित सीमेंट, कंक्रीट और दूसरी तरह की बेंचों की व्यवस्था तथा रेल-उपयोगकर्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतीक्षा सम्बन्धी वर्तमान प्रबन्धों में सुधार या विस्तार शामिल है। Waiting accommodation including reinforced cement concrete and other types of benches at stations including extension or improvements to existing arrangements to meet the requirements of railway passengers.	ठेके के अनुसार विक्रेता अपने खर्च पर जो व्यवस्था करते हैं, उसके अतिरिक्त रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए स्टेशनों पर भोजनालय, विश्रामालय और दूसरी चीजों की दुकानों की व्यवस्था Refreshment Rooms, Retiring Rooms and vendors' stalls of all descriptions at stations provided for catering to railway passengers, except those which the vendors are required by contract to provide at their own cost.	स्टेशनों पर रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के इस्तेमाल के लिए शौचालयों की व्यवस्था अथवा उनमें सुधार Provision or improvement of latrines provided for railway passengers at stations.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए विविध सुधार अर्थात् स्टेशनों, प्लेटफार्मों पर बैठने के स्थान, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों आदि की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, viz., provision of seats, hedges, shade-trees on platforms, at stations to cater to the needs of railway passengers.	यात्रियों के उपयोग के लिए स्टेशनों पर नहाने की सुविधाएं Bathing facilities at stations for use of passengers.	यात्रियों को अधिक अच्छी सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान सवारी डिब्बों में सुधार जैसे पंखों की व्यवस्था, रोशनी और शौचालयों में सुधार, डिब्बों की छत में विशेष विसंवाहकों की व्यवस्था, सवारी डिब्बों में पानी की बड़ी टंकियों और अच्छे सामान की फिटिंग आदि की व्यवस्था। Improvement to existing carriages such as provision of fans, improved lighting and lavatories, special insulation in roofs, bigger water tanks in carriages, better fittings etc., intended to provide improved facilities to railway passengers etc.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए प्लेटफार्मों या प्रतीक्षालयों में और शेडों या स्टेशनों पर खाने-पीने की दुकानों में बेहतर रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था Improved lighting and provision of fans on platforms or in waiting halls and sheds or vendor's stalls at stations to cater to the requirements of railway passengers.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
मध्य	Central	93,44	80,42	60,52	6,00	8,00	13,00	76,16	16,00
पूर्व	Eastern	1,09,14	1,02,25	70,08	43,41	3,43,34	..	..	78,76
उत्तर	Northern	86,09	1,37,44	9,00	10,00	..	..	25,52	75,15
पूर्वोत्तर	Northeastern	5,40	30,08	..	..	37,77	..	..	12,08
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	Northeast Frontier	35,00	75,50	38,00	22,00	10,00	15,00	..	56,00
दक्षिण	Southern	63,70	70,33	6,50	..	1,70,62	..	..	14,59
दक्षिण-मध्य	South Central	73,25	50,00	4,02	25,00	1,11,63	..	..	..
दक्षिण पूर्व	South Eastern	1,27,44	3,28,46	..	25,39	..	..	..	..
पश्चिम	Western	51,17	72,50	13,05	24,00	1,25,83	..	..	41,50
जोड़	TOTAL	6,44,63	9,46,98	2,01, 7	1,55,80	8,07,19	28,00	£ 1,01,68	2,94,08

£ इसमें दूसरे दर्जे के पुराने सवारी डिब्बों की शायिकाओं को गद्दीदार बनाने के लिए 6.51 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।
£ Includes Rs. 6,51 lakhs for providing cushions in old second class sleeper coaches.

II

II

के लिए सुविधाओं पर प्रस्तावित खर्च
Other Railway Users' Amenities in 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

यात्रियों को वक्तों की पूरा करने के लिए स्टेशनों पर शीशे लगे चौखटों में समय सारणी की व्यवस्था Exhibition of time table sheets in glass fronted frames to serve the requirements of Passenger.	पिछले सभी शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सुविधाएं जो रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए मेलों के संबंध में दी गयी हों और जो 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हों Works under all the above heads meant to cater to railway passengers provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	रेल यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए किसी स्टेशन पर जरूरी समझे गये दूसरे काम जैसे सूचना कार्यालय या किओस्क और लाउड-स्पीकर आदि Any other work considered essential for meeting the requirements of railway passengers at any stations, e.g., Information Offices or Kiosks, public announcement systems etc.	यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण Computerisation of Passenger Reservation system.	जोड़ TOTAL	रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं Other Railway Users' Amenities: जल शीतकों, पानी की ट्रालियों सहित पीने का पानी Arrangements for drinking water including water coolers, water trollies etc.	विभिन्न किस्म की बेंचों सहित प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था Waiting accommodation, including provision of various types of benches.	जलपान-गृहों और विक्रेताओं के स्टालों की व्यवस्था, जिनमें ठेकेदारों द्वारा अपनी लागत पर मुहैया किये जाने वाले जलपान-गृह और स्टाल शामिल नहीं है Refreshment rooms and Vendors' Stalls, except those that a contractor has to provide at his own cost	शौचालय Latrines	विविध सुधार जैसे सीटों, झाड़ियों की बाड़ और छायादार पेड़ों की व्यवस्था Miscellaneous improvements, namely provision of seats, hedges and shade-trees.	रोशनी और पंखों की व्यवस्था Lighting arrangements and provision of fans.	कोई अन्य आवश्यक कार्य जैसे पूछताछ कार्यालय सूचना केन्द्र आदि Any other work considered essential, e.g., Enquiry Offices/Information Centres etc.	उपर्युक्त शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले काम जो मेलों के संबंध में हों और जो 6 महीने से अधिक अवधि के लिए आवश्यक हों Work under the above heads provided in connection with melas and required for periods exceeding 6 months.	जोड़ TOTAL	कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2,00	..	1,77,76	4,26,09	9,59,39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,59,39
..	..	1,82,57	37,03	9,66,58	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	50	9,67,08
...	...	2,49,70	2,31,68	8,24,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,24,58
..	..	2,64,67	44,73	3,94,73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,94,73
...	...	1,67,21	17,67	4,36,38	..	1,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	4,37,88
..	..	3,76,40	64,05	7,66,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,66,19
..	...	5,85,87	2,42,11	10,91,88	..	..	..	70	..	..	6,50	..	7,20	10,99,08
..	...	3,79,94	74,76	9,35,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,35,99
..	30,00	3,67,96	2,65,14	9,91,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,91,15
2,00	30,00	*27,52,08	†14,03,26	73,66,87	..	150	..	70	50	..	6,50	..	9,20	73,76,07

* उसमें अन्य योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत यात्री सुविधा कार्यों के लिए 966.10 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

* Includes Rs. 966.10 lakhs for Passenger Amenity works under other Planheads.

† योजना शीर्ष "कम्प्यूटरीकरण" के अंतर्गत इस लेखे में व्यवस्था शामिल है।

† Provision on this account has been included under the Planhead 'Computerisation'.

परिशिष्ट III
कर्मचारियों के कल्याण पर प्रस्तावित खर्च 1992-93

APPENDIX III
Expenditure Proposed on Staff Welfare 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

	निर्माण कार्य WORKS			अन्य सेवाएं OTHER SERVICES						
रेलवे Railways	कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं Amenities for Staff	कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर Staff Quarters	जोड़ Total	चिकित्सा संबंधी खर्च Medical expenses	स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सेवाएं Health & Welfare services	शिक्षा Education	कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण Staff Training	कर्मचारियों के लिए कैन्टीन और अन्य सुविधाएं Canteens and other staff Amenities	जोड़ Total	कुल जोड़ Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
मध्य Central	6,58,95	3,97,37	10,56,32	15,93,02	7,94,13	2,37,04	5,74,68	1,58,09	33,56,96	44,13,28
पूर्व Eastern	4,29,95	3,79,15	8,09,10	20,89,91	9,15,96	3,98,08	5,65,08	1,19,90	40,88,93	48,98,03
उत्तर Northern	4,71,87	4,21,15	8,93,02	21,69,51	12,13,63	3,00,25	7,22,30	1,18,72	45,24,41	54,17,43
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern	1,80,85	40,97	2,21,82	10,62,82	4,61,59	1,24,94	2,05,28	30,29	18,84,92	21,06,74
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	3,46,70	2,38,69	5,85,39	11,26,42	6,40,43	3,13,30	2,59,25	7,33	23,46,73	29,32,12
दक्षिण Southern	3,83,28	6,63,26	10,46,54	17,22,56	6,05,18	2,63,38	3,44,10	83,26	30,18,48	40,65,02
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	2,69,57	4,82,86	7,52,43	12,76,41	5,13,41	5,37,14	4,43,46	76,07	28,46,49	35,98,92
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	4,88,66	6,37,50	11,26,16	15,76,54	11,18,01	8,28,20	4,15,29	67,61	40,,05,65	51,31,81
पश्चिम Western	5,22,76	4,43,22	9,65,98	17,57,94	8,26,85	4,48,41	6,29,19	96,95	37,59,34	47,25,32
मेट्रो रेलवे Metro Railway	..	..	..	5,00	..	..	..	..	5,00	5,00
रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	..	59,26	59,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,26
डीज़ल कल-पुर्जा कारखाना W.M.S. (Overheads)	8,35	..	8,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,35
अ०अ०मा०सं० R.D.S.O.	23,17	..	23,17	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,17
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	2,38	55,43	57,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,81
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	83,95	..	83,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,95
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	19,04	99,09	1,18,13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18,13
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,48,60	..	1,48,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,48,60
डीज़ल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	3,57	26,22	29,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,79
का०नि०उ० (ऊपरी खर्च) W.M.S. (Overheads)	1,21,54	..	1,21,54	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,54
जोड़ TOTAL	£38,00,75	*39,44,17	77,44,92	143,80,13	70,89,19	34,50,74	41,58,63	7,58,22	298,36,91	375,81,83
(2) का०नि०उ० W.M.S. (Overheads)	3,62,44	..	3,62,44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,62,44

£इसमें कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाओं के लिए 800 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं जो विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत इसके भाग के रूप में हैं।
£Includes Rs. 800 lakhs for amenities for staff forming part of schemes.

*इसमें क्वार्टरों के लिए 1441.34 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। जो विभिन्न योजना शीर्षों के अंतर्गत योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में हैं
*Includes Rs. 1441.34 lakhs for quarters forming part of schemes under various plan heads.

परिशिष्ट IV
APPENDIX IV

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना व्यय
Plan head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1992-93

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

1992-93 के दौरान योजना शीर्ष और रेलवे वार योजना व्यय

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण-मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New Lines (Construction)	31,80,00	10,00,00	6,00,01	7,00,00	55,04,36	39,00,00	3,20,00
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of New Lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को पुनः बिछाना (c) Restoration of Dismantled lines	..	..	..	15,05,00	..	..	..
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge Conversion	1,00	..	88,81,00	88,10,01	47,84,73	72,00,00	158,99,00
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	21,00,00	34,02,39	5,00,00	2,00,00	4,00,00	9,00,00	7,00,00
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य काम (f) Traffic Facilities—Yard Remodelling and others	20,05,98	21,31,55	10,00,00	2,25,64	4,00,00	5,50,00	12,10,00
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	5,83,98	1,71,03	23,72,58	1,07,73	44,91	2,69,05	3,49,29
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,00
(झ) चल स्टाक (i) Rolling Stock	7,85,79	12,23,07	5,61,78	1,11,24	82,66	5,92,86	3,52,58
(ञ) रेल पथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	212,60,00	160,00,00	192,00,00	33,62,63	47,80,00	95,65,00	128,36,32
(ट) पुल संबंधी काम (k) Bridge Works	7,83,78	7,82,00	14,39,56	4,90,00	4,91,00	11,40,11	19,09,93
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर संचार संबंधी काम (l) Signalling and Telecommunication works	21,40,10	25,20,00	19,51,90	10,47,50	8,55,75	16,20,00	13,20,97
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (m) Taking over of line wires from P & T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (n) Electrification Projects	87,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (o) Other Electrical works	11,93,00	7,61,27	11,31,83	1,45,90	2,29,42	4,30,72	6,26,56
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (p) Machinery and Plant	8,92,15	7,38,85	12,24,19	3,79,42	4,19,90	7,34,51	6,58,78
(थ) कारखाने--उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (q) Workshops—including Production Units	45,96,95	36,97,13	42,34,78	5,15,33	1,94,89	14,51,78	13,59,69

IV

Plan head and Railway wise Plan expenditure during 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Rail Coach Factory	रेलवे बोर्ड (चल-स्टाक) Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	अ०म० मा०सं० R.D. S.O.	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
33,00,01	1,00,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186,04,39
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,05,00
1,00,00	98,01,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554,76,74
39,83,03	9,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,85,42
46,47,27	10,00,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131,70,44
1,78,76	3,65,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,00	45,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,85,00	5,00,00
7,87,83	1,64,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1133,38,69	..	..	1180,01,30
225,00,00	153,17,46	..	..	70,58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1248,91,99
14,34,54	9,03,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,23,92
15,87,38	19,28,19	11,00	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,00	150,38,04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,36,80	..	..	..	..	..	233,16,30		..	..	..	..	235,40,10
11,95,04	10,16,18	59,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,90	68,04,34
6,60,02	9,08,52	9,29,09	7,58,34	6,06,01	90,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,00,25
27,17,51	24,80,88	13,98,53	5,67,57	8,09,90	6,05,67	..	10,99,24	43,12,00	..	..	..	300,41,85

परिशिष्ट
APPENDIX

योजना शीर्ष और रेलवेवार
Plan Head and Railway-wise

योजना शीर्ष Plan Head	रेलवे RAILWAY						
	मध्य Central	पूर्व Eastern	उत्तर Northern	पूर्वोत्तर North-eastern	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	दक्षिण Southern	दक्षिण मध्य South Central
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(द) कर्मचारियोंके लिए क्वार्टर (r) Staff Quarters	3,44,18	2,62,39	4,21,15	40,97	1,93,69	2,36,35	1,16,93
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (s) Amenities for staff	5,07,26	4,01,45	3,83,29	1,29,37	2,52,12	2,51,39	1,75,88
(न) (1) यात्री सुविधाएं (t) (i) Passenger Amenities	5,09,02	8,95,07	4,96,05	2,50,00	4,20,00	5,43,09	4,51,04
(2) रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए अन्य सुविधाएं (ii) Other Railway User's Amenities							
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings — Public Usdertakings :							
(i) भा०र०वि०नि० (i) IRFC	..	..	1,00,00	..	..	..	..
(ii) भा०क०नि० (ii) CONCOR	..	..	18,00,00	..	..	..	..
(iii) को.रे.नि. (iii) K.R.C.	..	..	33,00,00	..	..	..	..
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (v) Other Specified Works	4,17,72	4,32,50	3,28,99	66,49	2,17,32	1,46,96	4,06,21
(ब) भंडार उंचत (शुद्ध) (w) Stores Suspense (Net)	5,08,98	10,59,30	6,11,18	3,35,51	3,26,79	2,70,59	—12,80,12
(भ) निर्माण उचन्त (शुद्ध) (x) Manufacture Suspense (Net)	3,36,11	1,88,48	8,13,30	31,51	41,93	..	51,17
(म) विविध अग्रिम (शुद्ध) (y) Miscellaneous Advances (Net)	20,00	42,00	—2,00,00	..	..	..	—1,79
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	..	50,00	..	..	..	..	..
जमा या वसूलियां Credit or Recoveries	—56,09,20	—76,07,90	—58,38,13	—12,83,07	—4,05,35	—26,90,97	—34,23,74
जोड़ TOTAL	366,43,80	281,50,58	453,13,46	171,71,18	192,34,12	271,11,44	340,53,70

@इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाने वाले 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

*बम्बई (32,00,00) कलकत्ता (125,00,00), और मद्रास (14,00,00)।

£मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए।

@Excludes Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market, for financing the Railway Plan.

*Bombay (32,00,00) Calcutta (125,00,00) and Madras (14,00,00).

£For Metro Railway ,Calcutta.

IV

योजना व्यय 1992-93 (समाप्त)

Plan expenditure during 1992-93 (Concld.)

(हजार रुपयों में) (Figures in thousands of rupees)

दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	पश्चिम Western	चितरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel and Axle Plant	रेल विद्युतीकरण Railway Electrification	डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना Diesel Component Works	रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Rail Coach Factory	रेलवे बोर्ड (चल-स्टाक) Railway Board (Rolling Stock)	महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	अ०अ० मा०सं० R.D. S.O.	जोड़ Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4,15,99	2,31,18	99,09	26,22	55,43	59,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,02,83
4,18,25	4,33,58	19,04	3,57	2,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,17	30,00,75
7,33,38	7,02,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,00,20
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,00,00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,00,00
5,25,29	3,82,13	58,83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,01	30,00,45
5,07,57	—3,18,68	15,00,00	7,50,00	5,23,97	7,16,30	..	—80,00	4,00,00	..	3,76	..	47,87,21
53,53	1,52,74	—12,87,35	8,16,19	58,91	7,54,49	..	8,44,00	8,75,55	..	..	..	37,30,56
—1,00,00	..	..	..	3,46	1,00,00	..	..	1,00,00	5,18,56	..	..	4,82,23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171,00,00*	..	171,50,00
—54,90,72	58,87,43	..	..	..	—1,50	—40,00	..	—10,00	..	—1,50,00	..	—384,38,01
403,41,48	305,81,78	27,87,75	29,21,89	10,82,95	23,24,69	232,76,30	18,63,24	56,77,55	1138,57,25	169,53,76	6,53,08	4500,00,00@

परिशिष्ट V
भारतीय रेलों का तुलन-पत्र

APPENDIX V
BALANCE SHEET OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		31-3-1990 को As on 31-3-1990	31-3-1991 को As on 31-3-1991
देयताएं	**LIABILITIES**		
1. (क) निम्नलिखित से निवेश :—	1. (*a*) Investments financed from : –		
(i) पूंजी ऋण (सामान्य राजकोष से अग्रिम)	(*i*) Loan Capital (advanced by General Exchequer)	14629,45	16125,80
(ii) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(*ii*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	3201,10	3874,84
(iii) विकास निधि	(*iii*) Development Fund	1161,22	1279,82
(iv) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(*iv*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	306,38	366,43
(v) राजस्व	(*v*) Revenue	428,07	464,39
(ख) विविध	(*b*) Miscellaneous	4,37	89,20
(ग) जोड़	(*c*) Total	19730,59	22200,48
2. रेलवे आरक्षित निधियां :—	2. Railway Reserve Funds :—		
(i) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(*i*) Depreciation Reserve Fund	725,74	876,63
(ii) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(*ii*) Revenue Reserve Fund	0,61	64
*(iii) विकास निधि	*(*iii*) Development Fund	..	..
(iv) पेंशन निधि	(*iv*) Pension Fund	13,23	116,43
(v) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(*v*) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	48,70	52,86
(vi) जोड़	(*vi*) TOTAL	788,28	1046,56
3. बैंक खाता :—	3. Banking Account : –		
(i) भविष्य निधियां आदि	(*i*) Provident Funds etc.	1958,42	2174,28
(ii) विविध जमा, अग्रिम आदि	(*ii*) Miscellaneous Deposits, Advances, etc.	540,78	872,85
(iii) जोड़	(*iii*) TOTAL	2499,20	3047,13
4. देय मांगें (अर्थात् वर्ष के अन्त में तथा पूरी न की गयी दायिताएं)	4. Demands payable (*i.e.*, liabilities remaining undischarged at the end of the year)	282,64	295,90
5. अन्तर्विभागीय आदि संव्यवहारों के कारण शुद्ध दायिता	5. Net liability arising out of inter-departmental, etc. transactions	700,54	789,41
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	24001,25	27379,48
परिसम्पत्तियां	**ASSETS**		
1. हस्ते रोकड़	1. Cash in hand	442,51	462,81
2. ब्लाक परिसम्पत्तियां (दुतरफा मद 1)	2. Block Assets (Contra item I)	19730,59	22200,48
3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन निधियां (दुतरफा मद 2 और 3)	3. Funds with the Central Government (Contra item 2 and 3)	3287,48	4093,69
4. वसूल या समायोजित किये जाने वाले विविध अग्रिम (फुटकर देनदार)	4. Miscellaneous Advances (sundry debtors) to be recovered or adjusted	79,16	86,83
5. यातायात से आमदनी (वर्ष के अन्त तक भी जिसकी वसूली नहीं हुई)	5. Traffic earnings (yet to be realised at the end of the year)	357,08	382,49
6. मदें जिनका समायोजन सिविल विभागों, राज्य सरकारों आदि के साथ होना बाकी है	6. Items awaiting adjustment with Civil Departments, State Governments, etc.	44,72	81,81
7. वसूली मांगें	7. Demands recoverable	59,71	71,32
जोड़	TOTAL	24001,25	27379,48

*विकास निधि के अन्तर्गत दिखाये गये आंकड़े शुद्ध राजस्व अधिशेष के विनियोग और वर्ष में निधि से निकाली गयी रकम के बाद शेष राशि के सूचक हैं ।

£*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) से संबंधित 1989-90 और 1990-91 के क्रमश: 827,00 लाख रुपये और 960,03 लाख रुपये और मार्च, 1991 तक सर्कुलर रेलवे से सम्बन्धित 3268 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं हैं ।

*The figure under Development Fund represents the balance remaining in the Fund after Appropriation of the Net Revenue Surplus and withdrawal from the Fund during the year.

£Excludes Rs. 827,00 and Rs.960,03 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Railways) for the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. and Rs. 32,68 lakhs pertaining to Circular Railway upto March, 1991

परिशिष्ट VI / APPENDIX VI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी / Capital-at-Charge of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupeess)

प्रशासन	Administration	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मध्य	Central	1933,20	2071,27	2191,49
पूर्व	Eastern	1391,97	1490,20	1594,00
उत्तर	Northern	2327,06	2615,22	2844,53
पूर्वोत्तर	North Eastern	611,65	667,64	773,26
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा	Northeast Frontier	786,97	881,76	983,88
दक्षिण	Southern	1320,45	1424,31	1558,90
दक्षिण-मध्य	South Central	1453,42	1549,40	1727,31
दक्षिण-पूर्व	South Eastern	2162,25	2355,01	2517,38
पश्चिम	Western	1500,56	1590,06	1724,25
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	152,23	194,38	210,74
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना	Diesel Locomotive Works	128,93	149,14	168,44
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना	Integral Coach Factory	146,99	155,51	154,87
पहिया एवं धुरा संयंत्र	Wheel and Axle Plant	198,92	192,30	215,45
डीजल कल पुर्जा कारखाना	Diesel Component Works	182,02	197,72	216,35
रेलवे विद्युतीकरण	Railway Electrification	1528,38	1748,93	1967,69
रेल सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, कपूरथला	Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala	300,65	371,60	428,38
रेलवे बोर्ड और अन्य विविध मदें	Railway Board and other Miscellaneous items	15	35	132,84
जोड़—भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी	TOTAL— Capital-at-charge of Indian Government Railways	16125,80	17654,80	19409,76
महानगर परिवहन परियोजना —बम्बई	Metropolitan Transport Project, Bombay	66,10	98,50	130,50
कलकत्ता	Calcutta	805,99	924,60	1048,14
दिल्ली	Delhi	33,67	33,92	33,92
मद्रास	Madras	54,27	67,27	81,27
जोड़	TOTAL	960,03	1124,29	1293,83
सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता	Circular Railway, Calcutta	32,68	33,43	33,93
कुल पूंजी--महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं तथा सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता पर परिव्यय सहित	Total Capital—including outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects and Circular Railway, Calcutta	17118,51	18812,52	20737,52

टिप्पणी

1—पूर्व, उत्तर, पूर्वोत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलों के आंकड़ों में भूतपूर्व असम रेलवे, भूतपूर्व ईस्टर्न पंजाब रेलवे और भूतपूर्व बंगाल-असम रेलवे के भागों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी की अनुमानित रकम भी शामिल है।

2—1949-50 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों में मिलायी गयी भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों और 1-4-1950 से केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने वाली चालित लाइनों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जो लगभग 63.76 करोड़ रुपये है, संबंधित रेलों की, जिनका अब वे हिस्सा है, पूंजी में जोड़ दी गयी है, लेकिन यह अभी अनन्तिम है।

NOTE

1. The figures against the Eastern, Northern, North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways include the estimated Capital-at-Charge of the portions of ex-Assam Railway, ex-Eastern Punjab Railway and ex-Bengal Assam Reilway.

2. The Capital-at-Charge of ex-States lines amalgamated with Government Railways during 1949-50 and of worked lines which vested in the Centre from 1-4-1950, amounting to about 63.76 crores, which has been added to the capital of the respective Railways of which they now form part, is still provisional.

परिशिष्ट VII

पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि से वित्त पोषित विभिन्न कोटियों की रेल परिसम्पत्तियों का 31 मार्च, 1991 को कुल मूल्य ।

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, जैसी कि लेखों में दिखायी गई है, रेलों में निवेश के लिए सामान्य राजस्व द्वारा दी गयी रकम है, इसमें मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि या विकास निधि या दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि या राजस्व से खरीदी गयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत शामिल नहीं है । इसके विपरीत, ब्लाक लेखे में, जो भारतीय रेलों के वार्षिक विनियोग लेखों का अनुबन्ध होता है, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा व यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार की लागत को दिखाया जाता है । नीचे की तालिका में, ब्लाक लेखे से निकाली गयी मुख्य कोटियों के अन्तर्गत 31 मार्च, 1991 को रेलवे की परिसम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य दिखाया गया है (लेकिन इसमें उन परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य शामिल नहीं है जो राजस्व से सृजित की गयी हैं क्योंकि उनके बदलाव का खर्च भी साथ-साथ राजस्व से ही किया जायेगा) ।

APPENDIX VII

Total value of Railways assets, under various categories, whether financed from Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund as on 31st March, 1991.

The Capital-at-charge of the Indian Government Railways as set out in the accounts is the sum made available by the General Revenues for investment in the railways; it does not include the cost of assets created out of the Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund or Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund or Revenue. On the other hand, the Block Account—forming an annexure to the annual Appropriation Accounts for the Indian Railways—indicates the total including the value of assets financed from the Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue as also the "improvement element' of the cost of assets financed from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. The following table shows the total value of railway assets as on 31st March 1991 under broad categories from the Block Account (excluding only the value of assets created from Revenue as their replacement will be financed currently from Revenue).

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

विवरण	Particulars	ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋण खाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि.नि. और दु०क्ष०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०आ० नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का तत्व भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को छोड़कर । Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account?
*1. भूमि	*1. Land	277,62	302,12
2. संरचना संबंधी इंजीनियरी के काम—	2. Structural Engineering Works—		
(क) स्टेशन और कार्यालय	(a) Station and Offices	479,87	942,39
(ख) कारखाने और भंडार की इमारतें	(b) Workshops and Stores buildings . .	484,64	629,09
(ग) रिहाइशी इमारतें	(c) Residential Buildings	548,83	864,99

*अक्षय परिसम्पत्तियों के सूचक आंकड़े ।

*Represents non-wasting assets.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figurs in lakhs of Rupees)

विवरण Particulars		ब्याजदेय पूंजी (ऋणखाता सहित) Capital-at-charge (comprising loan account)	ब्लाक लेखे में दिखाये अनुसार परिसम्पत्तियों का मूल्य जिनमें वि०नि० और दु०क्ष०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों का तथा मू०आ०नि० से अर्जित परिसम्पत्तियों में सुधार का मूल्य भी शामिल है, लेकिन राजस्व से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों को छोड़कर । Value of assets including those created out of D.F. & ACSPF as also of the improvement element in assets created out of D.R.F. but excluding those created out of Revenue as shown in Block Account £
(घ) रेलपथ—	(d) Track—		
*(i) रचना आदि	*(i) Formation etc.	2346,37	2568,12
(ii) रेल-पथ का सामान	(ii) Permanent way materials	2429,47	4826,44
(iii) पुल	(iii) Bridges	930,50	1389,38
3. चल-स्टाक—	3. Rolling Stock—		
(क) रेल इंजन और अतिरिक्त बायलर	(a) Locomotives and spare boilers	1523,94	1883,59
(ख) सवारी-डिब्बे, रेल कार और बिजली गाड़ी-स्टाक सहित	(b) Carriages including Rail Cars and E.M.U. stock	1025,37	1325,01
(ग) माल-डिब्बे	(c) Wagons	1506,95	1635,74
(घ) घाट उतराई व्यवस्था	(d) Ferries	3,28	3,94
(ङ) रेल एवं सड़क सेवाएं	(e) Rail-cum-Road Services	1,11	1,11
4. चल स्टाक को छोड़कर उपस्कर (मशीन और संयंत्र आदि)	4. Equipment (Machinery and Plant etc.) other than Rolling stock	3079,39	3789,50
@*5 उचंत (चल परिसम्पत्तियां जैसे वस्तु सूची या संग्रहण)	@*5. Suspense (Floating assets like inventories or stores holdings)	11,32,46	1218,13
*6. सरकारी और अन्य वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के हिस्सों में निवेश	*6. Investments in shares of Goverament and other Commercial Undertakings	356,00	356,56
जोड़	TOTAL	16125,80	21736,11

*अक्षय परिसम्पत्तियों के सूचक आंकड़े ।

£इसमें राजस्व-चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्यों से सृजित परिसम्पत्तियों का व्यय (4,64.39 लाख रुपये) शामिल नहीं है ।

@मार्च, 1991 तक के महानगर परिवहन परियोजना (रेलवे) के 9,60.30 लाख रुपये और सर्कुलर रेलवे के 32.68 लाख रुपये शामिल नहीं है ।

*Represents non-wasting assets.

£Excludes expenditure on assets created from Revenue —Open Line Works Rs. 4,64,39 lakhs.

@This excludes Rs. 960,30 lakhs pertaining to MTP (Rlys.) and Circular Railway Rs. 32.68 lakhs up to March 1991

परिशिष्ट/ APPENDIX VIII

भारत की सरकारी रेलों के महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय आंकड़े दर्शाने वाला विवरण

Statement showing important financial figures of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	*ब्याजदेय पूंजी *Capital-at-Charge	यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति Gross Traffic Receipts	†कुल संचालन व्यय (मूल्यह्रास व्यवस्था सहित) Total† Working expenses (including depreciation provision)	शुद्ध राजस्व Net Revenue	अधिशेष (+)/ कमी (—) Excess (+) Shortfall (—)	प्रतिशत Percentage of: कुल आय से कुल संचालन व्यय का Total Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	ब्याजदेय-पूंजी कालम (2) से शुद्ध राजस्व कालम (5) का Net Revenue Col. (5) to Capital-at-Charge Col. (2)	ब्याजदेय पूंजी कालम (2) से शुद्ध अधिशेष/ कमी, कालम (6) का Excess/ Shortfall Col. (6) to Capital-at-Charge Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
51-52	850,11	290,82	224,35	61,75	28,34	77.0	7.3	3.3
52-53	857,38	270,56	218,17	47,18	13,19	80.6	5.5	1.5
53-54	869,30	274,29	231,75	36,92	2,56	84.4	4.2	0.3
54-55	901,58	286,78	236,09	44,06	9,10	82.3	4.9	1.0
55-56	968,98	316,29	258,22	50,34	14,22	81.6	5.2	1.5
56-57	1071,71	347,57	279,27	58,38	20,22	80.3	5.4	1.5
57-58	1222,44	379,78	309,44	57,78	13,38	81.5	4.7	1.1
58-59	1356,59	390,21	321,44	59,32	8,93	82.4	4.4	0.7
59-60	1432,28	422,33	334,62	74,55	20,12	79.2	5.2	1.4
60-61	1520,87	456,80	358,24	87,87	32,01	78.4	5.8	2.1
61-62	1682,98	500,50	390,51	99,75	24,40	78.0	5.9	1.5
62-63	1896,81	566,79	429,52	123,32	42,06	75.8	6.5	2.2
63-64	2159,63	632,21	472,27	145,19	49,24	74.7	6.7	2.3
64-65	2435,12	660,85	528,11	118,11	13,18	79.9	4.9	0.5
65-66	2680,32	733,57	583,04	134,84	18,56	79.5	5.0	0.7
66-67	2841,57	768,78	639,25	114,12	−18,27	83.2	4.0	−0.6
67-68	2978,03	818,14	693,30	110,00	−31,53	84.7	3.7	−1.1
68-69	3101,27	898,84	741,93	142,81	−7,86	82.5	4.6	−0.3
69-70	3195,51	951,28	790,02	146,56	−9,83	83.0	4.6	−0.3
70-71	3330,78	1006,69	847,34	144,73	−19,84	84.2	4.3	−0.6
71-72	3520,99	1096,59	911,85	169,08	17,84	83.1	4.8	0.5
72-73	3725,81	1162,42	982,62	164,43	+2,92	84.5	4.4	0.1
73-74	3893,38	1137,89	1066,33	55,41	−115,51	93.7	1.4	−2.9
74-75	4105,56	1408,19	1317,29	73,64	−113,83	93.5	1.8	−2.8
75-76	4354,78	1767,01	1609,62	137,03	−61,11	91.1	3.1	−1.4
76-77	4533,70	2036,11	1718,56	296,29	+87,24	84.4	6.5	1.9
77-78	4797,12	2123,42	1750,12	352,79	+126,23	83.0	7.4	2.6
1978-79	5023,92	2151,04	1867,55	260,82	+36,66	87.5	5.2	0.7
1979-80	5484,64	2337,84	2142,38	227,29	−66,24	91.5	4.1	−1.2
1980-81	6096,35	2624,02	2536,46	127,49	−197,87	96.1	2.1	−3.2
1981-82	6698,05	3538,24	3182,05	403,06	+46,59	89.4	6.0	0.7
1982-83	7251,09	4376,21	3883,35	554,29	+118,31	88.3	7.6	1.6
1983-84	7567,80	4986,24	4661,46	378,95	−44,75	93.9	5.0	−0.6
1984-85	8285,65	5358,77	5142,17	270,10	−195,59	96.3	3.3	−2.4
1985-86	9078,07	6428,10	5823,14	685,87	+178,83	90.6	7.6	2.0
1986-87	10373,10	7505,66	6900,56	680,84	+101,99	92.2	6.6	1.0
1987-88	11622,22	8435,25	7802,95	723,15	+84,29	92.5	6.2	0.7
1988-89	12987,51	9259,29	8632,99	737,33	+21,67	93.0	5.7	0.2
1989-90	14629,45	10739,41	9887,73	982,07	+173,76	91.5	6.7	1.2
1990-91	16125,80	12096,49	11153,86	1113,78	a+175,67	92.0	6.9	1.2
1991-92 ब.अ. (B.E.)	17620,02	13319,00	12230,00	1272,00	+235,00	91.8	7.2	1.3
1991-92 सं.अ. (R.E.)	17654,80	13586,00	12295,00	1474,00	+435,00	90.3	8.3	2.4
1992-93 ब.अ. (B.E.)	19409,76	15884,00	13960,00	2130,00	a+563.54	87.7	10.9	3.0

†इसमें मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और 1964-65 से पेंशन निधि में विनियोग और 1977-78 तक चालित लाइनों को भुगतान भी शामिल है।

*इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं और सर्कुलर रेलवे (पूर्व रेलवे) का पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं है।

नोट :—(1) कालम (5)—शुद्ध राजस्व, लेखा अवधि में सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के भुगतान के अलावा सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है।

(2) कालम (6)—अधिशेष, लेखा अवधि में सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश चालू और आस्थगित के भुगतान सहित सभी राजस्व प्रभार पूरे करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है।

(3) कालम (7) यहां जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं वे परिचालनिक अनुपात के रूप में दिखाये गये हैं, क्योंकि 1978-79 से अनुपात अंतिम शीर्षों और सकल आमदनी के खातों में कुल संचालन व्यय से निकाला जाता है।

(क) आस्थगित लाभांश के भुगतान होने के बाद

†Includes Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund and since 1964-65 to Pension Fund; includes Payment to worked line till 1977-78.

*Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Project and Circular Railway. (Eastern Railway)

NOTES : (1) Col. (5).—Net Revenue represents the net earning during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to General Revenues.

(2) Col. (6).—Excess represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges including the payment of dividend current and deferred to General Revenues.

(3) Col. (7).—The figures given here are referred to as Operating Ratio; since 1978-79 the ratio is worked out from Total Working Expenses booked under Final heads and Gross Earnings.

(a) After payment of deferred dividend.

परिशिष्ट VIII (क)

प्रत्येक योजना अवधि में शुद्ध राजस्व और औसत ब्याजदेय पूंजी पर अधिशेष/कमी का प्रतिशत दर्शाने वाला विवरण

APPENDIX VIII(A)

Statement showing percentage of Net Revenue and Excess/Shortfall to average Capital-at-Charge in each Plan Period.

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

अवधि Period	औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी Average Capital-at-Charge	औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध राजस्व का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average Net Revenue to average Capital-at-Charge		औसत ब्याज-देय पूंजी पर औसत शुद्ध अधिशेष (+)/कमी (—) का प्रतिशत Percentage of the average excess (+)/Shortfall (—) on the average Capital-at-Charge	
		रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage	रकम Amount	प्रतिशत Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.		रु० Rs.	
1. पहली योजना अवधि I Plan period (1951 - 56)	889,47	48,05	5.4	13,48	1.5
2. दूसरी योजना अवधि II Plan period (1956 - 61)	1320,78	65,85	5.1	18,93	1.4
3. तीसरी योजना अवधि III Plan period (1961 - 66)	2170,97	124,24	5.7	29,49	1.4
4. 1966-67 से 1968-69 1966-67 to 1968-69	2973,62	122,31	4.1	-19,22	-0.6
5. चौथी योजना अवधि IV Plan period (1969 - 74)	3535,02	136,04	3.9	-21,32	-0.6
6. पांचवीं योजना अवधि V Plan period (1974 - 78)	4447,79	214,94	4.8	9,63	0.2
7. 1978-79 से 1979-80 1978-79 to 1979-80	5254,28	244,05	4.6	-14,79	-0.3
8. छठी योजना अवधि VI Plan period (1980—1985)	7179,79	346,78	4.8	-54,66	-0.8
9. सातवीं योजना अवधि VII Plan period (1985—1990)	11738,07	761,85	6.5	112,01	1.0

परिशिष्ट IX

APPENDIX IX

ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का रेलवे-वार प्रतिशत

Railway-wise figures of Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge

रेलवे Railway	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (ब.अ.) (B.E.)	1991-92 (सं.अ.) (R.E.)	1992-93 (ब.अ.) (B.E.)
मध्य Central	11.7	17.4	23.0	22.2	18.3	24.1	24.1	22.5	23.6	22.3	25.7	23·4	26.9	35.5
पूर्व Eastern	—9.5	—4.5	—6.0	—10.9	—14.7	—5.2	—4.2	—9.1	—5.9	—6.8	—4.4	—4·0	—3.09	—0.3
उत्तर Northern	3.2	8.8	13.0	9.7	7.3	15.3	17.5	19.7	11.7	13.3	9.6	12·9	13.3	14.1
पूर्वोत्तर North Eastern	—17.7	—21.0	—23.0	—37.1	—41.7	—37.7	—40.3	—41.6	—42.5	—42.0	—42.5	—40·4	—37.2	—32.8
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा Northeast Frontier	—13.8	—16.9	—15.0	— 24.1	—28.9	—27.4	—29.1	—30.8	—30.0	—24.3	—24.2	—25·1	—25.2	—24.6
दक्षिण Southern	—7.8	—6.3	—8.0	—9.9	—10.1	—11.3	—13.4	—15.0	—11.1	—12.6	—9.5	—11·8	—8.9	—8.5
दक्षिण मध्य South Central	3.6	7.6	11.0	7.5	9.9	13.9	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.5	7.8	11·2	11.4	13.3
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	7.0	14.7	17.0	15.4	16.5	22.8	21.3	23.5	24.5	25.4	26.1	24.6	26.4	29.8
पश्चिम Western	14.1	17.7	18.0	19.4	15.7	19.8	20.1	21.6	22.6	26.7	27.3	29·8	30.2	38.1

टिप्पणी :—शुद्ध राजस्व, लेखा अवधि में सभी राजस्व व्यय, जिनमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश शामिल नहीं है, पूरा करने के बाद शुद्ध आमदनी का द्योतक है।

NOTE : Net Revenue represents the net earnings during an accounting period after meeting all the revenue charges except the payment of dividend to Central Revenues.

परिशिष्ट APPENDIX X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग
SOURCES & APPLICATION OF FUNDS

APPENDIX X

Sources and Application of Funds

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan	दूसरी योजना II Plan	तीसरी योजना III Plan	चल योजना Rolling Plan
		1951—56	1956—61	1961—66	1966-69
निधियों के साधन	SOURCES OF FUNDS				
1. शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	240,23	337,50	621,22	366,93
घटाकर	Less				
2. सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश	(2) Dividend to General Revenues . .	112,84	243,24	473,77	424,59
@आस्थगित लाभांश	@(ii) Deferred Dividend	..	..	..	..
3. अधिक(+)/घाटा(—)	Excess(+)/Shortfall(—)	+67,41	+94,66	+147,45	—57,66
4. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	166,68	229,37	387,28	296,59
5. राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण-कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue . .	23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02
6. पेंशन निधि को अंशदान (शुद्ध)	Contribution to Pension Fund (Net) . .	...	...	23,00	30,51
7 दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि को अंशदान	£Contribution to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	...	...	...	...
8. निधि शेष पर ब्याज	Interest on Fund balances	26,68	20,40	23,66	20,18
9. कुल आंतरिक रोकड़ अर्जन	Total Internal Cash Generation . . .	284,08	396,98	634,75	316,64
10. सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान	Contribution received from the General Revenues :				
***(क) पूंजी लेखे पर	***(a) On Capital Account	141,94	594,27	1140,77	412,37
(ख) निम्नलिखित के लिए अस्थायी कर्ज—	(b) As temporary loans for :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund . . .	...	..	..	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	29,40	...	25,30
सामान्य राजस्व से कुल	Total from General Revenues	141,94	578,67	1140,77	437,67
निधियों के साधनों से कुल (9+10)	TOTAL—SOURCES OF FUNDS (9+10) . .	426,02	975,65	1755,52	754,31

*वास्तविक देय 518,69 लाख ।

**वास्तविक देय 2007,20 लाख ।

***इसमें महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाओं के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से प्राप्त किया गया अंशदान शामिल नहीं है ।

@1990-91 से आगे

£इस में राजस्व मांग सं. 12 के अन्तर्गत दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में भुगतान की गयी राशि शामिल नहीं है ।

परिशिष्ट X

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

चौथी योजना IV Plan	पांचवीं योजना V Plan	1978-79 से to	छठी योजना VI Plan	सातवीं योजना VII Plan							
										संशोधित	बजट
1969—74	1974—78	1979-80	1980—85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 Revised	1992-93 Budget
680,21	859,75	488,11	1733,89	685,87	680,84	723,15	737,33	982,07	1113,78	1474,00	2130,00
788,84	837,00	*451,45	**1568,99	507,04	578,85	638,86	715,66	808,81	926,14	1039,00	1150,00
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	11,97	..	416,46
—108,63	+22,75	+36,66	+164,90	+178,83	+101,99	+84,29	+21,67	+173,26	+175,67	+435,00	+563,54
537,74	516,34	350,62	2844,14	926,38	1259,32	1361,96	1512,73	1730,75	1970,65	2020,00	2322,00
35,25	29,48	15,23	48,96	13,56	23,43	31,05	36,85	41,32	37,45	45,00	45,00
31,20	—3,42	—2,07	—103,34	—72,69	—98,50	—207,56	—178,16	—49,06	92,30	+108,33	+74,00
...	32,10	19,25	45,47	25,26	30,29	66,98	56,41	59,14	61,95	61,87	64,77
59,30	103,04	65,42	183,33	39,27	37,64	42,43	41,44	44,36	58,00	75,51	97,67
554,86	700,29	485,11	3183,46	1110,61	1354,17	1379,15	1490,94	1999,77	2396,02	2745,71	3166,98
794,22	901,01	808,60	2985,64	792,42	1295,08	1249,12	1362,71	1669,82	1496,35	1528,99	1754,96
132,28	549,67	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.
99,71	44,24	36,97	146,86	...	11,80	53,78	127,33	5,16	—	..	..
1026,21	1494,92	845,57	3132,50	792,42	1306,83	1302,90	1490,04	1674,98	1496,35	1528,99	1754,96
1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	1903,03	2661,00	2682,05	2980,98	3674,75	3892,37	4274,70	4921,94

*Actually payable 518,69 lakhs.

**Actually payable 2007,20 lakhs.

***Excludes contribution received from General Revenues for Metropolitan Transport Projects.

@With effect from 1990-91 onwards

£Exclude the amounts paid as Accident Compensation under Revenue Demand No. 12.

परिशिष्ट X—जारी

निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		पहली योजना I Plan 1951—56	दूसरी योजना II Plan 1956—61	तीसरी योजना III Plan 1961—66	1966-67 से to 1968-69
निधियों का उपयोग	APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
1 राजस्व को प्रभृत चालू लाइन निर्माण कार्य	Open Line Works charged to Revenue . .	23,31	52,55	53,36	27,02
£2 पूंजी—रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में वृद्धि	£Capital—Addition to Railway Assets . .	141,94	549,27	1140,77	418,10
3. मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से प्रभृत बदलाव कार्य	Replacements charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund	206,50	320,42	360,30	253,90
4. विकास निधि—निर्माण कार्य	Development Fund—Works	50,53	121,46	131,41	63,69
5. दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में प्रभृत निर्माण कार्य	Works charged to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund .	...	...	...	...
6. जोड़ (1 से 5)	Total (1 to 5)	422,28	1043,70	1685,84	762,71
7. निम्नलिखित के लिए प्राप्त किये गये ऋणों की वापसी :	Repayment of loans obtained for :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	..	...	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	...	29,40	...
@8 आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व	@Deferred Dividend . .	...	...	...	...
9. अस्थायी ऋणों पर ब्याज :	Interest on temporary loan . . .				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	...	..
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	1,82	53	1,04
10 निधि शेष में वृद्धि/कमी	Increase/decrease in Fund balances . .	+43,74	—69,87	+459,75	—9,44
11 जोड़—निधियों का उपयोग	TOTAL—APPLICATION OF FUNDS . . .	426,02	975,65	1775,52	754,31
(क) 1 अप्रैल को निधि में अवशेष	(a) Opening Fund balance as on 1/4 . .	158,05	157,41	109,57	182,45
(ख) 31 मार्च को निधि में अतिशेष, वित्तीय समायोजन के बिना अंतरण को छोड़कर	(b) Closing Fund balance as on 31/3 excluding TWFA	161,79	87,54	169,32	173,01
		+3,74	—69,87	+59,75	—9,44
(ग) बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरण	(c) Transfer without financial adjustment .	+1,52	+4,82	+2,00	+7,25
(घ) निधि के शेष में वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—)	(d) Increase (+)/Decrease (—) in Fund balances	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19
(ङ) वृद्धि(+)/कमी(—) का विवरण—	(e) Details of increase (+)/Decrease (—) .				
(1) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	(i) Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	—20,63	—78,13	+33,06	+45,33
(2) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(ii) Revenue Reserve Fund	+32,45	+6,89	+9,76	—59,71
(3) विकास निधि	(iii) Development Fund	—6,56	+6,19	—6,24	—29,38
(4) पेंशन निधि	(iv) Pension Fund	...	...	+25,17	+41,57
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि	(v) Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	...	...	...	...
जोड़	TOTAL	+5,26	—65,05	+61,75	—2,19
**वर्ष के अंत में शेष अस्थायी ऋण	Temporary loan outstanding at the end of :				
(1) राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	(i) Revenue Reserve Fund	...	...	..	...
(2) विकास निधि	(ii) Development Fund	...	29,40	...	25,30
		...	29,40	...	25,30

£ इसमें सर्कुलर रेलवे, कलकत्ता को छोड़कर महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं शामिल नहीं हैं ।

Excludes Metropolitan Transport Projects otherthan Circular Railway, Calcutta.

@1989-90 तक

@Upto 1989

APPENDIX X—*Contd.*

Sources and Application of Funds.

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

चौथी योजना IV Plan 1969—74	पांचवीं योजना V Plan 1974—78	1978-79 से to 1979-80	छठी योजना VI Plan 1980—85	सातवीं योजना VII Plan 1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	संशोधित 1991-92 Revised	बजट 1992-93 Budget
35,25	29,48	15,23	48,96	13,56	23,43	31,05	36,85	41,32	37,45	45,00	45,00
793,33	901,01	806,60	2985,64	792,42	1295,03	1249,12	1362,71	1669,82	1496,35	1528,99	1754,96
494,07	479,94	323,64	3019,83	918,48	1175,29	1172,27	1477,62	1564,31	1870,22	1887,47	2300,00
97,01	76,33	53,76	160,16	42,10	84,03	103,50	106,02	127,37	122,23	125,00	145,00
...	5,17	13,69	85,37	26,94	24,91	43,03	49,98	55,89	61,01	73,53	85,00
1419,66	1491,93	1214,92	6299,96	1856,50	2612,69	2598,97	3033,18	3458,71	3587,26	3659,99	4329,96
14,21	433,24	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	267,00	267,44
...	...	1,98	74,47	116,72	...	...	..	..	...	...	..
2,09	58,97	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
15,90	29,95	17,99	74,58	24,39	29,93	34,58	43,04	51,05	53,44	43,00	14,38
+129,21	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48,50	—95,24	+164,99	+251,67	+304,71	+310,16
1581,07	2195,21	1330,68	6315,96	1903,03	2661,00	2682.05	2980,98	3674,75	3892,37	4274,70	4921,94
174,86	1628,22	1119,49	647,37	663,82	594,97	645,92	711,45	623,30	794,89	1047,20	1351,91
304.07	1809,34	1182,98	622,00	544,69	587,63	694,42	599,22	781,21	1039,95	1351,91	1662,07
+129,21	+181,12	+63,49	—25,37	—119,13	—7,34	+48,50	—112,23	+157,91	245,06	+304,71	+310,16
+14,61	...	+32,30	—107,68	+24,55	+25,72	...	+16,99	+7,08	+6,61	...	..
+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48,50	—95,24	164,99	251,67	+304,71	+310,16
+77,92	+79,28	+58,54	+124,75	—44,62	+96,14	+211,68	+65,54	+205,64	150,87	+193,82	+92,29
—3,07	+37,37	+3	+13	+0,12	+2	+2	+3	+3	+3	+3	+4
—1,24	—1,02	+66	+3,30	—4,22	—16	...	—6	..	..	...	+144,07
+70,21	+35,07	+26,87	+16,84	—44,99	—73,65	—188,51	—169,58	—46,76	96,61	+119,46	+91,78
...	+30,42	+9,69	—28,57	—0,87	—3,97	+25,32	+8,83	+6,08	+4,16	—8,60	—18,02
+143,82	+181,12	+95,79	—133,05	—94,58	+18,38	+48.50	—95,24	+164.99	251,67	+304,71	+310,16
99,72	216,14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..
108,30	152,54	189,50	336,36	336,36	348,17	401,95	529,28	534,44	534,44	267,44	..
208.02	368,68	189,50	336,36	336,36	348,17	401,95	529,28	534,44	534,44	267,44	..

परिशिष्ट XI

भारत की सरकारी रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियां और उनके खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of Indian Government Railways

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
**ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge	10373,10	11622,22	12987,51	14629,45	16125,80	17620,02	17654,80	19409,76
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री— ऊंचे दर्जे	Passengers —Upper	209,97	234,35	296,79	333,89	404,47	462,00	470,50	619,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	1730,99	1825,71	2158,71	2335,03	2/4263	3031,00	3176,50	4029,00
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS	1940,96	2060,06	2455,50	2668,92	3147,50	3493,00	3647,00	4648,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	293,48	254,71	270,74	313,31	336,38	369,00	374,00	415,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	5133,24	5981,95	6343,11	7624,49	8407,87	9222,00	9318,00	10568,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other earnings	141,82	162,14	224,97	226,35	241,76	255,00	287,00	293,00
जोड़	TOTAL	7509,50	84,58,86	9294,32	10833,07	12133,51	13339,00	13626,00	15924,00
उचंत	Suspense	—3,84	—23,61	—35,03	—93,66	—37,02	—20,00	—40,00	—40,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्तियां	*Gross Traffic Receipts	7505,66	8435,25	9259,29	10739,41	12096,49	13319,00	13586,00	15884,00
संचालन व्यय—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses —Ordinary Working Expenses —								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	312,74	363,40	391,07	436,94	462,56	517,93	507,20	564,95
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण]	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	643,25	737,11	806,98	879,48	929,48	1024,39	1016,61	1134,02
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	506,54	553,44	602,29	693,90	741,29	798,34	790,62	896,80
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण,	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	660,27	747,15	804,83	927,43	984,13	1067,15	1071,60	1196,90
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	356,30	388,69	419,21	475,45	483,45	536,65	533,00	589,65
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	518,60	629,46	657,84	719,01	760,09	844,78	839,65	933,28
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses — Traffic	630,31	774,81	933,48	1154,70	1402,00	1674,62	1659,73	2006,28
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses — Fuel	1183,35	1238,57	1339,73	1481,43	1699,60	1859,47	1954,49	2204,32
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	221,90	256,19	283,39	312,15	339,01	382,67	373,81	420,28
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	281,99	327,19	355,78	387,31	431,34	487,46	464,18	520,03
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	8,77	5,60	3,62	3,90	6,49	5,62	6,10	6,82
जोड़	TOTAL	5324,02	6021,61	6598,22	7471,70	8239,44	9199,08	9216,99	10473,33
उचंत	Suspense	—23,46	—18,66	—15,23	—26,97	—5,54	—19,08	—11,99	—13,33
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	5300,56	6002,95	6582,99	7444,73	8233,90	9180,00	9205,00	10460,00
विनियोग :—	Appropriation to :—								
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि	Depreciation Reserve Fund	1250,00	1350,00	1500,00	1715,00	1950,00	2000,00	2000,00	2300,00
पेंशन निधि	Pension Fund	350,00	450,00	550,00	728,00	969,96	1050,00	1090,00	1200,00
*चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियों सहित	*Includes Receipts of worked lines	37	30	30	26	34	31	32	34

**महानगर परिवहन परियोजना पर पूंजी परिव्यय शामिल नहीं हैं।

**Excludes Capital outlay on Metropolitan Transport Projects.

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
कुल संचालन-व्यय	Total Working Expenses	6900,56	7802,95	8632,99	9887,73	11153,86	12230,00	12295,00	13960,00
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्तियां	Net Traffic Receipts	605,10	632,30	626,30	851,68	942,63	1089,00	1291,00	1924,00
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्तियां—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	3	3	2	3	4	5	5	5
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Boards	..	..	32	1,22	2,15	58	1,03	1,62
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,57	2,71	3,01	8,27	4,95	1,98	2,60	2,60
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	30,92	67,91	58,58	59,72	64,57	67,00	69,00	71,00
(5) लाभांश राहत तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend relief & other concessions	143,90	173,56	207,40	232,61	283,35	314,11	312,70	339,40
कुल विविध प्राप्तियां	Total Misc. Receipts	177,42	244,21	269,33	301,85	355,06	383,72	385,38	414,67
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान	Payment to Worked Lines —								
(क) शुद्ध आमदनी	(a) Net earnings	11	11	10	10	26	13	13	13
(ख) छूट	(b) Rebate	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(2) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	3,13	3,73	3,16	2,38	1,54	5,00	3,22	2,82
(3) अन्य विविध व्यय	Other Misc. Expenditure	40,07	45,95	54,58	62,92	75,03	78,57	77,01	81,70
(4) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works — Revenue	23,43	31,04	36,86	41,32	37,45	45,00	45,00	45,00
(5) पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	4,00	4,60	5,00	5,00	5,04	5,00	8,00	8,00
(6) दु०क्ष०नि० में विनियोग	Appropriation to ACSPF	30,92	67,91	58,58	59,72	64,57	67,00	69,00	71,00
कुल विविध खर्च	Total Misc. Expenditure	101,68	153,36	158,30	171,46	183,91	200,72	202,38	208,67
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	75,74	90,85	111,03	130,39	171,15	183,00	183,00	206,00
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	680,84	723,15	737,33	982,07	1113,78	1272,00	1474,00	2130,00
सामान्य राजस्व को देय भुगतान—	Payments due to General Revenues —								
(1) देय लाभांश	Dividend payable	553,37	613,54	689,33	782,61	900,12	1010,80	1012,98	1123,98
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले अनुदान	Grant in lieu of passenger fare tax	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12	23,12
(3) रेल संरक्षा निर्माण निधि को अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	2,36	2,20	3,21	3,08	2,90	3,08	2,90	2,90
आस्थगित लाभांश	Deferred Dividend	..	..	..	..	11,97	..	..	416,46
जोड़	TOTAL	578,85	638,86	715,66	808,81	938,11	1037,00	1039,00	1566,46
अधिक (+)/कमी (—)	Excess(+)/Shortfall(—)	+101,99	+84,29	+21,67	+173,26	+175,67	+235,00	+435,00	+563,54
**परिचालन अनुपात	*Operating Ratio	92.2%	92.5%	93.0%	91.5%	92.0%	91.8%	90.3%	87.7%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-Charge	6.6%	6.2%	5.7%	6.7%	6.9%	7.2%	8.3%	10.9%

*मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता को शामिल किया गया है। *Includes Metro Railway, Calcutta

परिशिष्ट XI

मध्य रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

CENTRAL RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge**	1278,54	1397,23	1564,96	1768,92	1933,20	2063,28	2071,27	2191,49
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	47,90	49,46	60,99	69,63	88,99	92,50	103,00	139,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	311,41	348,26	408,26	449,47	534,12	594,50	617,00	796,50
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passenger	359,31	397,72	469,25	519,10	623,11	687,00	720,00	936,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other coaching	57,96	52,91	56,99	64,78	68,32	70,50	74,40	86,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	852,00	947,39	1029,03	1229,75	1372,51	1471,55	1501,00	1691,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry other Earnings	22,95	24,63	33,35	30,41	41,76	43,50	45,00	46,50
जोड़	TOTAL	1292,22	1422,65	1538,62	1844,04	2105,70	2272,55	2340,40	2759,50
उचंत	SUSPENSE	—7,50	—9,73	—9,48	—19,33	+0,45	—3,50	—3,50	—6,00
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	1284,72	1412,92	1579,14	1824,71	2106,15	2269,05	2336,90	2753,50
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	36,92	43,21	47,32	52,89	56,80	62,92	60,69	67,05
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	78,97	93,96	106,52	118,97	123,04	136,00	133,23	144,64
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	79,09	88,55	96,86	113,12	115,57	127,56	122,73	132,88
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	88,26	94,76	111,13	123,81	131,11	144,50	143,78	155,19
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	51,22	58,91	62,46	71,14	71,34	80,36	77,11	83,44
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	77,22	94,14	97,12	104,05	113,55	121,13	121,42	133,14
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	93,05	119,86	124,98	170,25	203,26	264,88	248,40	290,54
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	206,71	208,97	228,10	253,43	300,99	322,18	352,88	391,42
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	23,97	28,21	33,62	35,60	38,89	43,17	42,05	45,79
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	37,19	33,38	40,42	57,04	59,79	69,57	60,98	62,68
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,05	74	37	48	48	50	50	50
जोड़	TOTAL	773,65	864,69	948,90	1095,78	1213,83	1372,77	1363,77	1507,27
उचंत	Suspense	—7,41	—4,67	—7,17	—4,76	+1,81	+2,34	+2,50	+2,34
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	766,24	860,02	94,173	1091,02	1215,64	1375,11	1366,27	1509,61

*इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं। | Includes receipts of worked lines: 21 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 24

		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Budget)	1991-92 (Revised)	1992-93
*इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts of worked lines	21	21	21	18	24	23	22	24

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(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	172,02	187,24	207,61	242,03	279.50	285,40	286,66	325,30
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	47,25	64,34	78,01	116,97	141,60	153,58	154,53	171,11
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	985,51	1111,60	1227,35	1450,02	1636,74	1814,09	1807,46	2006,02
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	299,21	301,32	351,79	374,69	469,41	454,96	529,44	747,48
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों (2) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Subsidised companies Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3	4	6	5	6	5	6	6
(3) रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड	Rly. Recruitment Board							27	58
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	6,45	13,57	10,77	12,11	13,47	15,00	14,20	15,00
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	12,40	17,04	20,73	24,03	29,89	33,85	33,21	34,68
जोड़—कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS	18,88	30,65	31,56	36,19	43,42	48,90	47,74	50,32
(ख) खर्च—	Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	92	56	63	39	29	1,11	51	13
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान— शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines – Net earnings	12	11	10	10	13	13	13	13
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works – Revenue	2,90	3,77	3,16	3,28	3,04	4,81	4,67	4,04
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि को विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	6,44	13,57	10,77	12,11	13,47	15,00	14,20	15,00
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	10,38	18,01	14,66	15,88	16,93	21,05	19,51	19,30
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	8,50	12,64	16,90	20,31	26,49	27,85	28,23	31,02
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	307,71	313,96	368,69	395,00	495,90	482,31	557,67	778,50
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	77,89	85,05	95,28	108,25	122,74	133,55	134,76	140,76
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+229,82	+228,91	+273,41	+286,75	+373,66	+349,26	+422,91	+637,74
परिचालन अनुपात	**Operating ratio**	76.7%	78.5%	77.7%	78.89%	77.6%	79.7%	97·1%	72.6%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	**Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-Charge**	24.0%	22.5%	23.6%	22.33%	25.7%	23.4%	26.9%	35.5%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के + 3,00 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991–92) और +1,87 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992–93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Credit of Rs. +3,00 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs. +1,87 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the other Zonal Railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI
पूर्व रेलवे
राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI
EASTERN RAILWAY
Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
**ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-Charge	1043,53	1103,52	1230,08	1308,99	1391,97	1530,26	1490,20	1594,00
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	13,38	10,31	14,78	18,33	19,22	23,50	22,50	32,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	216,66	222,93	259,80	280.18	330,27	367.50	377,50	481,50
जोड़ यात्री	Total Passenger	230,04	233,24	274,58	298,51	349,49	391,00	400,00	514,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग—	Other Coaching	28,75	24,04	29,07	29,17	31,04	35,25	37,95	38,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	621,63	721,62	780,27	903,08	990,10	1088,20	1086,00	1245,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	20,13	20,69	40,40	36,00	33,80	35,25	38,25	39,00
जोड़	TOTAL	900,55	999,59	1124,32	1266,76	1404,43	1549,70	1562,20	1836,00
उचंत	Suspense	—1,54	—10,73	—17,96	—3,22	—6,77	—2,00	—6,00	—4,50
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	899,01	988,86	1106,36	1263,54	1397,66	1547,70	1556,20	1831,50
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य पर्यवेक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	45,40	54,47	59,21	66,68	67,09	75,83	73,98	82,88
(04) रेलपथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way &Works	83,73	101,38	107,18	113,15	119,41	131,69	129,25	144,91
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	65,77	75,95	80,00	91,32	96,51	103,34	100,23	115,42
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	118,86	131,64	143,56	162,65	167,93	179,04	183,02	198,24
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	56,63	65,24	70,09	79,49	77,47	86,61	85,36	95,33
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	87,22	104,90	109,19	120,20	126,70	140,95	143,65	159,92
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	80,30	95,00	114,15	139,62	153,04	191,08	178,61	225,28
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	155,80	159,20	180,55	191,36	200,10	227,33	237,36	257,26
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	30,17	35,28	37,36	41,60	43,49	49,05	47,89	55,14
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	39,83	59,41	49,25	54,02	65,71	71,85	65,10	83,40
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,73	1,19	59	60	82	93	118	1,42
जोड़	TOTAL	765,44	883,66	951,13	1060,78	1118,27	1259,60	1245,63	1419,20
उचंत	Suspense	—2,71	—3,09	—6,44	—6,33	—5,45	—11,65	—8,05	—8,18
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	762,73	880,57	944,69	1054,45	1112,82	1247,95	1237,58	1411,02
*इसमें चलित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।	*Includes receipts of worked lines.	16	9	8	8	10	8	9	10

**इसमें 1989-90 से चक्कर रेलवे कलकत्ता शामिल नहीं किया गया है

**Excludes from 1989-90 onward Circular Railway Calcutta.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	136,27	152,82	163,97	190,24	206,83	210,46	206,41	234,04
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	51,98	65,81	77,55	112,48	148,57	160,41	172,40	190,38
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	950,98	1099,20	1186,21	1357,17	1468,12	1618,82	1616,39	1835,44
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	—51,97	—110,34	—79,85	—93,63	—70,56	—71,12	—60,19	(—)3,94
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	..	30	22	60	6	59	49	51
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	Surcharge on passengers	3,85	8,26	7,54	7,83	8,20	8,50	8,77	8,83
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	9,99	13,14	11,85	8,60	14,86	14,50	13,18	13,14
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS	13,84	21,70	19,61	17,03	23,49	23,59	22,44	22,48
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..
(2) चालित लाइनों को छूट का भुगतान	Payment to Worked lines—Rebate	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
(3) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	22	35	27	32	40	61	16	21
(4) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	2,53	3,50	4,98	4,98	4,98	4,12	3,89	4,05
(5) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	3,85	8,26	7,54	7,93	8,20	8,50	8,77	8,83
कुल	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,61	12,12	12,80	13,95	13,72	13,24	12,83	13,10
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	7,23	9,58	6,81	4,08	9,77	10,35	9,61	9,38
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	—14,74	—100,76	—73,04	—189,55	—60,79	—60,77	—50,58	5,44
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान— (1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया-कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Payments to General Revenues— Dividend to General Revenues Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	59,67	66,80	73,28	72,51	84,27	92,83	99,63	102,46
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	—104,41	—167,56	—146,32	—162,00	—145,06	—153,60	—150,21	(—)97,02
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	105.8%	110.3%	106.1%	107.64%	104.9%	105.2%	104%	100.4%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of Net Revenue to Capital-at-charge	—4.2%	—9.1%	—5.9%	—6.84%	—4.4%	—4.0%	—3.9%	0.3%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के —44,75 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और —44,12 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. —44.75 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1991-92) and Rs. —44,12 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93 towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

उत्तर रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	1326,40	1541,15	1797,57	1961,46	2327,06	2530,78	2615,[illegible]2	2844,53
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	44,24	50,61	62,56	70,31	80,53	91,50	93,50	117,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	328,58	337,88	394,99	440,08	509,53	562,50	590,50	731,50
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passenger	372,82	388,49	457,55	510.39	590,06	654,00	684,00	849,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	48,58	45,89	45,13	60,99	61,52	61,15	69,67	80,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	858,95	1035,06	1000,02	1221,95	1295,15	1454,95	1447,00	1628,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry other Earnings	21,86	21,72	46,89	41,80	39,06	41,60	64,80	63,40
जोड़	TOTAL	1302,21	1491,16	1549,59	1835,03	1985,79	2211,70	2265,47	2620,40
उचंत	Suspense	+3,49	+14,56	—5,42	—57,28	—7,50	—3,00	—8,75	—9,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	1305,70	1505,72	1544,17	1777,75	1978,29	2208,70	2256,72	2611,40
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	42,00	48,58	51,97	57,97	62,93	69,19	69,05	76,74
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	102,19	117,39	123,73	135,07	744,85	160,18	161,08	183,62
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	86,20	97,94	104,61	116,29	128,34	131,41	133,05	151,12
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	87,44	99,05	99,19	113,77	131,56	130,62	132,12	148,59
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	59,90	60,96	65,69	71,74	76,88	82,06	83,60	91,82
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	91,09	111,26	115,70	122,93	131,93	145,15	148,48	165,03
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	108,68	119,75	158,83	182,68	236,33	261,00	256,36	313,57
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	202,05	214,13	227,43	245,14	269,13	304,33	310,77	371,42
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	34,93	40,00	42,08	47,14	52,02	57,96	57,75	64,15
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	45,97	58,17	54,61	63,63	73,95	79,04	78,96	86,66
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,82	83	51	58	95	85	85	97
जोड़	TOTAL	862,27	968,06	1044,35	1156,94	1308,87	1421,79	1432,07	1653,69
उचंत	Suspense	+3,67	—6,20	+32	—2,52	+1,63	—2,26	—2,26	—2,36
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	865,94	961,86	1044,67	1154,42	1310,50	1419,53	1429,81	1651,33

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	172,98	194,25	229,00	278,00	330.01	343,02	345,07	410,72
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	53,84	67,21	82,02	96,74	149,73	160,51	172,45	188,57
जोड़—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	1092,76	1223,32	1355,69	1529,16	1790,29	1923,06	1947,33	2250,62
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	212,94	282,40	188,48	248,59	188,00	285,64	309,39	360,78
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions —								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts —								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों	Ssubsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitmennt Board	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,99	1,58	2	16	..	12	14	15
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surchargeon passengers	4,15	9,71	8,77	9,06	10,76	9,90	10,80	10,88
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	20,81	23,91	30,20	38,97	44,16	50,25	48,27	49,39
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS	26,95	35,20	38,99	48,19	54,95	60,27	59,21	60,42
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure —								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	20	35	40	76	71	90	37	34
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Line Works —Revenue	2,81	4,07	8,30	10,11	9,28	9,53	10,13	8,51
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	4,15	9,71	8,77	9,06	10,76	9,90	10,80	10,88
कुल खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	7,16	14,13	17,47	19,93	20,75	20,33	21,30	19,73
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	19,79	21,07	21,52	28,26	34,20	39,94	37,91	40,69
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	232,73	303,47	21,000	276,85	222,20	325,58	347,30	401,47
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payments to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues — Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax — Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund —	61,29	72,01	80,30	96,64	112,84	125,15	129,20	142,36
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+171,44	+231,46	+129,70	+180,21	+109,36	+200,43	+218,10	+259,11
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	83.7%	82.5%	87.5%	83.47%	90.1%	87.0%	86.0%	86.0%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात*	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge*	17.5%	19.7%	11.7%	13.26%	9.6%	12.9%	13.3%	14.1%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के —62.52 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और —71.01 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Debit of Rs.—62,52 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs.—71,01 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of the railway used by other zonal railways.

परिशिष्ट XI

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	397,21	433,50	484,65	551,75	611,65	[illegible]	667,64	[illegible]
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings –								
(क) कोचिंग	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री—	Passengers –								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	1,51	1,78	2,30	2,26	2,24	3,20	3,50	4,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	107,97	118,82	149,76	157,50	178,16	198,80	207,50	258,00
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passengers	109,48	120,60	152,06	159,76	180,40	202,00	211,00	262,50
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	17,27	13,27	12,54	11,96	18,48	18,00	16,05	19,00
(ख) माल	Goods	94,91	123,62	125,31	154,18	164,32	185,80	191,00	213,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry Other Earnings	6,82	11,69	6,07	10,40	10,27	12,60	15,30	16,00
जोड़	TOTAL	228,48	269,18	295,98	336,30	373,47	418,40	433,35	510,50
उचंत	Suspense	–58	+2,72	–89	–1,48	–121	–75	–75	–75
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	227,90	271,90	295,09	334,82	372,26	417,65	432,60	509,75
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	24,93	29,02	31,07	33,14	36,64	40,54	40,58	44,92
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	40,01	45,57	52,77	56,65	56,54	62,17	61,82	68,22
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	29,05	34,58	37,74	41,81	44,83	48,58	48,57	52,29
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	33,91	38,99	43,17	48,36	51,60	58,02	57,38	63,00
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	18,29	21,75	23,74	28,85	30,03	31,85	31,52	33,68
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses –Rolling Stock & Equipment	31,49	38,91	39,83	43,48	46,80	51,25	52,61	57,32
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic	42,63	58,52	55,93	67,27	80,38	94,15	83,37	102,75
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel	63,85	60,11	74,48	86,27	92,18	91,21	98,26	108,00
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	13,50	16,15	18,29	19,85	23,34	23,99	23,96	26,86
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	16,14	19,09	22,66	21,32	22,79	23,57	23,57	27,77
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	1,34	95	33	28	87	37	53	55
जोड़	TOTAL	315,14	363,64	400,01	447,28	486,00	525,70	522,17	585,36
उचंत	Suspense	–3,88	+1,35	+35	–87	–40	–3,70	–2,31	–2,40
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	311,26	364,99	400,36	446,41	485,60	522,00	519,86	582,96

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	52,94	58,17	64,46	74,95	87,18	86,36	90,70	104,85
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	24,35	30,40	38,12	47,36	63,97	68,31	76,24	83,73
जोड़—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	388,55	453,56	502,94	568,72	636,75	676.67	686,80	771,54
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	—160,65	—181,66	—207,85	—233,90	—264,49	—259,02	—254,20	—261,79
विविध संव्यवहार— (क) प्राप्ति—	Miscellaneous Transactions— (a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता-प्राप्त कंपनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	—	1	...	..
(2) रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	..	..	45	...	...	
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	..	..	..	2	2	..	...	..
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surchargeon passengers	2,33	4,92	3,94	3,86	3,82	3,85	3,68	3,85
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions . . .	3,12	3,64	4,64	5,30	6,86	7,11	8,22	9,80
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	5,45	8,56	8,58	9,18	11,15	10,97	11,90	13,65
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	22	23	—6	23	34	49	29	15
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	1,97	2,15	2,99	3,15	2,19	1,41	1,78	1,88
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,33	4,92	3,94	3,86	3,82	3,85	3,68	3,85
कुल खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	4,52	7,30	6,87	7,24	6,35	5,75	5,75	5,88
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	93	1,26	1,71	1,94	4,80	5,22	6,15	7,77
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	—159,72	—180,40	—206,14	—231,96	—259,69	—253,80	—248,05	(-)254,02
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान— (1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Payments to General Revenues— Dividend to General Revenues . . Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund .	23,04	25,95	28,90	32,88	37,28	39,37	41,53	46,20
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (−) for the year .	—182,76	—206,35	—235,04	—264,84	—296,97	—293,17	—289,58	(-)300,22
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio .	170.5%	168.0%	169.8%	169.37%	170.6%	162.6%	159.0%	151.6%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge .	—40.3%	—41.6%	—42.5%	—42.04%	—42.5%	—40.4%	—37.2%	(-)32.8%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —20,72 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991–92) और —20,02 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992–93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Crdit of Rs. —20,72 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1991-92) and Rs. —20,02 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे

NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याज देय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	468,18	542,37	609,61	617,74	786,97	900,04	881,76	983,88
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	6,08	5,79	5,39	7,24	7,64	9,10	9,00	11,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	44,51	43,72	49,65	53,87	64,57	72,40	70,00	84,50
जोड़—यात्री	Total Passengers	50,59	49,51	55,04	61,11	70,21	81,50	79,00	95,50
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	10,28	7,28	6,76	7,62	10,31	9.90	12,06	12,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	117,75	138,18	156,95	191,53	213,74	220,85	227,00	260,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	6,80	6,71	8,34	9,27	8,57	9,35	11,35	10,85
जोड़	TOTAL	185,42	201,68	227,09	269,53	302,83	321,60	329,41	378,35
उचंत	Suspense	—56	+50	—2,26	+46	—131	—0,75	—100	—1,25
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts	184,86	202,18	224,83	269,99	301,52	320,85	328,41	377,10
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	18,83	21,56	23,07	26,70	27,92	30,78	31,0[illegible]	34,60
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	36,94	46,52	53,59	54,53	57,37	61,92	63,37	70,23
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	26,07	24,52	28,00	29,07	32,23	33,28	35,15	39,19
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	27,08	28,74	30,45	33,68	38,94	41,08	42,16	45,88
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	14,34	15,08	16,47	18,66	19,76	22,31	22,10	24,21
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	25,44	29,70	31,87	34,97	37,82	41,33	38,62	42,32
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	44,65	61,44	65,32	65,93	74,15	93,33	90,50	102,83
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	37,08	36,13	38,07	38,09	43,12	45,99	52,68	55,49
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	19,23	21,26	25,88	27,59	30,30	3[illegible],59	33,38	37,74
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	17,12	18,42	22,86	21,74	22,62	27,16	26,25	30,00
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	58	33	15	35	50	33	34	34
जोड़	TOTAL	267,36	303,70	335,73	351,31	384,73	432,10	435,57	482,83
उचन्त	Suspense	—3,78	+2,34	—226	—1,57	—90	—1,55	—2,13	—2,13
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	263,58	306,04	333,47	349,74	383,83	430,55	433,44	480,70
		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*इसमें चालित लाइनों की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं।

*Includes receipts of worked lines.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund .	65,14	68,56	80,59	94,28	109,70	118,68	116,70	138,48
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund . .	18,36	23,18	26,68	33,38	42,40	46,21	47,65	52,95
कुल—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—Working Expenses	347 08	397,78	440,74	477,10	535,93	595 44	597,79	672,13
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts . .	-162,22	195,60	-215,91	-207,11	-234,41	—274,59	—269,38	-295,03
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions—								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board					5	—	[illegible]	
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिभार	Sur-charge on passengers	38	70	63	54	55	75	64	68
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions .	27,48	31,21	35,58	40,89	46,49	52,83	51,13	57,18
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	27,86	31,91	36,22	41,43	47,12	53,58	51,77	57,86
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	16	33	47	33	16	17	23	50
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue . . .	1,53	2,37	2,23	2,42	2,70	3,56	3,63	3,79
(3) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान शुद्ध आमदनी	Payment to Worked lines Net earnings . . .	..	..	..	..	..		..	—
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	38	70	63	54	55	75	64	68
कुल—खर्च	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE .	2,07	3,40	3,33	3,29	3,41	4,48	4,50	4,97
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्तियां	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	25,79	28,51	32,89	38,14	43,71	49,10	47,27	52,89
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	-136,43	—167,09	—183,02	—168,97	—190,70	—225,49	—22[illegible],11	(-)242,14
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenue—								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues . . . Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax. . . Contribution to Railways Safety Works Fund .	3,48	-4,92	—4,34	—83	6,08	17,41	9,42	16,08
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (–)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year . . .	-139,91	-162,17	-178,68	—168,14	-196,78	—242,90	—231,53	-258,22
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio .	187.8%	196.1%	195.1%	177.60%	117.3%	185.6%	182.1%	178.2%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ration of net revenue to capital at-charge .	-29.1%	-30.8%	-30.0%	-24.34%	—24.2%	—25.1%	—25,2%	-24.6%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के +28,85 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और +28,98 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

@Excludes credit of Rs. +28,85 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1991-92 and Rs. +28,98 lakhs (Budget Estimates, 1992-93 towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railway used by this Railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

दक्षिण रेलवे

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX—XI

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In Lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge . .	921,29	983,90	1075,55	1191,01	1320,45	1389,31	1424,31	1558,90
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(i) Passenger . .								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	20,65	25,36	31,75	34,53	39,15	64,70	47,00	61,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	160,16	169,53	204,55	210,40	253,72	260,30	288,00	361,00
जोड़—यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGERS .	180,81	194,89	236,30	244,93	292,87	325,00	335,00	422,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(ii) Other Coaching .	30,25	32,59	36,63	45,62	44,80	60,60	56,30	54,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods . . .	266,24	302,65	329,30	387,83	453,67	473,80	494,00	545,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	19,95	22,83	27,50	30,95	31,59	32,70	35,00	36,00
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	497,25	552,96	629,73	709,33	822,93	892,10	920,30	1057,00
उचंत	Suspense . . .	+8,93	+1,14	+2,98	+91	−35	−1,50	−1,50	−1,50
*यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	*Gross Traffic Receipts .	506,18	554,10	632,71	710,24	822,58	890,60	918,80	1055,50
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	33,49	38,57	41,64	46,30	48,61	54,27	53,24	59,84
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	58,57	63,24	68,06	76,69	81,23	90,57	89,88	99,35
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . .	41,53	44,60	42,04	57,33	58,19	66,23	62,77	71,56
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	73,52	85,74	88,57	105,53	109,16	123,51	118,45	135,15
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	32,33	35,15	36,47	41,51	40,32	44,59	45,15	50,61
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses — Rolling Stock & Equipment	40,95	50,49	50,21	55,04	55,65	63,80	59,94	72,18
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses — Traffic . . .	60,34	65,94	84,06	91,64	98,79	120,25	107,01	135,06
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses — Fuel	87,89	91,78	96,02	104,09	135,47	152,20	156,10	170,05
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	21,-83	25,79	27,07	30,33	3182	36,11	35,66	39,23
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . .	29,50	32,53	34,46	38,93	40,93	43,55	45,72	48,84
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, pension and other retirement benefits . . .	16	11	16	15	18	17	23	24
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	480,11	533,04	568,76	647,54	700,35	795,25	774,15	882,11
उचंत	Suspense . . .	−3,16	−1,76	−1,73	−81	−1,18	−59	−63	−96
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . .	476,95	531,28	567,03	646,73	699,17	794,66	773,52	881,15

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	बजट Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	129,65	134,92	146,20	166,34	188,19	193,36	195,80	223,69
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	37,08	48,20	53,56	65,89	87,67	96,00	106,21	118,18
कुल—संचालन व्यय	TOTAL - WORKING EXPENSES	643,68	714,40	766,79	878,96	975,03	1084,02	1075,53	1223,02
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	-137,50	-160,30	-134,08	-168,72	-152,45	-193,42	-156,73	-167,52
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions –								
(क) प्राप्तियां—	(a) Receipts –								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां (2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Subsidised companies Railway Recrutment Board	..	..	..	..	15	..	20	20
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	8	18	4	54	21	21	60	50
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	2,78	6,00	4,45	4,58	50,3	5,25	5,30	5,47
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions.	17,52	16,93	19,81	22,87	28,48	32,71	33,65	39,65
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL RECEIPTS	20,38	23,11	24,30	27,99	33,87	38,17	39,75	45,82
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure –								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	51	43	22	3	—1,27	15	15	27
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	Open Lines Works – Revenue	3,29	3,82	4,80	4,78	3,26	3,89	3,93	4,94
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,78	6,00	4,45	4,58	503	5,25	5,30	5,47
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITUVE	6,58	10,25	9,47	9,39	7,02	9,29	9,38	10,68
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	13,80	12,86	14,83	18,60	26,85	28,88	30,37	35,14
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenues	-123,70	-147,44	-119,25	—150,12	-125,60	-164,54	-126,36	-132,38
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues –								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues								
(2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान	Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax								
(3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	55,67	61,42	66,85	74,85	84,50	91,66	93,80	101,13
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@Excess(+) or Shortfall (−) for the year	-179,37	-208,86	-186,10	—224,97	-210,10	-256,20	-220,16	-233,51
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating Ratio	127.2%	129.5%	122.0%	124.02%	118·6%	121.5%	117.0%	115.8%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	-13.4%	-15.0%	—11.1%	-12.60%	-9.5%	-11.8%	-8 9%	-8 5%

@इसमें अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा प्रयुक्त इस रेलवे के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के नाम खाते के —20,52 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और —18,32 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Debit of Rs. —20,52 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs.—18,32 lakhs, (Budget Estimate 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of this Railway used by other zonal railways.

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APPENDIX XI

दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे

SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	बजट Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget, 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	Capital-at-charge	1149,77	1239,85	1214,27	1351,91	1453,42	1549,40	1549,40	1727,31
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching –								
(1) यात्री —	Passenger—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	19,85	23,89	28,91	33,14	49,17	49,00	57,00	73,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	159,61	167,42	196,68	212,98	244,53	276,00	296,00	374,25
जोड़ यात्री	TOTAL PASSENGER	179,46	191,31	225,59	246,12	294,60	325,00	353,00	447,75
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coaching	36,09	27 29	27,75	30,79	28,63	39,15	32,17	38,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	486,89	546,90	622,29	721,48	790,07	907,90	912,00	1034,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	13,61	16,96	20,77	20,41	22,34	23,30	23,30	25,00
जोड़	TOTAL	716,05	782,46	896,40	1018,80	1135,64	1295,35	1320,47	1544,75
उचंत	Suspense	—137	+1,70	—1,22	– 1,14	+2,36	—2,00	–2,50	—3,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	714,68	784,16	895,18	1017,66	1138,00	1293,35	1317,97	1541,75
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses –								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	27,16	32,39	34,24	39,24	41,26	45,98	45,10	50,25
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	65,65	72,77	83,31	94,15	98,57	110,,76	105,21	118,40
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	56,51	55,54	61,46	65,31	71,98	76,10	75,15	92,67
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	50,52	58,91	68,32	77,22	80,13	90,58	88,94	101,75
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	27,29	26,23	31,65	35,98	37,70	41,30	42,67	47,75
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	40,62	50,70	53,02	58,05	61,12	67,79	66,40	73,99
(09) परिचालन व्यय यातायात	Operating Expenses Traffic	48,04	54,47	72,67	103,38	130,40	148,11	156,15	186,69
(10) परिचालन व्यय ईंधन	Operating Expenses Fuel	113,28	123,53	123,29	135,39	166,25	177,58	185,94	221,88
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	20,02	23,84	26,60	30,65	32,93	37,00	35,69	40,73
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	20,98	24,55	27,98	29,48	33,02	39,23	39,47	43,13
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident fund, Pension and other retirement benefits	38	3	17	5	30	32	32	34
जोड़	TOTAL	470,45	522,96	582,71	668,90	753,66	834,75	842,04	977,58
उचंत	Suspense	–1,52	+3	—20	+18	–3,61	+3	+54	1
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses	468,93	522,99	582,51	669,08	750,05	834,78	842,58	977,59

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(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	151,97	168,38	184,23	187,79	213,61	216,97	215,52	243,34
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	18,61	23,33	49,84	60,91	80,33	86,22	100,70	109,78
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	639,51	714,70	816,58	917,78	1043,99	11,37,97	1158,80	1330,71
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	75,17	69,46	78,60	99,88	94,01	155,38	159,17	211,04
विविध संव्यवहार	Miscellaneous Transactions								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts—								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियाँ	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..		33	1	41	36	25	25
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1	46	3	10	14	1	11	11
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	1,85	3,91	3,27	3,29	3,61	3,75	3,94	4,11
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	16,34	17,66	19,37	19,52	21,86	24,94	22,52	23,40
कुल प्राप्ति	TOTAL REECIPTS	18,20	22,03	23,00	22,92	26,02	29,06	26,82	27,87
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure—								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	34	34	26	6	20	31	26	33
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण-राजस्व	Open Line Works—Revenue	2,23	3,22	3,64	4,53	3,69	5,70	5,31	4,08
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	1,85	3,91	3,27	3,29	3,61	3.75	3,94	4,11
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,42	7,47	7,17	7,88	7,50	9,76	9,51	8,52
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	13,78	14,56	15,83	15,04	18,52	19,30	17,31	19,35
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	88,95	84,02	94,43	114,92	112,53	174,68	176,48	230,39
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues—								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues; Payment in lieu of Passenger fare tax; Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	68,67	77,33	75,95	84,43	92,75	100,72	99,69	106,47
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (−) for the year	+20,28	+6,69	+18,48	+30,49	+19,78	+73,96	+76,79	+123,92
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	89.5%	91.3%	91.1%	90.07%	92.2%	87.8%	87.7%	86.1%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	7.7%	6.8%	7.8%	8.50%	7.8%	11.2%	11.4%	13.3%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के +16,53 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991–92) और +19,38 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992–93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

@Excludes Credit of Rs. +16,53 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs. +19,38 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे
राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

APPENDIX XI
SOUTH EASTEN RAILWAY
Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेयपूंजी	Capital-at-charge	1546,12	1680,34	1837,48	2004,88	2162,25	2370,26	2355,01	2517,38
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग—	(a) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(i) Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	14,18	19,45	25,50	27,37	34,19	36,00	38,00	47,00
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	121,99	119,99	141,80	149,57	173,68	193,50	195,00	241,50
जोड़—यात्री	Total passengers	136,17	139,44	167,30	176,94	207,87	229,50	233,00	288,50
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(ii) Other Coaching	28,30	23,79	26,36	28,97	28,12	32,30	32,17	37,00
(ख) माल	(b) Goods	1074,87	1257,57	1355,16	1673,75	1886,61	2058,80	2100,00	2425,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(c) Sundry Other Earnings	11,73	19,20	21,01	[illegible]	23,36	23,75	23,75	24,00
जोड़	TOTAL	1251,07	1440,00	1569,83	1901,88	2145,96	2344,35	2388,92	2774,50
उचंत	Suspense	+60	+64	+8,65	−2,13	−10,22	−1,50	−4,00	−5,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts	1251,67	1440,64	1578,48	1899,75	2135,74	2342,85	2384,92	2769,50
संचालन व्यय —	Working Expenses—								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses—								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railway	44,38	50,38	53,61	59,19	62,30	71,61	67,55	75,38
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	99,03	109,77	122,46	131,53	139,96	154,71	154,54	172,74
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	57,72	61,60	75,03	89,54	93,92	103,93	105,25	120,69
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	85,14	105,27	111,78	130,01	138,80	150,39	156,34	179,76
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	44,20	47,16	52,95	60,14	60,07	70,24	67,56	76,34
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	59,93	72,77	77,78	90,63	93,71	107,12	104,56	115,04
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	58,39	82 56	115,24	165,08	224,90	275,04	315,89	380,33
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	161,17	178,70	201,26	232,42	267,50	295,75	300,73	337,40
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	32,02	34,80	38,26	42,72	45,03	54,94	51,80	59,49
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	38,47	39,61	50,20	53,01	60,41	73,58	69,50	78,97
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund Pension and other retirement benefits	68	78	75	75	1,05	1,00	1,00	1,30
जोड़	TOTAL	681,13	783,40	899,42	1055,02	1187,85	1358,61	1394,72	1597,44
उचंत	Suspense	−2,09	−2,47	−58	−4,33	+41	−3,68	−1,68	−1,68
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES	679,04	780,93	898,84	1050,69	1188,26	1354,93	1393,04	1595,76

परिशिष्ट XI Appendix XI

(लाख रुपयों में Figures in lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास प्रारक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Resrve Fund . . .	213,90	226,43	249,68	284,17	316,79	325,90	320,63	369,86
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	43,39	55,30	61,19	90,22	116,70	125,42	104,19	113,96
कुल—संचालन-व्यय	TOTAL -WORKING EXPENSES	936,33	1062,66	1209,71	1425,08	1621,75	1806,25	1817,86	2079,58
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts .	315,34	377,98	368,77	474,67	513,99	536,60	567,06	689,92
विविध संव्यवहार—	Miscellaneous Transactions —								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts —								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियां	(i) Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	(ii) Railway Recruitment Board . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	(iii) Other Miscellaneous Receipts . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(4) यात्रियों पर अधिप्रभार	(iv) Surcharge on passengers . .	2,11	4,53	4,05	3,60	3,68	4,00	4,15	4,18
(5) लाभांश तथा अन्य रियायतों के के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	(v) Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividends reliefs and other concessions .	16,13	21,25	30,05	37,88	52,97	54,74	60,05	66,73
कुल—प्राप्ति	TOTAL -RECEIPTS . .	18,24	25,78	34,10	41,48	56,67	58,74	64,20	70,91
(ख) खर्च—	(b) Expenditure —								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	(i) Surveys . .	25	75	31	24	24	45	35	36
(2) चालित लाइनों को भुगतान-छूट	(ii) Payment to Worked Lines -Rebate .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(3) चालू लाइन निर्माण—राजस्व	(iii) Open Line Works—Revenue . .	2,68	3,28	2,82	3,02	3,22	6,90	6,04	5,10
(4) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	(iv) Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	2,11	4,52	4,05	3,60	3,68	4,00	4,15	4,18
कुल खर्च	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	5,05	8,56	7,19	6,87	7,15	11,36	10,55	9,65
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Rereceipts . .	13,19	17,22	26,91	34,61	49,52	47,38	53,65	61,26
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	328,53	395,20	395,68	509,28	563,51	583,98	620,71	751,18
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान—	Payment to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	(i) Dividend to General Revenues (ii) Payment in lieu of passenger fare tax . (iii) Contribution to Railway Safety Woks Fund	96,11	102,06	112,78	127,05	141,95	158,56	156,91	166,51
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (−)	@(+)Excess or Shortfall(−) for the year . .	+232,42	+293,14	+282,90	+382,23	+421,56	+425,42	+463,80	+584,67
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio . . .	74.8%	74.0%	77.1%	75.16%	75.6%	77.2%	76·2%	75.0%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge . . .	21.3%	23.5%	21.5%	25.40%	26.1%	24.6%	26.4%	29.8%

@इसमें इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के + 101,13 लाख रुपए (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और + 102,93 लाख रुपए (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं

@Excludes credit of Rs. +101,13 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs. +102,93 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1992-93) towards inteest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

पश्चिम रेलवे

WESTERN RAILWAY

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
ब्याजदेय पूंजी	**Capital-at-charge** . .	1087,18	1172,76	1275,09	1346,06	1500,56	1573,55	1590,06	1724,25
यातायात से आमदनी—	Traffic Earnings—								
(क) कोचिंग	(*a*) Coaching—								
(1) यात्री—	(*i*) Passengers—								
ऊंचे दर्जे	Upper	42,17	47,69	64,61	71,08	83,74	92,50	97,00	132,50
दूसरा दर्जा	Second	278,88	295,20	351,11	378,51	451,37	502,50	532,00	696,50
जोड़ यात्री	Total passengers . .	321,05	342,89	415,72	449,59	536,11	595,00	629,00	829,00
(2) अन्य कोचिंग	(*ii*) Other Coaching . .	36,00	27,65	29,50	3,351	45,16	42,15	43,23	51,00
(ख) माल	(*b*) Goods . . .	759,99	908,96	944,78	1140,94	1241,70	1360,15	1360,00	1527,00
(ग) अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	(*c*) Sundry Other Earnings	17,97	17,61	20,46	24,68	30,79	32,70	30,00	32,00
जोड़	TOTAL	1135,01	1297,11	1410,46	1648,72	1853,76	2030,00	2062,23	2439,00
उचंत	Suspense	–5,30	–24,41	–9,43	–10,45	–12,47	–5,00	–12,00	–9,00
यातायात से कुल प्राप्ति	Gross Traffic Receipts .	1129,71	1272,70	1401,03	1638,27	1841,29	2025,00	2050,23	2430,00
संचालन व्यय—	Working Expenses —								
साधारण संचालन व्यय	Ordinary Working Expenses —								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	39,52	45,07	48,72	54,59	58,75	66,53	65,70	72,97
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण-कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	78,07	86,03	88,92	98,10	107,82	114,60	116,49	131,06
(05) रेल इंजनों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenances of Motive Power . .	64,59	70,15	76,55	90,11	99,72	107,91	107,72	120,98
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons .	95,48	103,75	108,23	131,83	134,34	148,73	148,84	168,60
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment .	51,89	57,75	58,91	67,00	68,92	76,24	76,75	85,13
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment	64,41	76,31	80,90	86,55	89,57	102,62	100,02	109,80
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses—Traffic	93,75	117,46	141,50	167,93	199,85	225,79	222,45	268,15
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses—Fuel	154,64	164,36	169,79	194,24	224,85	241,90	258,57	290,02
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities	26,24	30,84	34,11	36,63	41,12	45,76	45,53	51,05
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	36,64	41,76	52,95	52,58	51,56	57,98	54,07	57,97
(13) भविष्य निधि पेंशन और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . . .	1,28	64	59	56	1,14	1,15	1,15	1,16
जोड़	TOTAL	706,51	794,12	861,17	980,12	1077,64	1189,21	1197,29	1356,89
उचंत	Suspense	–2,54	–4,12	+2,56	–5,86	+2,17	+2,06	+2,06	+2,06
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—ORDINARY WORKING EXPENSES . . .	703,97	790,00	863,73	974,26	1079,81	1191,27	1199,35	1358,95

परिशिष्ट XI APPENDIX XI

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals, 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	155,14	159,22	174,26	197,20	218,19	219,85	222,51	249,72
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	54,91	72,01	82,70	103,94	138,45	152,76	155,02	170,67
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL—WORKING EXPENSES	914,02	1021,23	1120,69	1275,40	1436,45	1563,88	1576,88	1779,34
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts	215,69	251,47	280,34	362,87	404,84	461,12	473,35	650,66
विविध संव्यवहार —	Miscellaneous Transactions —								
(क) प्राप्ति—	(a) Receipts —								
(1) सहायता प्राप्त कंपनियां	Subsidised companies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) रेल भर्ती बोर्ड	Railway Recruitment Board	..	..	..	20	69	22	31	59
(3) अन्य विविध प्राप्ति	Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3	18	19	6	14	3	3	21
(4) यात्रियों से अधिप्रभार	Surcharge on passengers	7,04	16,30	15,16	14,85	15,45	16,00	17,52	18,00
(5) लाभांश राहतों तथा अन्य रियायतों के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से आर्थिक सहायता	Subsidy from General Revenues towards Dividend reliefs and other concessions	6,57	7,14	11,70	10,36	9,06	13,39	12,45	13,79
जोड़	TOTAL	13,64	23,62	27,05	25,47	25,34	29,64	30,31	32,59
(ख) खर्च	(b) Expenditure —								
(1) सर्वेक्षण	Surveys	31	38	44	—26	50	56	68	13
(2) चालू लाइन निर्माण —राजस्व	Open Line Works —Revenue	3,48	4,85	3,94	5,25	5,09	5,08	5,62	8,61
(3) दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	7,04	16,30	15,16	14,85	15,45	16,00	17,52	18,00
जोड़—खर्च	TOTAL —EXPENDITURE	10,83	21,53	19,54	19,84	21,04	21,64	23,82	26,74
शुद्ध विविध प्राप्ति	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	2,81	2,09	7,51	5,63	4,30	8,00	6,49	5,85
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue	218,50	253,56	287,85	368,50	409,14	469,12	479,84	656,51
सामान्य राजस्व को भुगतान	Payments to General Revenues —								
(1) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश (2) यात्री किराया कर के बदले भुगतान (3) रेलवे संरक्षा निर्माण निधि में अंशदान	Dividend to General Revenues; Payments in lieu of passenger fare tax; Contribution to Railway Safety Works Fund	68,16	69,29	75,55	82,32	89,35	97,12	96,17	101,25
@वर्ष में अधिक (+) या कमी (—)	@Excess (+) or Shortfall (—) for the year	+150,34	+184,27	+212,30	+286,18	+319,79	+372,00	+383,67	+555,26
परिचालन अनुपात	Operating ratio	80.9%	79.1%	79.3%	77.71%	77.4%	76·9%	76.4%	72.9%
ब्याजदेय पूंजी से शुद्ध राजस्व का अनुपात	Ratio of net revenue to Capital-at-charge	20.1%	21.6%	22.6%	26.69%	27.3%	29·8%	30.2%	38.1%

@इस में इस रेलवे द्वारा प्रयुक्त अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों के चल-स्टाक पर ब्याज के जमा खाते के —1,70 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान, 1991-92) और —29 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान, 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं ।

@Excludes credit of Rs. —1,70 lakhs (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs. —29 lakhs (Budget Estimate, 1992-93) towards interest on Rolling Stock of other zonal railways used by this railway.

परिशिष्ट XI

APPENDIX XI

मेट्रो रेल, कलकत्ता

METRO RAILWAY, CALCUTTA

राजस्व प्राप्ति और खर्च का विवरण

Statement of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure

(लाख रुपयों में In lakhs of rupees)

		वास्तविक Actuals 1986-87	वास्तविक Actuals, 1987-88	वास्तविक Actuals, 1988-89	वास्तविक Actuals, 1989-90	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट Budget 1991-92	संशोधित Revised 1991-92	बजट Budget 1992-93
*पूंजी निवेश	*Capital Investment .	460,72	546,19	625,15	705,46	805,99	914,87	924,60	1048,14
यातायात से आमदनी	Traffic Earnings–								
यात्री—दूसरा दर्जा	Passenger - Second .	1,20	1,96	2,11	2,47	2,78	3,00	3,00	3,75
अन्य कोचिंग	Other Coachnig . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
अन्य फुटकर आमदनी	Sundry other Earning .	0,03	10	18	21	22	0,25	025	25
जोड़—	TOTAL	1,23	2,06	2,30	2,68	3,00	3,25	3,25	4,00
संचालन व्यय	Working Expenses –								
साधारण संचालन व्यय—	Ordinary Working Expenses –								
(03) रेलों पर सामान्य अधीक्षण और सेवाएं	General Superintendence and Services on Railways . .	11	17	22	24	26	28	29	32
(04) रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . .	9	47	44	64	69	79	74	85
(05) रेल इंजन की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(06) सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	6	30	43	57	56	68	57	74
(07) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . . .	20	44	78	94	96	1,09	1,18	1,34
(08) परिचालन व्यय—चल-स्टाक और उपस्कर	Operating Expenses –Rolling Stock & Equipment . . .	22	31	2,22	3,11	3,24	3,64	3,95	4,54
(09) परिचालन व्यय—यातायात	Operating Expenses –Traffic .	47	69	80	92	90	99	99	1,08
(10) परिचालन व्यय—ईंधन	Operating Expenses –Fuel .	90	1,65	74	1,00	1,00	1,10	1,20	1,38
(11) कर्मचारी कल्याण और सुविधाएं	Staff Welfare & Amenities .	0·26	0.85	2	4	7	10	10	10
(12) विविध संचालन व्यय	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	15	29	39	56	56	63	56	61
(13) भविष्य निधि, पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	Provident Fund, Pension and other retirement benefits . .	—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
जोड़	TOTAL	1,95	4,33	6,04	8,02	8,24	9,30	9,58	10,96
उचंत	Suspense	—3	—7	—8	—9	—2	—8	—3	—3
जोड़—साधारण संचालन व्यय	Total Ordinary Working Expenses	1,92	4,26	5,96	7.93	8,22	9,22	9,55	10,93
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
पेंशन निधि में विनियोग	Appropriation to Pension Fund	22	22	33	41	49	58	61	67
कुल संचालन व्यय	TOTAL –WORKING EXPENSES .	2,14	4,48	6,29	8,34	8,71	9,80	10,16	11,60
यातायात से शुद्ध प्राप्ति	Net Traffic Receipts . .	—91	—2,42	—3,99	—5,66	—5,71	—6,55	—6,91	—7,60
शुद्ध राजस्व	Net Revenue . . .	—91	—2,42	—3,99	—5,66	—5,71	—6,55	—6,91	—7,60

*यह भारतीय रेल प्रणाली की ब्याज देय पूंजी का भाग नहीं है। इसका लेखा-जोखा महानगर परिवहन परियोजना के विविध अग्रिम पूंजी के अंतर्गत अलग से रखा जाता है।

*Does not form the part of Capital-at-Charge of Indian Railway System. Booked separately under miscellaneous advances Capital (MTP.)

परिशिष्ट XII
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

APPENDIX XII
Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (In lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	नवीकरण और बदलाव के लिए निकाली गई रकम Withdrawals towards renewals and replacements	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net acceretion to Fund during the year	नाम मात्र इति-शेष Nominal closing balance	घाटा पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी ऋण Temporary loans to meet deficit	*वास्तविक इतिशेष *Actual closing balance
1924-25	10,35	7,29	3,06	3,06	..	3,06
1925-26	10,67	7,99	2,68	5,74	..	5,74
1926-27	10,89	8,05	2,84	8,58	..	8,58
1927-28	11,38	10,95	43	9,01	..	9,01
1928-29	12,00	9,60	2,40	11,41	..	11,41
1929-30	12,59	11,76	83	12,24	..	12,24
1930-31	13,07	11,39	1,68	13,92	..	11,92
1931-32	13,46	8,26	5,20	19,12	4,25	14,87
1932-33	13,77	6,35	7,42	26,54	10,23	11,00
1933-34	13,56	8,07	5,49	32,03	4,96	9,59
1934-35	13,72	8,66	5,06	37,09	5,06	9,59
1935-36	13,26	9,16	4,10	41,19	4,00	9,69
1936-37	13,17	7,88	5,29	46,48	—1,21	16,19
1937-38	12,59	(क) (a) 7,69	4,90	(ख) (b) 49,90	..	1,65
1938-39	12,56	7,08	5,48	55,38	..	25,09
1939-40	12,59	6,53	6,06	61,44	..	91,15
1940-41	12,64	7,19	5,45	66,89	..	96,00
1941-42	12,68	5,35	7,33	74,22	—7,91	91,84
1942-43	(ग) (c) 12,80	4,95	7,85	82,07	(घ) (d) —22,38	82,09
1943-44	16,87	6,64	10,23	92,30	..	92,37
1944-45	17,01	8,18	8,83	(ङ)(e) 102,21	..	102,21
1945-46	(च)(f) 17,25	12,01	5,24	107,45	..	107,45
1946-47	13,21	12,37	84	108,29	..	108,29
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-1947)	6,86	2,66	4,20	112,49	..	(छ)(g)112,44
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-1948)	6,81	3,27	3,54	(ज) (h) 95,74	..	95,75
1948-49	(झ)(i) 23,11	17,28	5,83	101,57	..	10,11
1949-50	19,17	11,73	7,44	109,01	..	109,01
1950-51	33,59	26,63	6,96	(ञ) (j)123,65	..	123,65

परिशिष्ट XII—जारी

मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि

APPENDIX XII—*contd.*

Depreciation Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund from				निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during year	†इति-शेष †Closing Balance
	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1951-52	30,00	21	3,58	33,79	35,87	—2,08	(ट *k*) 122,02*
1952-53	30,00	33	4,09	34,42	40,89	—6,47	(ठ (*l*) 116,36*
1953-54	30,00	36	3,61	33,97	38,02	— 4,05	(ड *m*) 122,79.*
1954-55	30,00	37	3,35	33,72	45,82	— 12,10	100,69*
1955-56	45,00	41	3,26	48,67	45,89	2,78	103,47*
1956-57	45,00	63	3,27	48,90	43,68	5,22	(ढ *n*) 103,14*
1957-58	45,00	1,23	3,15	49,38	63,62	— 14,24	(ण *o*) 88,89*
1958-59	45,00	87	2,53	48,40	80,72	— 32,32	(त *p*) 56,70*
1959-60	45,00	85	2,11	47,96	68,36	— 20,40	(थ *q*) 37,30*
1960-61	45,00	79	85	46,64	64,04	— 17,40	(द *r*) 19,79*
1961-62	65,00	1,77	86	67,63	58,23	9,40	29,19*
1962-63	67,00	1,09	93	69,02	75,37	— 6,35	22,84*
1963-64	80,00	1,54	1,03	82,57	72,40	10,18	(ध *s*) 32,97*
1964-65	83,00	1,25	1,44	85,69	75,39	10,30	43,27*
1965-66	85,00	1,64	1,85	88,49	78,91	9,58	52,85*
1966-67	100,00	2,01	2,60	104,61	79,69	24,92	(न *t*) 77,76*
1967-68	95,00	2,18	3,15	100.33	93,82	6,51	(प *u*) 79.74*
1968-69	95,00	2,40	3,69	101,09	80,39	20,70	(फ *v*) 98,17*
1969-70	95,00	2,48	4,86	102,34	73,78	28,56	(ब *w*) 126,38*
1970-71	100,00	2,53	6,01	108,54	90,68	17,86	(भ *x*) 144,47*
1971-72	105,00	2,55	6,81	114,36	90,87	23,49	(म *y*) 167,61*
1972-73	110,00	2,58	7,95	120,53	113,60	6,93	(य *z*) 174,16*
1973-74	115,00	2,60	8,42	126,02	125,14	88	(कक *aa*) 175,74
1974-75	115,00	2,70	9,18	126,88	122,52	14,36	(कख *ab*) 189,98
1975-76	115,00	2,85	10,13	127,98	124,57	3,41	(कग *ac*) 197,93
1976-77	135,00	2,87	10,88	148,75	125,22	23,53	(कघ *ad*) 218,67
1977-78	140,00	2,93	12,69	155,62	117,64	37,93	(कङ *ae*) 265,15
1978-79	145,00	2,80	14,77	162,57	136,19	26,38	(कच *af*) 282,87
1979-80	200,00	2,82	16,79	219,61	187,45	32,16	(कछ *ag*) 313,07
1980-81	220,00	3,20	17,44	240,64	278,63	—37,99	(कज *ah*) 75,59
1981-82	350,00	3,30	12,61	365,91	504,31	—138,40	137,19
1982-83	556,00	3,43	5,79	565,22	655,58	—90,36	46,83
1983-84	850,00	3,73	5,32	859,05	783,78	+75,27	122,10
1984-85	850,00	4,48	9,79	864,27	797,54	+66,73	188,83
1985-86	920,00	6,38	10,48	936,86	981,48	—44,62	144,21
1986-87	1250,00	9,32	12,11	1271,43	1175,29	+96,14	240,35
1987-88	1350,00	11,96	21,99	1383,96	1172,27	+211,68	452,03
1988-89	1500,00	12,73	30,44	1543,17	1477,62	+65,55	(कझ *ai*) 520,10
1989-90	1715.00	15.75	39.20	1769.95	1564.31	+205.64	725,74
1990-91	1950,00	20,65	50,44	2021,09	1870,22	+150,87	(कञ *aj*) 876,63
1991-92 (बं०अ० B.E.)	2000.00	20,00	60.73	2080.73	1887.00	+193.73	1061,63
1991-92 (सं०अ० R.E.)	2000,00	20.00	61,29	2081,29	1887.47	+193,82	1070.45
1992-93 (बं०अ० B.E.)	2300.00	22,00	70.29	2392,29	2300,00	+92,29	1162,74

†1933-34 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के इतिशेष में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को दिये गये कर्ज के 9 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं। 1937-38 से लेकर 1941-42 तक के शेष में शाखा लाइनों के हिस्से खरीदने में लगाये गये 31 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं। 1942-43 में यह रकम रेलवे आरक्षित निधि के निवेश लेखे में अन्तरित कर दी गयी।

*ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं।

(क) इसमें छोड़ी हुई परिसम्पत्तियों के लेखे में 32 लाख की पूंजी शामिल है, जो बट्टे खाते में डाल दी गयी थी।

(ख) इसमें बर्मा रेलवे के बकाया के 1,48 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न तथा रुहेलखण्ड और कुमाऊं रेलवे से अन्तरित नवीकरण उचंत के 23 लाख शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 6,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ङ) इसमें बंगाल-नागपुर, मद्रास और सदर्न मराठा और साउथ इण्डियन रेलों के बीच रेल-पथ और चल-स्टाक आदि पर खर्च के लिए नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 1.08 लाख शामिल हैं।

(च) इसमें बंगाल और नार्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे कम्पनी से गतायु चलस्टाक आदि के हिसाब में वसूल की गयी 20 लाख की रकम शामिल है।

(छ) इसमें पाकिस्तान रेलवे पर अनुमानित बकाया के 20,30 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ज) इसमें 1 लाख निकालकर पाकिस्तान रेलवे से संबंधित छोड़ी हुई सम्पत्ति के लेखे में अनुमानित हिस्से के 20,30 लाख शामिल नहीं है।

(झ) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोजित 11,80 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के लेखे के 7,67 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं। एक का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(ट) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 45 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ठ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 81 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ड) इसमें 1-4-1950 से ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रेलों के बकाया के संशोधन लेखे के 48 लाख शामिल हैं।

(ढ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2,76 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और 1-4-1950 को ली गई भूतपूर्व मैसूर राज्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में कमी के लिए किये गये समायोजन के 1,62 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1,17 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ण) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(त) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 13 लाख शामिल हैं।

†The closing balances from 1933-34 to 1941-42 include Rs. 9 lakhs on account of loans to Branch Line Companies and those from 1937-38 to 1941-42, also include Rs. 31 lakhs on account of investments in Branch Line Shares. In 1942-43 these amounts were transferred to the Railway Reserve Fund Investment Account.

*These figures are provisional as the balances of the ex-States Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) Includes 32 lakhs written off capital on account of abandoned assets.

(*b*) Excludes 1,48 lakhs balance for Burma Railways.

(*c*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred from Bengal and North Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways' Renewals suspense.

(*d*) Includes 6,30 lakhs transferred from the Railway Reserve Fund.

(*e*) Includes 1,08 lakhs transferred from Renewal Reserve Fund for permanent way and rolling stock of the Bengal-Nagpur, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

(*f*) Includes 20 lakhs recovered from the Bengal—Nagpur and North Western Railway Company on account of over-age of rolling stock.

(*g*) Includes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated balance relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*h*) Excludes 20,30 lakhs, the estimated share, less 1 lakh on account of abandoned assets relating to Pakistan Railways.

(*i*) Includes 11,80 lakhs appropriated from the surplus.

(*j*) Includes 7,67 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*k*) Includes 45 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*l*) Includes 81 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*m*) Includes 48 lakhs on account of revision of the ex-Indian States Railways balance taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*n*) Excludes 2,76 lakhs on account of differences between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1,62 lakhs due to downward adjustment of D.R.F. balance of ex-Mysore State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 1,17 lakhs interest thereon.

(*o*) Excludes 1 lakh on account of difference between the *ad hoc* balance and further revised balance as on 15-8-1947.

(*p*) Includes 13 lakhs on account of difference between the *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947.

(थ) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे से संबंधित भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 5 लाख और मध्य रेलवे के विभाजन के पूर्व के संशोधित बकाया के 97 लाख शामिल हैं तथा विकास निधि में किया जाने वाला 2 लाख का खर्च इसमें शामिल नहीं है, जो मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

(द) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 30 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं और विकास निधि से अंतरित योजना के अंतर्गत मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा और दक्षिण रेलों के 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक के श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों पर हुए खर्च के 19 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ध) इसमें विकास निधि और पूंजी से अन्तरित मध्य रेलवे पर 4 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है ।

(न) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर 1 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है ।

(प) इसमें विकास निधि से अन्तरित 2,60 लाख का खर्च शामिल नहीं है—उत्तर रेलवे पर (137), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41) । इसमें पूर्व (1), उत्तर (1,85) और दक्षिण (7) रेलों पर अन्तरित पूंजी से खर्च के 1,93 लाख भी शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(फ) इसमें भागलपुर-मंदारहिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम के खर्च के विकास निधि से प्रत्याशित पश्चलेखन के 30 लाख और पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलों पर पूंजी से 1,97 लाख शामिल नहीं है ।

(ब) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित होने वाले 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(भ) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर विकास निधि को अन्तरित 23 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(म) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित 35 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(य) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर पूंजी को अन्तरित 38 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कक) इसमें पूंजी और विकास निधि से अन्तरित क्रमशः 40 लाख और 30 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कख) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 12 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कग) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 4,54 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कघ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 2,79 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कङ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 50 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कच) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 33.31 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कछ) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित नाम खाते के 1,96 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कज) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित नाम खाते के 51 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कझ) इसमें पूंजी से अंतरण के 2,52 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कञ) इसमें 1989-90 में मू. आ. नि. पर ब्याज के खाते में टी डब्ल्यू एफ ए द्वारा लगाये गये 2 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(*q*) Includes 5 lakhs on account of revision of ex-States Railways balances relating to ex-G.B.S. Railways, 97 lakhs due to revision of pre-partition balances on Central Railway and excludes 2 lakhs on account of expenditure met from Development Fund transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Excludes 30 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 on Western Railway and includes 19 lakhs on account of expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 incurred on quarters for class III and IV staff forming part of a scheme transferred to Development Fund on Central, Northeast Frontier and Southern Railways.

(*s*) Excludes 4 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund and Capital on Central Railway.

(*t*) Excludes 1 lakh due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*u*) Excludes 2,60 lakhs due to expenditure transferred from Development Fund on Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western Railway (41). Also excludes 1,93 lakhs due to expenditure from Capital transferred of Eastern (1), Northern (1,85) and Southern (7) Railways.

(v) Excludes 30 lakhs due to anticipated write back of the expenditure on the work "Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill from Development Fund and 1,97 lakhs from Capital on Eastern and Southern Railways.

(*w*) Excludes 35 lakhs credits transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*x*) Includes 23 lakhs transferred to Development Fund on Southern Railway.

(*y*) Excludes 35 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*z*) Excludes 38 lakhs transferred to Capital on Southern Railway.

(*aa*) Includes 40 lakhs and 30 lakhs transferred from Capital and Development Fund respectively.

(*ab*) Excludes 12 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ac*) Includes 4,54 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*ad*) Excludes 2,79 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*ae*) Includes 50 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*af*) Includes 33.31 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ag*) Includes 1,96 lakhs transfer of debit from Capital.

(*ah*) Includes 51 lakhs transfer of debit to Capital.

(*ai*) Includes 2,52 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*aj*) Includes 2 lakhs adjusted through TWFA on account of interest on DRF pertaining to 1989-90.

परिशिष्ट XIII

APPENDIX XIII

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1924-25	6,38	(कक au) −38	6,00	6,00
1925-26	3,79	..	3,79	9,79
1926-27	1,49	..	1,49	11,28
1927-28	4,57	..	4,57	15,85
1928-29	2,58	..	2,58	18,43
1929-30	..	2,08	—2,08	16,35
1930-31	..	10,93	—10,93	5,42
1931-32	..	4,95	—4,95	47
1932-33	..	..	..	47
1933-34	..	..	..	47
1934-35	..	..	..	47
1935-36	..	..	..	47
1936-37	..	..	..	47
1937-38	(कख ab) 1	..	..	48
1938-39	..	..	..	48
1939-40	..	..	..	48
1940-41	(कग ac) 6,31	90	5,41	5,89
1941-42	..	-90	90	6,79
1942-43	8,86	(कघ ad) 6,36	2,56	9,35
1943-44	(ग ac) 13,20	..	13,20	22,55
1944-45	17,96	2,89	14,93	37,48
1945-46	6,20	5,55	65	38,13
1946-47	(कख ab) 13	(कक av) 15,25	—15,12	(कच af) 23,22
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	(कछ ag) 13,60	—13,60	9,42
(15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	(कज ah) 12,58	—2,58	6,84
1948-49	(कज ai) 3	5	—2	6 82
1949-50	..	..	..	6,82

परिशिष्ट XIII—जारी

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

राजस्व आरक्षित निधि

Revenue Reserve Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropria-tion to Fund	निधि से निकाली गयी रकम Withdrawal from fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance
1950-51	5,40	—1	5,41	(कञ *aj*) 13,58†
1951-52	(कट *ak*) 19,12	—18	19,30	(कठ *al*) 33,72†
1952-53	(कड *am*) 2,26	—4	2,30	(कढ *an*) 36,05†
1953-54	1,13	..	1,13	37,18†
1954-55	1,18	..	1,18	38,36†
1955-56	(कण *ao*) 8,51	—2	8,53	46,89†
1956-57	1,52	..	1,52	(कत *ap*) 48,07†
1957-58	1,61	..	1,61	49,68†
1958-59	(कथ *aq*) 1,09	..	1,09	(कद *ar*) 49,37†
1959-60	1,90	..	1,90	(कभ *ax*) 51,60†
1960-61	1,84	..	1,84	53,44†
1961-62	1,93	..	1,93	55,37†
1962-63	2,02	..	2,02	57,39†
1963-64	(कन *at*) 1,79	..	1,79	(कप *au*) 58,57†
1964-65	2,25	..	2,25	60,82†
1965-66	2,39	..	2,39	(कपप *auu*) 63,20†
1966-67	2,16	(कफ *av*) 20,66	—18,50	44,70†
1967-68	1,18	(कब *a*ı) 33,68	—32,50	12,20†
1968-69	33	(कभ *ax*) 9,04	—8,71	3,49†
1969-70	(कम *ay*) 8,89	(कय *az*) 10,16	—1,18	2,31†
1970-71	(खक *ba*) 25,13	(खख *bb*) 23,20	1,93	4,24†
1971-72	(खग *bc*) 9,02	(खघ *bd*) 12,95	—3,93	31†
1972-73	2	..	2	33†
1973-74	(खङ *be*) 99,81	(खच *bf*) 99,72	9	42†
1974-75	(खछ *bg*) 184,49	(खज *bh*) 168,33	16.16	16,58†
1975-76	(खझ *bi*) 155,51	(खञ *bj*) 170,02	—14,51	2,07†
1976-77	(खट *bk*) 214,05	(खठ *bl*) 164,05	50,00	52,07†
1977-78	(खड *bm*) 166,27	(खढ *bn*) 180,55	—14,28	37,79†
1978-79	(खण *bo*) 1	..	1	33
1979-80	3	..	3	36
1980-81	5	..	5	41
1981-82	2	..	2	43
1982-83	2	..	2	45
1983-84	2	..	2	47
1984-85	2	..	2	49
1985-86	(खत *bp*) 12	..	12	61
1986-87	2	..	2	63
1987-88	2	...	2	56*
1988-89	3	..	3	59
1989-90	2	..	2	61
1990-91	3	..	3	64
1991-92 (सं०अ० B.E.)	3	..	3	67
1991-92 (ब०अ० R.E.)	3	..	3	67
1992-93 (ब०अ० B.E.)	4	..	4	71

*इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 9 लाख रुपए शामिल हैं।

*Includes Rs.—9 lakhs TWFA

ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं क्योंकि इनमें शामिल किये गये भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

*इतिशेष के मद में शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों के हिस्सों में निवेश और उन्हें दिये गये ऋण के लेखे 1925-26 से 1936-37 तक 47 लाख, 1937-38 से 1939-40 तक 48 लाख, 1940-41 से 1941-42 तक 43 लाख, 1942-43 से 1943-44 तक 83 लाख, 1944-45 में 90 लाख, 1945-46 में 83 लाख, 1946-47 में 52 लाख, 1947-48 से 1950-51 तक 26 लाख, 1951-52 में 28 लाख, 1952-53 में 40 लाख, 1953-54 में 46 लाख, 1954-55 में 50 लाख, 1955-56 में 51 लाख, 1956-57 में 57 लाख, 1957-58 से 1959-60 तक 48 लाख, 1960-61 में 44 लाख, 1961-62 से 1965-66 तक 37 लाख, 1966-67 से 1974-75 तक 31 लाख और 1975-76 और उसके बाद 32 लाख शामिल हैं।

**1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(कक) इसमें जो रकम दिखायी गयी है वह सामानों के बही मूल्य और बाजार में उनके चालू भाव में अन्तर के कारण खर्च की गयी।

(कख) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई निवेश पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कग) इसमें शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ के 1 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कघ) मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अन्तरित किया गया।

(कङ) इसमें सुधार निधि (अब विकास निधि) को अन्तरित 12 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं।

(कच) 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है।

(कछ) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए।

(कज) रेलवे का घाटा पूरा करने के लिए।

(कझ) यह शाखा लाइन के हिस्सों में लगी हुई पूंजी रद्द करने के कारण हुए लाभ का द्योतक है।

(कञ) इसमें 1-4-1960 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के 1,35 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कट) इसमें बचत से विनियोग के 18,34 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कठ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया के संशोधित लेखे के 84 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कड) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 1,19 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कढ) इसमें 1-4-1950 से अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित लेखे के 3 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(कण) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 7,14 लाख शामिल हैं।

(कत) इसमें 15-8-1947 के तदर्थ और संशोधित शेष के अन्तर के 7 लाख, 1-4-1950 को अधिकार में ली गयी भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के 25 प्रतिशत हिस्से के 21 लाख और इस पर ब्याज के 6 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(कथ) इसमें टिप्पणी (कत) के अनुसार विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी होने से सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 55 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

These figures are provisional as the balance of the Ex-state Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

*The closing balances include 47 lakhs from 1925-26 to 1936-37, 48 lakhs from 1937-38 to 1939-40, 43 lakhs from 1940-41 to 1941-42, 83 lakhs from 1942-43 to 1943-44, 90 lakhs in 1944-45, 83 lakhs in 1945-46, 52 lakhs in 1946-47, 26 lakhs from 1947-48 to 1950-51, 28 lakhs in 1951-52, 40 lakhs in 1952-53, 46 lakhs in 1953-54, 50 lakhs in 1954-55, 51 lakhs in 1955-56, 57 lakhs in 1956-57, 48 lakhs in 1957-58 to 1959-60, 44 lakhs in 1960-61, 37 lakhs from 1961-62 to 1965-66 and 31 lakhs from 1966-67 to 1974-75 and 32 lakhs from 1975-76 onwards on account of investments in shares of and loans to branch line companies.

**Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*aa*) Represents amount utilised to write down the difference between the book values and the current market price of store.

(*ab*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on investment in branch line shares cancelled.

(*ac*) Includes Rs. 1 lakh profit realised on cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*ad*) Transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 12 crores transferred to Betterment Fund (now Development Fund).

(*af*) Difference of 1 is due to rounding off.

(*ag*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ah*) To meet Railway shortfall.

(*ai*) Represents profit accrued on account of cancellation of investments in branch line shares.

(*aj*) Includes 1,35 lakhs (Provisional) on account of ex-Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1960.

(*ak*) Includes 18,34 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*al*) Includes 84 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the Indian State Railway balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*am*) Includes 1,19 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*an*) Includes 3 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision of the ex-Indian State Railway balances taken over on 1-4-1950.

(*ao*) Includes 7,14 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*ap*) Excludes 7 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balance on 15-8-1947 and 21 lakhs representing 25 per cent share of balance in respect of ex-Scindia State Rly. taken over on 1-4-1950 and 6 lakhs interest thereon.

(*aq*) Excludes refund of 55 lakhs interest to General Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances *vide* note (*ap*).

(कद) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के शेष में कमी के 1,40 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कध) इसमें भूतपूर्व जी०बी०एस० रेलवे के संशोधित बकाया के के 33 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कन) इसमें भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य राजस्व को ब्याज की वापसी के 33 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कप) इसमें रियासती रेलों से सम्बन्धित बकाया में से भूतपूर्व सिंधिया स्टेट रेलवे के छोड़े गये बकाया के 61 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(कपप) पूर्णांकन के कारण 1 शामिल नहीं है ।

(कफ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,39 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 18,27 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कब) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 2,15 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 31,53 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कभ) इसमें पूंजी परिशोधन के 1,18 लाख और सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 7,86 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कम) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 8,86 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कय) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 9,83 लाख और पूंजी परिशोधन के 33 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खक) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 24,92 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खख) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 19,84 लाख, 1969-70 के एक-तिहाई ऋण की अदायगी के 2,95 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 40 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खग) इसमें अधिशेष से विनियोग के 8,63 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खघ) 1969-70 में लिये गये पहले ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी और 1970-71 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 11,26 लाख और उस ऋण पर ब्याज के 1,69 लाख शामिल है ।

(खङ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 99,72 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खच) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के लिए ।

(खछ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 183,07 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खज) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 129,61 लाख में 1973-74 से संबंधित अग्रेनीत लाभांश दायिता के 15,79 लाख, 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 5,48 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खझ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 152,21 लाख शामिल है ।

(खञ) सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश के समीकरण के 61,11 लाख 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 61,03 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 15,64 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(खट) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 146,95 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(*ar*) Excludes 1,40 lakhs on account of reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947.

(*as*) Includes 33 lakhs on account of revision of State Railway balances of ex-GBS Railway.

(*at*) Excludes refund to General Revenues of 33 lakhs of interest on ex-Scindia State Railway balances.

(*au*) Excludes Rs. 61 lakhs of ex-Scindia State Railway dropped from State Railway balances.

(*auu*) Excludes 1 due to rounding off.

(*av*) Includes 2,39 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 18,27 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*aw*) Includes 2,15 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 31,53 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ax*) Includes 1,18 lakhs for amortisation of capital and 7,86 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*ay*) Includes 8,86 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*az*) Made up of 9,83 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues and 33 lakhs for amortisation of capital.

(*ba*) Includes 24,92 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bb*) Made up of 19,84 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues 2,95 lakhs due to one-third loan of 1969-70 repaid and 40 lakhs interest on loan.

(*bc*) Includes 8.63 lakhs on account of appropriation from surplus.

(*bd*) Made up of 11,26 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of first loan taken in 1969-70 and first instalment of second loan taken in 1970-71 and 1,69 lakhs interest on loans.

(*be*) Includes 99,72 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bf*) For equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues.

(*bg*) Includes 183,07 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bh*) Made up of 129,61 lakhs for equalisation of Dividend to General Revenues which includes 15,79 lakhs throwforward dividend liability pertaining to 1973-74, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 and 5,48 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bi*) Includes 152,21 lakhs loan from General Revenues.

(*bj*) Made up of 61,11 lakhs for dividend equalisation, 33,24 lakhs due to repayment of second instalment of loan taken in 1973-74 repayment of 61,03 lakhs, first instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and 15,64 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bk*) lakhs Includes 146,95 loan from General Revenues.

(खठ) इसमें 1973-74 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 33,24 लाख, 1974-75 में लिये गये दूसरे ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख और 1975-76 में लिये गये तीसरे ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 50,74 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,05 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खड) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण के 67,44 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खढ) इसमें 1974-75 में लिये गये ऋण की अन्तिम किस्त की अदायगी के 61,02 लाख, 1975-76 में लिये गये ऋण की दूसरी किस्त की अदायगी के 50,74 लाख, 1976-77 में लिये गये ऋण की पहली किस्त की अदायगी के 48,98 लाख और बकाया ऋण पर ब्याज के 19,81 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खण) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 37,47 लाख शामिल हैं।

(खत) इसमें शाखा लाइन कम्पनियों को ऋण की वापसी के लिए 9 लाख शामिल हैं।

(*bl*) Made up of 33.24 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1973-74, repayment of 61,02 lakhs, second instalment of second loan taken in 1974-75 and of 50,74 lakhs first instalment of third loan taken in 1975-76 and 19,05 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bm*) Includes 67,44 lakhs loan from General Revenue

(*bn*) Made up of 61,02 lakhs due to repayment of last instalment of loan taken in 1974-75, repayment of 50,74 lakhs due to second instalment of loan taken in 1975-76 and 48,98 lakhs due to repayment of first instalment of loan taken in 1976-77 and 19,81 lakhs for interest on outstanding loan.

(*bo*) Includes 37,47 lakhs T.W.F.A.

(*bp*) Includes Rs. 9 lakhs on account of refund of "Loans to Branch Line Companies".

परिशिष्ट XIV — APPENDIX XIV

विकास निधि — Development Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net Accretion to fund	*इतिशेष *Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan outstanding to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Revenue surplus etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1946-47	(क a) 15,00	..	24	15,24	41		41	14,83	14,83	..
1947-48 (1-4-47 से to 14-8-47)	..	..	18	18	34	..	34	—16	14,67	..
1947-48 (15-8-47 से to 31-3-48)	..	..	30	30	59	..	59	—29	14,38	..
1948-49	84	..	43	1,27	2,33	..	2,33	—1,06	13,32	..
1949-50	..	..	43	43	—5	..	—5	48	13,80	..
1950-51	10,00	..	52	10,52	5,35	..	5,35	5,17	(ख b) 19,44	..
1951-52	10,00	..	65	10,65	7,70	..	7,70	2,95	(ग c) 22,48	..
1952-53	12,00	..	76	12,76	8,10	..	8,10	4,66	27,14	..
1953-54	2,65	..	73	3,29	9,81	..	9,81	—6,52	20,62	..
1954-55	9,10	..	60	9,70	12,78	..	12,78	—3,08	17,54	..
1955-56	7,08	..	49	7,57	12,14	..	12,14	—4,57	12,97	..
1956-57	20,22	..	43	20,65	19,84		19,84	81	(घ d) 13,75	..
1957-58	13,38	..	25	13,63	25,53	..	25,53	—11.90	15	..
1958-59	8,93	10,98	(ङ e)—80	19,11	27,87	19	28,06	—8,95	(च f) 1,69	10,98
1959-60	20,12	14,85	15	35,12	24,89	65	25,54	9,58	(छ g) 8,91	25,83
1960-61	32,01	3,58	48	36,07	23,32	98	24,30	11,77	(ज h) 19,13	(झ i) 29 41
1961-62	24,40	..	84	25,24	21,14	53	21,67	3,57	(ञ j) 10,49	..
1962-63	42,06	..	70	42,76	23,17	..	23,17	19,59	(ट k) 29,68	..
1963-64	49,24	..	1,54	50,78	29,94	..	29,94	20,84	(ठ l) 52,23	..
1964-65	13,18	..	1,72	14,90	28,25	..	28,25	—13,35	(ड m) 38,99	..
1965-66	18,56	..	1,34	19,90	28,91	..	28,91	—9,01	(ढ n) 30,09	..
1966-67	..	..	68	68	27,95	..	27,95	—27,27	(ण o) 3,37	..
1967-68	..	11,24	19	11,43	19,15	24	19,39	—7,96	(त p) 46	11,24
1968-69	..	14,06	14	14,20	16,59	80	17,39	—3,19	(थ q) 1,26	25,30
1969-70	..	18,14	9	18,23	17,08	1,52	18,60	—37	(द r) 1,18	43,45
1970-71	..	21,58	9	21,67	18,23	2,46	20,69	98	(ध s) 1,34	65,03
1971-72	9,21	21,62	29	31,12	20,82	3,52	24,34	6,78	12	86,65

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund				निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from fund			निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund	इतिशेष Closing Balance	सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण Loan Outstanding to General revenues
	राजस्व अधिशेष आदि Railways' Excess etc.	सामान्य राजस्व से ऋण Loan from General Revenues	ऋण पर ब्याज Interest on balances	जोड़ Total	निर्माण कार्यों के लिए For works	ऋण पर ब्याज और ऋण की वापसी Interest on Loan and Repayment of loan	जोड़ Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1972-73 .	2,92	15,72	32	18,96	21,49	3,71	25,20	–6,24	(नt) 1,96	(u)85,65
1973-74 .	..	22,65	8	22,73	19,39	4,69	24,08	–1,35	(फv) 31	108,30
1974-75 .	..	21,90	3	21,93	16,17	6,00	22,17	–24	(बw) 26	130,20
1975-76 .	..	22,34	8	22,42	16,32	7,33	23,65	–1,23	(भx) 24	152,54
1976-77 .	25,86	..	22	26,08	17,62	8,24	25,86	22	(मy) 14	152,54
1977-78 .	34,61	..	23	34,84	26,22	8,39	34,61	23	(यz) 24	152,54
1978-79 .	34,68	5,37	41	40,46	25,94	8,74	34,68	5,78	(कखab)6,06	157,91
1979-80 .	..	31,59	35	31,94	27,82	9,25	37,07	– 5,13	(कगac)90	189,50
1980-81 .	..	34,66	7	34,73	29,77	11,24	41,01	–6,28	(कघad)–5,19	224,16
1981-82 .	44,07	..	19	44,26	27,23	11,84	39,07	5,19	..	224,16
1982-83 .	46,36	..	43	46,79	32,74	14,05	46,79	..	..	224,16
1983-84 .	..	49,59	..	49,59	32,65	16,23	48,88	71	71	273,75
1984-85 .	..	62,61	5	62,66	37,78	21,21	58,99	3,67	4,38	336,36
1985-86 .	62,11	..	16	62,27	42,10	24,39	66,49	–4,22	16	336,36
1986-87 .	101,99	11,80	1	113,80	84,03	29,93	113,96	–16	..	348,16
1987-88	84,29	53,79	..	138,08	103,50	34,58	138,08	..	..	401,95
1988-89 .	21,67	127,33	..	149,00	106,02	43,04	149,06	– 6	(कङae) ..	529,28
1989-90 .	173,26	5,16	..	178,42	127,37	51,05	178,42	..	..	534,44
1990-91	175,67	...	..	175,67	122,23	53,44	175,67	..	..	534,44
1991-92(ब॰अ॰ BE)	235,00	...	..	235,00	125,00	(कच af) 110.00	235,00	..	..	531,22
1991-92 (सं॰अ॰RE)	435,00	..	..	435,00	125,00	(ag)310,00	435,00	..	..	267,44
1992-93(ब.अ. BE)	563,54	..	7,35	570,89	145,00	(ah)281,82	570,89	..	144,07	..

1950-51 से इतिशेष के आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं, क्योंकि इनमें मिलाये गये भूतपूर्व रियासती रेलों के बकाया को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(क) इसमें रेलवे आरक्षित निधि से अन्तरित 12 करोड़ और रेलवे अधिशेष के 3 करोड़ शामिल हैं।

(ख) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के बकाया 47 लाख (अनन्तिम) शामिल हैं।

(ग) इसमें 1-4-1950 से लिये गये भारतीय रियासती रेलों के संशोधित बकाया के 9 लाख (अनंतिम) शामिल हैं।

(घ) इसमें 15-8-1947 को तदर्थ और संशोधित बकाया के अन्तर के 2 लाख और उस पर ब्याज के 1 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ङ) इसमें विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित सामान्य राजस्व को लौटाये गये ब्याज के 88 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

These figures from 1950-51 are provisional as the balances of the ex-State Railways merged therein have not yet been finalised.

(*a*) This is made up of 12 crores transferred from Railway Reserve Fund and 3 crores from the Railway Surplus.

(*b*) Includes 47 lakhs (Provisional) on account of Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*c*) Includes 9 lakhs (Provisional) on account of revision ofthe Indian State Railways balances taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*d*) Excludes 2 lakhs on account of difference between *ad hoc* and revised balances on 15-8-1947 and 1 lakh interest thereon.

(*e*) Excludes 88 lakhs on account of interest refunded to the Central Revenues on reduction of pre-partition balances.

(च) इसमें 15-8-1947 को विभाजन से पहले के बकाया में कमी से सम्बन्धित 2,20 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं परन्तु डीसा-गांधीधाम और चुनार-राबर्ट्सगंज लाइनों की लागत के 7,61 लाख शामिल हैं, जिन्हें पूंजी में अन्तरित किया गया।

(छ) इसमें 1,02 लाख शामिल हैं जो पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा और महालक्ष्मी के कुछ माल-डिब्बा कारखानों और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन की लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण हैं।

(ज) इसमें उत्तर रेलवे के उतरेटिया-सुलतानपुर-जफराबाद और पठानकोट-माधोपुर नयी लाइनों की, वास्तविक आंकड़ों के आधार पर लगाये गये लाभ के अनुसार, लागत को पूंजी में अन्तरित करने के कारण 3,32 लाख शामिल हैं। हावड़ा कार शेड के खर्च को पूंजी आदि में अन्तरित करने के कारण 1 लाख और 1-4-1955 से 31-3-1960 तक श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की योजना के कुछ हिस्से से सम्बन्धित खर्च को पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से विकास निधि में अन्तरित करने के कारण, 4,88 लाख भी शामिल हैं।

(झ) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1961-62 में सामान्य राजस्व को 29,41 लाख रुपये के ऋण की वापसी।

(ञ) इसमें 1-4-1955 को निर्माणाधीन मध्य रेलवे की खंडवा-हिंगोली और दक्षिण रेलवे की कोल्लम-एर्णाकुलम नयी लाइनों की लागत को पूंजी में तदर्थ अन्तरित करने के कारण 16,81 लाख शामिल हैं। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार ऐसा किया गया है। साथ ही पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर—मंदार हिल पुनर्निर्माण के कार्य की लागत के पूंजी में गलत अन्तरण के कारण 39 लाख और पश्चिम रेलवे के आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन के 9 लाख शामिल हैं। रेलवे अभिसमय समिति, 1960 की स्वीकृत सिफारिशों के अनुसार सामान्य राजस्व के कर्ज को चुकता करने के 29,41 लाख और श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों के मकानों के सम्बन्ध में पूंजी और मू०आ० नि० में गलत समायोजन के पश्चलेखन के कारण 9 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ट) इसमें दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे की बोब्बिली-सलूरू नयी लाइन, जिसे अब लाभप्रद समझा जा रहा है, की लागत के पूंजी में अन्तरण के 11 लाख शामिल हैं और 1961-62 में पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर-मंदार हिल के पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य पश्चिम रेलवे के और आदिपुर-भुज लाइन के परिवर्तन से सम्बन्धित गलत समायोजन के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 48 लाख इसमें शामिल नहीं हैं। इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे के गोधरा-रतलाम खण्ड में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने और करगड़ा में पार-स्टेशन बनाने के खर्च के पूंजी से पश्चलेखन के कारण 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं।

(ठ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित उन निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 250 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है। इसमें मध्य रेलवे के मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि को अंतरित 3 लाख भी शामिल हैं लेकिन पश्चिम रेलवे के पूंजी और चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व में अन्तरित 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं।

(*f*) Excludes 2,20 lakhs due to reduction in pre-partition balances on 15-8-1947 and includes 7,61 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of Deesa-Gandhidham and Chunar-Robertsganj lines to Capital.

(*g*) Includes 1,02 lakhs due to the transfer of certain wagon shops at Kotah and Mahalakshmi and of Adipur-Bhuj conversion on Western Railway to Capital.

(*h*) Includes 3,32 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of the new lines Utraitia-Sultanpur-Zafarabad and Pathankot-Madhopur on Northern Railway to Capital to the extent of their remunerativeness according to assessment made on the basis of actuals, 1 lakh due to transfer of expenditure on Howrah Car Shed to Capital and also covers 4,88 lakhs due to transfer from Capital and Depreciation Reserved Fund to Development Fund of the expenditure from 1-4-1955 to 31-3-1960 relating to quarters forming part of a scheme for Class III and IV Staff.

(*i*) Rs. 29.41 lakhs loan repaid to General Revenues in the year 1961-62 in terms of accepted recommendations of the Railway convention Committee 1960.

(*j*) Includes 16,81 lakhs due to *ad hoc* transfer of the cost of the new lines under construction of 1-4-55, *viz.*, Khandwa-Hidgoli on Central Railway and Quilon-Ernakulam on Southern Railway to Capital as per the accepted recommendations from the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, 39 lakhs due to erroneous transfer of the cost of the Works Bhagalpur-Mander Hill restoration to Capital on Eastern Railway and 9 lakhs relating to conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway and excludes 29,41 lakhs loans repaid to General Revenues in terms of the accepted recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. 1960, 9 lakhs on account of write-back of erroneous adjustments relating to quarters for Class III and Class IV staff forming part of a Scheme to Capital and D.R.F.

(*k*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of the new line Bobbili-Saluru on South-Eastern Railway since assessed to be remunerative and excludes 48 lakhs due to write-back from Capital of the erroneous adjustments made in 1961-62 relating to the Works Restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway' and conversion of Adipur-Bhuj on Western Railway, and also covers 3 lakhs due to write-back of expenditure on the Works providing Crossing Station at Kargada and doubling of the Section Godhra-Ratlam from Capital on Western Railway.

(*l*) Includes, 250 lakhs due to transfer to Capital of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital, 3 lakhs transferred to D.R.F. on Central Railway and excludes 82 lakhs transferred from Capital and OLWR on Western Railway.

(ड) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित पूर्व रेलवे से सम्बन्धित उन निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 11 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है ।

(ढ) इसमें पश्चिम रेलवे से सम्बन्धित निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के 15 लाख शामिल हैं जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है । इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को पूंजी से अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(ण) इसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे (47 लाख) और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (7 लाख) से सम्बन्धित कुछ निर्माण कार्यों, जिनको अब लाभप्रद समझा गया है, और जिनकी लागत को पूंजी से पूरा करने के लिए औचित्य है, की लागत के 54 लाख और पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के अन्तर्गत इस निधि में गलती से रखे गये एक लाख शामिल हैं जिन्हें चा०ला० रा० और मू०आ०नि० को अन्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

(त) इसमें पूंजी में अन्तरित 2,45 लाख शामिल हैं—उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,49), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर (—12), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (90) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (18) और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में अन्तरित 2,60 लाख भी शामिल हैं—उत्तर रेलवे पर (1,37), दक्षिण रेलवे पर (78), दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर (4) और पश्चिम रेलवे पर (41) ।

(थ) इसमें आगे लिखी मदों पर खर्च के 3,99 लाख शामिल हैं—पूर्व रेलवे में भागलपुर-मंदार हिल लाइन को फिर से बिछाने के काम पर (54), पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर सी टी सी सम्बन्धी काम पर (3,25) और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में गोरखपुर—कटिहार के बीच माइक्रोवेव संचार व्यवस्था पर (20) इस खर्च का पूंजी और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में पश्चलेखन कर दिया गया ।

(द) इसमें सियालदह ढांचा परिवर्तन, चरण I के सम्बन्ध में किये गये खर्च को पूंजी खाते में अंतरित करने के कारण 29 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ध) इसमें दक्षिण रेलवे पर मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि से तीसरे दर्जे के कुछ सवारी डिब्बों के खर्च के अन्तरण के 82 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(न) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 7 लाख शामिल हैं । 1 का अन्तर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(प) रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1971 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 से संबंधित बकाया राहत राशियों की तुलना में 16.72 करोड़ रुपये ऋणदायिता के रूप में शामिल किये गये थे ।

(फ) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 30 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(ब) इसमें पूंजी से अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(भ) इसमें पूंजी से अंतरित 1,21 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(म) इसमें पूंजी को अन्तरित 32 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं ।

(य) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 13 लाख शामिल हैं

(कख) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कग) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 4 लाख शामिल नहीं हैं । 1 का अंतर पूर्णांकन के कारण है ।

(कघ) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अन्तरित 19 लाख शामिल ।

(कङ) इसमें बिना वित्तीय समायोजन के अंतरित 6 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

(कच) इसमें समान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 58.00 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कछ) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व को बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 267.00 लाख शामिल हैं ।

(कज) इसमें सामान्य राजस्व की बकाया ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के 267.44 करोड़ रु. शामिल हैं

(*m*) Includes 11 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to Capital on Eastern Railway.

(*n*) Includes 15 lakhs due to transfer of the cost of certain works now assessed to be remunerative on Western Railway and excludes 4 lakhs transferred from Capital on Northeast Frontier Railway.

(*o*) Includes 54 lakhs due to transfer of cost of certain works on Northeast Frontier (47 lakhs) and South-eastern (7 lakhs) Railways now assessed to be remunerative justifying their charge to capital and one lakh transferred to OLWR and DRF wrongly charged to this Fund on N.F. Railway.

(*p*) Includes 2,45 lakhs transferred to Capital [Northern (1,49), Northeast Frontier (—12), Southern (90) and Western (18) Railways] and 2,60 lakhs transferred to Depreciation Reserve Fund [Northern (1,37), Southern (78), Southeastern (4) and Western (41) Railways].

(*q*) Includes 3.99 lakhs due to expenditure on restoration of Bhagalpur-Mander Hill on Eastern Railway (54), C.T.C. work on N.F. Railway (3,25) and Gorkhpur-Katibar microwave communications on N.E. Rly. (20) written-back to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund.

(*r*) Includes 29 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure incurred in connection with Sealdah re-modelling phase I to Capital as it is now assessed to be remunerative.

(*s*) Excludes 82 lakhs due to transfer of expenditure of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway.

(*t*) Includes 7 lakhs transferred from capital. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*u*) The loan liability was written down by Rs. 16.72 crores against arrear reliefs pertaining to the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 as per recommendations of Railway Convention Committee 1971.

(*v*) Includes Rs. 30 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*w*) Includes 19 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*x*) Includes 1,21 lakhs transferred from Capital.

(*y*) Excludes 32 lakhs transferred to Capital.

(*z*) Includes 13 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment

(*ab*) Includes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ac*) Excludes 4 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment. Difference of 1 due to rounding off.

(*ad*) Includes 19 lakhs transfer without financial adjustment.

(*ae*) Includes Rs. 6 lakhs transfered without financial adjestment..

(*af*) Includes Rs. 58,00 lakhs towards repayment of loan outstanding to General Revenues.

(ag) Includes Rs. 267.00 lakhs towards repayments of loan outstanding to General Revenues.

(ah) Includes Rs. 267.44 lakhs towards repayment of loan outstandtng of General Revenues,

परिशिष्ट XV
रेलवे पेंशन निधि

APPENDIX XV
Railway Pension Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund					निधि से निकासी Withdrawn from Fund	वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing Balance
	राजकीय रेलवे भविष्य निधि (अंशदायी) से अंतरण By transfer from S.R. P.F. (Contributory)	राजस्व Revenue	पूंजी Capital	शेष पर ब्याज Interest on balance	जोड़ Total			
1964-65 .	2,97	11,60	40	27	15,24	2,21	13,03	(क a) 13,82
1965-66 .	29	12,10	40	76	13,35	2,25	11,00	(ख b) 25,17
1966-67 .	6,13	13,60	40	1,40	21,53	3,77	17,76	(ग c) 44,09
1967-68 .	53	10,00	30	2,01	12,84	5,34	7,50	(घ d) 52,37
1968-69 .	4,73	10,00	30	2,65	17,68	6,37	11,31	(ङ e) 67,90
1969-70 .	2,13	10,00	30	3,28	15,71	7,69	8,02	(च f) 80,02
1970-71 .	87	15,00	50	3,87	20,24	8,65	11,59	(छ g) 92,86
1971-72 .	37	11,50	50	4,40	16,77	10,40	6,37	(ज h) 100,33
1972-73 .	4,95	16,00	72	5,44	27,11	10,46	16,65	(झ i) 125,06
1973-74 .	1,29	16,00	60	6,54	24,43	12,33	12,10	(ञ j) 142,21
1974-75 .	3,71	16,00	60	7,80	28,11	18,98	9,13	(ट k) 159,94
1975-76 .	5,23	24,50	80	9,03	39,56	30,01	9,55	(ठ l) 179-77
1976-77 .	3,81	35,00	90	10,24	49,95	40,25	9,70	(ड m) 199,71
1977-78 .	4,64	40,00	1,00	11,40	57,04	50,35	6,69	(ढ n) 216,34
1978-79 .	6,39	50,00	1,00	13,02	70,41	62,96	7,45	(ण o) 241,52
1979-80 .	12,55	65,00	1,30	15,92	94,77	75,35	19,42	(त p) 29,17
1980-81 .	11,76	85,00	1,50	19,40	117,66	105,57	12,09	(थ q) 333,75
1981-82 .	8,18	100,00	1,80	21,72	131,70	124,93	6,77	(द r) 358,99
1982-83 .	9,85	150,00	2,02	24,64	186,51	180,73	5,78	(ध s) 394,32
1983-84 .	14,37	185,00	3,10	26 79	229,26	223,80	5,46	(न t) 428,25
1984-85 .	8,26	225,00	4,00	27,63	264,89	278,15	--13,26	(प u) 432,26
1985-86 .	9,89	265,00	5,00	27,70	307,59	352,58	—44,99	(फ v) 411,82
1986-87 .	6,19	354,00	5,98	24,84	391,01	464,66	−73,65	(ब w) 363,89
1987-88 .	41,88	454,60	7,00	19,04	522,52	711,04	−188,52	(भ x) 208,02
1988-89	3,14	555,00	7,85	8,58	574,57	744,15	−169,58	म(y) 52,90
1989-90	29	733,00	9,30	2,31	744,90	791,65	—46,75	13,22
1990-91	28	975,00	9,42	4,31	989,01	892,40	+96,61	116,43
1991-92 (ब०अ० B.E.)	..	1055,00	10,00	6,99	1071,99	963,00	+108,99	(कक, aa)165,67
1991-92 (सं०अ० R.E.)	33	1098,00	10,00	11,13	1119,46	1000,00	+119,46	(z)236,52
1992-93 (ब०अ० B.E.)	..	1208,00	10,00	17,78	1235,78	1144,00	+91,78	328,30

इसमें संबंधित उपान्तिक वित्तीय वर्षों की समाप्ति पर सेवानिवृत्ति पेंशन लाभों का विकल्प देने वाले कर्मचारियों की अंशदायी भविष्य निधि से अन्तरित (क) 79 लाख, (ख) 35 लाख, (ग) 1,16 लाख, (घ) 78 लाख, (ङ) 4,22 लाख, (च) 4.10 लाख, (छ) 1,25 लाख, (ज) 1,10 लाख, (झ) 8,08 लाख, (ञ) 5,05 लाख, (ट) 8,60 लाख, (ठ) 10,28 लाख, (ड) 10,24 लाख, (ढ) 9,94 लाख, (ण) 17,73 लाख (त) 30,22 लाख (थ) 30.49 लाख, (द) 18,47 लाख, (ध) 29,55 लाख, (न) 28,46 लाख, (प) 17,27 लाख, (फ) 24,55 लाख और (ब) 25,72 लाख, (भ) 32,65 लाख और (म) 14,46 और (य) 63 लाख और (कक) 7 लाख) शामिल हैं ।

Includes (*a*) 79 lakhs, (*b*) 35 lakhs, (*c*) 1,16 lakhs, (*d*) 78 lakhs, (*e*) 4,22 lakhs, (*f*) 4.10 lakhs, (*g*) 1,25 lakhs, (*h*) 1,10 lakhs, (*i*) 8,08 lakhs, (*j*) 5,05 lakhs, (*k*) 8,60 lakhs, (*l*) 10,28 lakhs, (*m*) 10,24 lakhs, (*n*) 9,94 lakhs, (*o*) 17,73 lakhs, (*P*) 30,22 lakhs, (*q*) 30,49 lakhs, (*r*) 18,47 lakhs, (*s*) 29,55 lakhs, (t) 28,46lakhs, (u) 17,27 lakhs, (v) 24,55 lakhs, (*w*) 25,72 lakhs (*x*) 32,65 lakhs and (y) 14.46 and (z) 63 lakhs (aa) 7 lakhs on account of transfer from Contributory Provident Fund staff opting for pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

परिशिष्ट XVI

APPENDIX XVI

दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि

Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	निधि में विनियोग Appropriation to Fund			निधि से निकासी Withdrawal from Fund			वर्ष में निधि में शुद्ध जमा Net accretion to Fund during the year	इतिशेष Closing balance
	अधिभार से From Surcharge	ब्याज Interest	जोड़ Total	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति Accident compensation	संरक्षा और यात्री सुविधा संबंधी निर्माण कार्य Safety and Passenger amenities works	जोड़ Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974-75	6,65	26	6,91	12	5	17	6,74	(a)8,50
1975-76	7,90	64	8,54	51	33	84	7,70	16,20
1976-77	8,98	1,07	10,05	30	1,38	1,68	8,37	24,57
1977-78	10,00	1,52	11,52	51	3,39	3,90	7,62	32,19
1978-79	9,90	1,90	11,80	70	6,15	6,85	4,95	37,14
1979-80	10,21	2,23	12,44	16	7,54	7,70	4,74	41,83
1980-81	10,50	2,54	13,04	39	10,62	11,01	2,03	43,91
1981-82	11,07	2,74	13,81	47	11,35	11,82	1,99	45,90
1982-83	9,89	2,66	12,55	84	18,89	19,73	—7,18	38,72
1983-84	9,26	2,10	11,36	1,05	21,08	22,13	—10,77	27,95
1984-85	9,09	1,30	10,39	1,60	23,43	25,03	—14,64	13,31
1985-86	27,44	81	28,25	2,18	26,94	29,12	—87	12,44
1986-87	30,91	66	31,57	64	34,90	35,54	—3,97	8,47
1987-88	67,91	1,37	69,28	93	43,03	43,96	+25,32	33,79
1988-89	58,58	2,40	60,98	2,17	49,98	52,15	+8,83	42,62
1989-90	59,71	2,83	62,54	57	55,89	56,46	+6,08	48,70
1990-91	64,57	3,22	67,79	2,62	61,01	63,63	+4.16	52,86
1991-92 (ब०अ० BE)	67,00	1,48	68,48	6,83	74,00	80,83	— 12,35	17,44
1991-92 (सं०अ० RE)	69,00	3,06	72,05	7,12	73,53	80,65	— 8,60	44,27
1992-93 (ब०अ० BE)	71,00	2,22	73,22	6,24	85,00	91,24	—18,02	26,25

(क) इसमें विविध निक्षेप से प्रोफार्मा समायोजन के 1,76 शामिल हैं।

(a) Includes 1,76 proforma adjustment from Deposit Miscellaneous.

परिशिष्ट XVII

APPENDIX XVII

आस्थगित लाभांश दायित्व लेखा

Deferred Dividend Liability Account

(लाख रुपयों में) (Figures in lakhs of rupees)

वर्ष Year	1978-79 की अवधि से पहले से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period prior to 1978-79			1978-79 की अवधि के बाद से सम्बन्धित Relating to the period 1978-79 onwards		
	प्रथशेष Opening Balance	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding	वर्ष में जमा Accretion during the year	वर्ष में भुगतान Payment during the year	बकाया शेष Balance Outstanding
1978-79 . . .	117,60	1,99	115,61	..	..	..
1979-80 . . .	115,61	0,43	115,18	66,24	..	66,24
1980-81 . . .	115,18	..	115,18	197,87	..	264,11
1981-82 . . .	115,18	2,52	112,66	..	..	264,11
1982-83 . . .	112,66	71,95	40,71	..	..	264,11
1983-84 . . .	40,71	..	40,71	44,75	..	308,86
1984-85 . . .	40,71	..	40,71	195,59	..	504,45
1985-86 . . .	40,71	40,71	..	..	76,02	428,43
1986-87 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1987-88 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1988-89 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1989-90 . .	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1990-91 . .	..	..	..	..	11,97	416,46
1991-92 (ब.अ.BE) .	..	..	..	..	..	428,43
1991-92 (सं.अ.RE) .	..	..	..	..	..	416,46
1992-93 (ब.अ.BE) .	...	...	...	...	416,46	...

परिशिष्ट XVIII

APPENDIX XVIII

1991-92 में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर सामाजिक दायित्व का आर्थिक प्रभाव (अनुमानित)

Financial effect of Social Obligation on Indian Government Railways, 1991-92 (Estimated)

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	मद	Item	(करोड़ रुपयों में) (Rupees in Crores)
1.	कोचिंग सेवाओं पर हानि (उपनगरीय और अनुपनगरीय यात्री यातायात, पार्सल, सामान, आदि)।	1. Loss on Coaching Services (Suburan and non-Suburan passenger traffic, parcel, luggage, etc.)	1808.29
2.	कम दर वाली वस्तुओं पर हानि :—	2. Loass on low-rated commodities	
	(1) खाद्यान्न	(i) Food Grains	210.53
	(2) निर्यात के लिए लौह अयस्क	(ii) Iron Ore for Export	62.99
	(3) नमक	(iii)) Salt	39.10
	(4) चारा	(iv) Fodder	28.68
	(5) गन्ना	(v) Sugarcane	13.00
	(6) गढ़ी लकड़ी	(vi) Timber wrought	8.73
	(7) अन्य अयस्क	(vii) Other Ores	8.06
	(8) खाद्य तेल	(viii) Edible Oils	6.66
	(9) तिलहन	(ix) Oil Seeds	6.27
	(10) दबी हुई कच्ची कपास	(x) Cotton Raw Pressed	5.30
	(11) अन्य पण्य	(xi) Other commodities	29.52
	मद सं. 2 का जोड़	Total of item No. 2	418.84
3.	कुल जोड़	3. Grand Total.	2227.13

रेलें, रेलवे सुरक्षा/रेलवे विशेष बल पर 176.88 करोड़ रुपये, आर्डर पुलिस आदि के लिए राज्य सरकारों को अंशदान पर लगभग 43.45 करोड़ रुपए, स्वास्थ्य, चिकित्सा और कल्याण सेवाओं पर 197.36 करोड़ रुपये, रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को शैक्षणिक सहायता पर 31.79 करोड़ रुपये और कर्मचारियों के लिए इमदादी मकान व्यवस्था पर 135.10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है।

The Railways are spending Rs. 176.88 crores on Railway Protection/ Special Force, about Rs. 43.45 crores as contribution to State Governments for Orders Police etc. Rs. 197.36 crores on Health, Medical and Welfare Services, Rs. 31.79 crores on Educational assistance to Railway Employees and Rs. 135.10 crores by way of subsidised housing of employee.

टिप्पणी :—प्रादेशिक आधार पर शाखा लाइनों के वित्तीय परिणामों से पता चलता है कि उनमें से कुछ पर हानि उठानी पड़ी। इन अलाभकर शाखा लाइनों पर कुल हानि लगभग 104 करोड़ रुपये हुई, जिसे उपर्युक्त विवरण की मद सं. 1 और आंशिक रूप से मद सं. 2 में शामिल किया गया है।

NOTE :- Assessment on territorial basis of the financial results of the branch lines indicates that some of them suffered a loss. The aggregate loss on these unremunerative branch lines amount to Rs. 104.00 crores which is included in item 1 and partially in item 2 of the above statement.

परिशिष्ट—XIX

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों के कारण भारतीय रेलों पर वित्तीय भार से संबंधित विवरण

अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइन समिति, 1969 की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सभी छोटी लाइनें और बड़े आमान की ऐसी अन्य लाइनें जो मुख्य लाइन प्रणाली के केवल एक-सिरे से जुड़ी हैं, "शाखा लाइनें" मानी जाती हैं । 1990-91 में 120 शाखा लाइनों (बड़ी लाइन की 26, मीटर लाइन की 62 और छोटी लाइन की 32) को अलाभप्रद पाया गया । इन लाइनों से, लाभांश को छोड़कर, लगभग 104 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई ।

2. इनमें से अधिकांश शाखा लाइनों पर यातायात का घनत्व कम है विशेष रूप से छोटी लाइनों को, आमान-परिवर्तन स्थल पर यानान्तरण, कम वहन दूरी और सड़क-यातायात से कड़ी स्पर्धा जैसी प्रतिकूल स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है । रेलपथ के नवीकरण और उसे मजबूत बनाने तथा पुराने चल-स्टाक के बदलाव पर बहुत खर्च करना होता है । संचालन-व्यय को यथा-सम्भव कम से कम रखने के प्रयास किये गये हैं । माल और सवारी गाड़ियां अलग-अलग चलाने की अपेक्षा कई खण्डों पर मिली-जुली गाड़ियां चलायी गयी हैं । कई स्टेशनों को ठेकेदारों द्वारा परिचालित हाल्टों में बदला गया है । जहां कहीं सम्भव है, "केवल एक इंजन" प्रणाली आरम्भ की गई है । आमदनी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से, लदान के लिए खाली डिब्बों की समय पर सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है तथा माल-डिब्बों के लदान और उन्हें खाली करने के काम पर निगाह रखी जाती है । पारवहन समय को कम से कम करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं । बिना टिकट यात्रा के विरुद्ध जांच-कार्य में तेजी लायी गयी है । व्यापारी वर्ग के साथ भी निकट सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है ।

3. अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को परिचालित करने के संबंध में विभिन्न उच्च स्तरीय समितियों ने सिफारिश की है कि वे सभी अलाभकर शाखा लाइनें बन्द कर दी जानी चाहिए जहां परिवहन के वैकल्पिक साधन उपलब्ध हैं या विकसित किए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन, संबंधित राज्य सरकारें इन लाइनों को बन्द करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। रेल सुधार समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट (अक्टूबर 83) के भाग XI में, जो "मितव्ययिता" से संबंधित है, 40 अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों को बन्द किये जाने की सिफारिश की थी जहां पर पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक सड़क परिवहन सुविधाएं पहले से उपलब्ध हैं। समिति ने आगे यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि यदि राज्य सरकारें अपने किन्हीं कारणों से ऐसी लाइनों को बन्द करने के लिए सहमत नहीं होती हैं तो उन्हें 50:50 के आधार पर घाटा वहन करना चाहिए। सर्वप्रथम (उक्त 40 लाइनों में से) उन 7 लाइनों को बन्द करने और उखाड़ने का विनिश्चय किया गया था जहां कुछ वर्ष पहले गाड़ी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गयी थीं। 7 लाइनों में से अब तक 5 को

APPENDIX XIX

Statement of Financial Burden on Indian Railways on account of Uneconomic Branch Lines

All narrow gauge lines and BG and MG lines joining the main system at one end only are treated as Branch Lines in accordance with the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969. During1990-91, 120 (26 BG, 62 MG and 32 NG) branch lines were found uneconomical. The loss suffered by these lines was about Rs. 104 crores excluding dividend.

2. Most of these Branch lines have low density of traffic, the NG lines particularly have the disadvantage of break of gauge transhipment, short lead and severe competition from road traffic. The renewal and strengthening of track as also replacement of old rolling stock require substantial expenditure. Efforts have been made to reduce working expenses to the extent feasible. Instead of running separate goods and passenger trains, mixed trains have been introduced on many sections. Many of the stations have been converted into Contractor-operated halts. The system of "One Engine only" has been introduced wherever possible. With a view to increasing earnings, timely supply of empties for loading is arranged and loading and release of wagons is watched. Efforts have been made to minimise transit time. Checks against ticketless travel have been intensified. Close liaison is being maintained with the trade.

3. In respect of the operation of unremunerative branch lines, various high level Committees have recommended that all uneconomic branch lines, where alternative mode of transport exist or can be developed should be closed down. However, the State Governments concerned are averse to the closure of these lines. The Railway Reforms Committee (RRC) in Part XI of their report on 'Economies' (Oct. 83) recommended closing down of 40 such lines where adequate alternative road transport facilities are already available. They further suggested that in case the State Government did not agree to closure of such lines for their own reasons they should share the losses on 50 : 50 basis. In the first instance, it was decided to close down and dismantle 7 lines (out of the said 40 lines) where train services had been withdrawn some years ago Five out of these 7 lines have since been dismantled. As regards the

उखाड़ा जा चुका है। जहां तक बन्द की जाने वाली शेष लाइनों का संबंध है, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के पास उच्चतम स्तर पर मामले को ले जाने के बावजूद अभी तक इस मामले में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। रेल अभिसमय समिति, 1985 ने सिफारिश की है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ आगे बातचीत जारी रखी जानी चाहिए और रेलों को उन लाइनों को बन्द किए जाने की वांछनीयता के बारे में उन्हें राजी करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जिन्हें बन्द करने की रेल सुधार समिति ने सिफारिश की है। तदनुसार, क्षेत्रीय रेलों के महाप्रबन्धकों से कहा गया है कि वे राज्य सरकारों के साथ पुनः बातचीत शुरू करें।

remaining lines to be closed down, despite taking up the matter with the State Governments at the highest level, there has been no progress so far. Railway Convention Committee—1985 recommended that the dialogue with the State Govts. should be continued further and that the Railways should try to convince of the desirability of agreeing for closure of lines recommended by RRC. Accordingly, the General Managers of the Zonal Railways have been asked to reopen the dialogue with the State Govts.

MGIPRRND—S/186 RB/91—TSS I—23-2-92—9,000.

Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways for 1992-93

290 Fin/93

विषय सूची

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SUMMARY

OF

RAILWAYS' WORKS, MACHINERY AND ROLLING STOCK PROGRAMME FOR 1992-93

नीचे दी गयी तालिका में 1990-91 के वास्तविक, 1991-92 के बजट और संशोधित अनुमान तथा 1992-93 के बजट अनुमान दिये गये हैं। यह खर्च पूंजी, मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) के खाते किया जाता है :—

The table below sets out the Actuals for 1990-91, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1991-92 and the Budget Estimates for 1992-93 of expenditure chargeable to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund and Revenue (OLWR).

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Particulars	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
पूंजी Capital	1496,34,53	1528,98,27	1528,98,72	1754,96,24
मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund . . .	1870,22,01	1887,00,00	1887,47,00	2300,00,00
विकास निधि Development Fund	122,22,58	125,00,00	125,00,00	145,00,00
दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund . .	61,01,60	74,00,00	73,53,00	85,00,00
राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	37,45,30	45,00,00	45,00,00	45,00,00
जोड़ TOTAL	3587,26,02	3659,98,27	3659,98,72	4329,96,24
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं—विविध अग्रिम (पूंजी) Metropolitan Transport Projects—Misc. Advances (Cap.)	135,51,50*	165,01,73*	165,01,28*	170,03,76*
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	3722,77,52£	3825,00,00£	3825,00,00£	4500,00,00£

*इसमें पूंजी-भंडार उचंत के अन्तर्गत 5.14 लाख रुपये (वास्तविक 1990-91) 1.73 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1991-92) 1.28 लाख रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) तथा 3.76 लाख रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल है।

*Includes Rs. 5.14 lakhs (Actuals, 1990-91), Rs. 1.73 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1991-92) Rs. 1.28 lakhs (Revised Estimate 1991-92) and Rs. 3.76 lakhs (Budget Estimate 1992-93) under Capital—Stores Suspense.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1092.14 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1990-91) 1500 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान और संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) और 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं है।

£Excludes Rs. 1092.14 crores (Actuals, 1990-91), Rs. 1500 crores (Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, 1991-92) and Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimates, 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market for financing the Railway Plan.

विभिन्न वर्ग के निर्माण-कार्यों के लिये 4500 करोड़ रुपये की शुद्ध व्यवस्था का बंटवारा इस प्रकार है :--

The following is the distribution of the net provision of Rs. 4500 crores among the various classes of works :—

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

मांग के लघु शीर्ष Minor Heads of Demand	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान/Budget Estimates, 1992-93					
			पूंजी Capital	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि Depreciation Reserve Fund	विकास निधि Development Fund	दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा तथा यात्री सुविधा निधि Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund	राजस्व (चालू लाइन निर्माण राजस्व) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(क) नयी लाइनें (निर्माण) (a) New lines (Construction)	280,89	241,31	180,04	6,00	..	..	..	186,04
	4,69	*1,91*	*1,04*	*5*	..	..	..	*1,09*
(ख) नयी लाइनों की खरीद (b) Purchase of new lines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ग) उखाड़ी गयी लाइनों को फिर से बिछाना (c) Restoration of dismantled lines	13,05	15,00	..	15,05	..	..	..	15,05
(घ) आमान परिवर्तन (d) Gauge conversion	88,56	133,03	528,24	16,33	7,00	3,20	..	554,77
	2,16	*3,00*	*4,77*	..	..	..	..	*4,77*
(ङ) दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (e) Doubling	275,01	269,46	124,47	1,09	5,00	30	..	130,86
	71	*83*	*44*	*42*	..	..	..	*86*
(च) यातायात सुविधाएं--यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन तथा अन्य कार्य (f) Traffic facilities—Yard remodelling and others	170,94	187,83	111,93	4,27	6,01	3,50	6,00	131,71
	1,11	*55*	*43*	*1,27*	*1*	..	..	*1,71*
(छ) संगणकीकरण (g) Computerisation	41,41	42,34	20,00	..	23,00	..	2,00	45,00
(ज) रेल अनुसंधान (h) Railway Research	4,45	7,31	30	5	4,15	..	50	5,00
(झ) चल-स्टाक (i) Rolling stock	816,84	724,31	137,00	1042,01	1,00	..	..	1180,01
	81,76	90,39	..	*120,01*	..	..	..	*120,01*
(ञ) रेलपथ का नवीकरण (j) Track Renewals	1108,18	1245,04	..	1248,92	..	..	..	1248,92
	204,50	228,35	..	*248,92*	..	..	..	*248,92*
(ट) पुल-संबंधी कार्य (k) Bridge works	67,31	87,72	2,02	67,14	1,00	22,07	2,00	94,23
	19	95	*2*	*4,14*	..	*7*	..	*4,23*

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ठ) सिगनल और दूर-संचार संबंधी कार्य (*l*) Signalling and Tele-communication works	127,22	132,97	14,00	91,31	10,00	31,07	4,00	150,38
	83	*78*	..	*31*	..	*7*	..	*38*
(ड) डाक-तार विभाग से लाइन तारों का लिया जाना (*m*) Taking over of line wires from P&T	20	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
(ढ) विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं (*n*) Electrification Projects	233,55	231,82	221,40	11,00	50	2,50	..	235,40
	28	*40*	*40*	..	..	..	..	*40*
(ण) विद्युत संबंधी अन्य कार्य (*o*) Other electrical works	55,58	69,94	20,00	31,04	10,00	..	7,00	68,04
	15	*2*	..	*4*	..	..	..	*4*
(त) मशीन और संयंत्र (*p*) Machinery & Plant	90,67	104,41	17,00	57,00	8,00	..	8,00	90,00
	43	*3*	..	..	..	..	..	..
(थ) कारखाने—उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित (*q*) Workshops—including Production Units	203,15	188,42	210,66	73,16	8,50	10	8,00	300,42
	28	*21*	*26*	*16*	..	..	..	*42*
(द) कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर (*r*) Staff quarters	32,53	36,31	17,72	7,01	..	..	30	25,03
	..	*1*	*2*	*1*	..	..	..	*3*
(ध) कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं (*s*) Amenities for staff	27,25	35,71	10,00	2,01	17,50	..	50	30,01
	..	..	..	*1*	..	..	..	1
(न) (i) यात्री सुविधाएं (*t*) (*i*) Passenger amenities	20,83	29,59	..	1,00	35,70	13,00	30	50,00
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं (*ii*) Other railway users' amenities	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
(प) सरकारी वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में निवेश—सार्वजनिक उपक्रम (u) Investment in Government Commercial Undertakings—Public Undertakings—								
(i) भा०रे०वि०नि० (*i*) IRFC	..	1,00	1,00	..	..	..	..	1,00
(ii) भा०कं०नि० (*ii*) CONCOR	15,00	14,00	18,00	..	..	..	..	18,00
(*iii*) कों० रे० नि० (*iii*) KRC	65,33	101,00	33,00	..	..	..	..	33,00

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(फ) अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य (*v*) Other specified works	24,88	34,29	5,60	95	7,65	9,40	6,40	30,00
	1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ब) भंडार उचंत@ (*w*) Stores suspense @	2047,69	1958,46	2143,06	..	..	..	..	2143,06
	1917,44	1947,93	*2095,19*	..	..	..	..	*2095,19*
(भ) निर्माण उचंत (*x*) Manufacture suspense	1943,38	2308,11	2616,31	..	..	..	..	*2616,31*
	1960,52	2275,80	*2579,00*	..	..	..	..	*2579,00*
(म) विविध अग्रिम (*y*) Miscellaneous Advances	211,14	288,41	216,73	..	..	..	..	216,73
	202,65	276,25	*211,91*	..	..	..	..	*211,91*
महानगर परिवहन परियोजनाएं Metropolitan Transport Projects	136,65	166,01	171,50	..	..	..	..	171,50
	1,19	1,01	*1,50*	..	..	..	..	*1,50*
जोड़ स्वीकृत TOTAL Voted	8098,80	8648,96	6816,78	2675,31	144,99	85,14	45,00	9767,22
प्रभृत *Charged*	2,93	4,95	*3,20*	*3*	*2*	..	..	*3,25*
जमा या वसूलियां Credits or Recoveries :								
विनिर्मुक्त सामान के जमा खाते Credits for released materials	290,33	324,69	..	375,34	..	..	..	375,34
अन्य जमा Other credits	8,01	4,24	8,88	..	1	14	..	9,03
वस्तुसूची के अन्तर्गत जमा Credits under inventories@	4080,61	4499,98	4886,10	..	..	..	..	4886,10
जोड़ जमा TOTAL CREDITS	4378,95	4828,91	4894,98	375,34	1	14	..	5270,47
योजना परिव्यय (शुद्ध) Plan outlay (Net)	3722,78£	3825,00£	1925,00	2300,00	145,00	85,00	45,00	4500,00£

प्रत्येक योजना शीर्ष के सामने दूसरी लाइन में दिखाए गये आंकड़े जमा को दर्शाते हैं।
Figures in the second lines shown against each plan head indicate credits.

@इसमें मेट्रो रेलवे, कलकत्ता के लिए 46.19 लाख रुपये सकल, 41.05 लाख रु० जमा (वास्तविक 1990-91) 13.50 लाख रुपये सकल, 12.22 लाख रु०— जमा (संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) तथा 30.99 लाख रुपये— सकल, 17.23 लाख रु०— जमा (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल है।

@Includes Rs. 46.19 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 41.05 lakhs—Credit (Actual 1990-91) Rs. 13.50 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 12.22 lakhs—Credit (Revised Estimate 1991-92) and Rs. 30.99 lakhs—Gross; Rs. 27.23 lakhs—Credit (Budget Estimate 1992-93) for Metro Railway, Calcutta.

£इसमें भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा रेलवे योजना के वित्त पोषण के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार से ऋण के माध्यम से जुटाये जाने वाले 1092.14 करोड़ रुपये (वास्तविक 1990-91), 1500 करोड़ रुपये (संशोधित अनुमान 1991-92) 1200 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान 1992-93) शामिल नहीं हैं।

£Excludes Rs. 1092.14 crores (Actuals 1990-91), Rs 1500 crores (Revised Estimate, 1991-92) and Rs. 1200 crores (Budget Estimate 1992-93) proposed to be raised through borrowings by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation in the domestic and international market for financing the Railway Plan.

1992-93 के बजट में 50 लाख रुपये से अधिक की लागत वाले प्रस्तावित नए कार्यों के औचित्य संबंधी संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियां तथा इन कार्यों की अनुमानित लागत लागत और 1992-93 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

नई लाइनें (निर्माण)

1. पनवेल-करजत—नई बड़ी रेल लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण—मध्य रेलवे—पनवेल से करजत तक की प्रस्तावित नई लाइन बन जाने से, बम्बई से करजत और पुणे की दूरी लगभग 31 कि० मी० कम हो जायेगी और ई० एम० यू० गाड़ियों के लिए करजत से एक वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध हो जायेगा, जिससे बम्बई से करजत तक मुख्य लाइन पर दबाव कम हो जायेगा । नये कुर्ला यात्री टर्मिनल से पुणे/शोलापुर/बेंगलूरू को जाने वाली गाड़ियों को भी इस मार्ग से चलाया जा सकता है, जिससे यात्रा समय में कम से कम आधे घंटे की बचत होगी । पनवेल-करजत लाइन तेजी से विकसित हो रहे बम्बई महानगर विकास क्षेत्र में पड़ती है। पश्चिम-तटीय लाइन का निर्माण शुरू हो जाने से, पनवेल का महत्व और भी बढ़ गया है । अतः इस लाइन के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करना आवश्यक है । भूमि के अधिग्रहण पर 5.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 80 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. दुधनोई-डीपा—नयी बड़ी लाइन 17.50 कि० मी० पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे:—जोगीघोपा-गुवाहाटी बरास्ता दुधनोई, नयी बड़ी लाइन जिसके निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर है, के खुल जाने से भी मेघालय राज्य में कोई रेल शीर्ष नहीं होगा, दुधनोई-डीपा नयी रेलवे लाइन का प्रस्ताव मुख्य रूप से मेघालय राज्य में विस्तृत खनिज सम्पदा विशेष रूप से कोयले और चूने के पत्थर का खनन करने तथा गारो पहाड़ियों में गहन वन संसाधनों का सदुपयोग करना है। इस कार्य पर 21.27 करोड़ रु० खर्च होने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 80.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

2. अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण सहित लमडिंग-बदरपुर हिल खण्ड में मिग्रेंडिसा से डिटोकचेड़ा (हारगांजाव) तक नयी लाइन—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे—असम के नार्थ कच्छार जिले, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा तथा मणिपुर के कुछ भागों में अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के यातायात के लिए लमडिंग–बदरपुर खण्ड ही एक मात्र उपयोगी रेल सम्पर्क है। किन्तु तीव्र ढलान के कारण अधिकतम अनुमेय गति 18 कि०मी० प्रति घण्टा तक सीमित है और इससे लाइन क्षमता काफ़ी कम हो जाती है । मिग्रेंडिसा–हारगांजाव खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता की तंगी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस खण्ड पर एक नयी लाइन के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 132.50 करोड़ खर्च आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 80.00 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रावधान किया गया है।

Brief notes of justification for new works proposed in the budget for 1992-93 at a cost of more than Rs. 50 lakhs each are given below with their estimated cost and the outlay proposed in 1992-93.

NEW LINES (CONSTRUCTION)

1. *Panvel—Karjat—Land acquisition for new BG line—Central Railway.*—The proposed new line from Panvel to Karjat will reduce the distance of Karjat and Pune from Bombay by about 31 km, and provide an alternate for EMU services from Karjat thereby relieving pressure on the main line from Bombay to Karjat. Trains running to Pune/Sholapur/Bangalore from new Kurla Passenger Terminus could also be diverted on this route which would save atleast *half-an-hour* journey time. Panvel-Karjat falls under the fast developing Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Area. With the start of construction of West-Coast line, Panvel has assumed greater importance. It is, therefore, necessary to acquire land for this line. The estimated cost for land acquisition is Rs. 5.50 crores and an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provided.

2. *Dudhnoi-Depa—New Broad Gauge line 17.50 km North-east Frontier Railway.*—Even with the opening of Jogighopa-Guwahati BG railway line via Dudhnoi, the construction of which is in progress, the State of Meghalaya will still not have a rail head. Dudhnoi-Depa new railway line is proposed primarily to exploit the vast mineral potential, especially coal and limestone and extensive forest resources in Garo Hills of Meghalaya. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 21.27 crores and an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs has been proposed.

3. *New line from Migrendisa to Dittokcherra (Harangajao) in Lumding—Badarpur Hill Section including Final Location Survey—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Lumding—Badarpur section is the only viable rail link for transportation of essential commodities to North Cachar district of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and parts of Manipur. But due to steep gradients the maximum permissible speed is limited to 18 km/hr and the line capacity gets drastically reduced. Taking into account the capacity constraint on the Migrendisa-Harangajao section, it is proposed to construct a new line on this section. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 132.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs.

आमान परिवर्तन

देश की परिवहन अवसंरचना का तीव्र विकास करने की आवश्यकता के साथ-साथ पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास में तीव्रता लाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलों ने आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग 6000 कि०मी० चुने गए मीटर लाइन मार्गों का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव करने के लिए एक कार्य योजना प्रारम्भ की है। इस कार्य योजना में बदलाव के लिए रेलों पर निम्नलिखित खंडों की पहचान की गयी है और इन्हें 1992-93 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

GAUGE CONVERSION

Keeping in view the need to bring about a speedy development of the transportation infrastructure of the country as well as the need to speed up the development of backward areas, the Railways have embarked upon an Action Plan for conversion of about 6000 Kms. of selected Metre Gauge routes to Broad Gauge in the 8th Five Year Plan. The following sections on the Railways, identified in this Action Plan for conversion, have been included in the Budget for 1992-93.

(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(Rs. in Crores)

क्रम सं० S. No.	खंड Sections	लम्बाई (कि० मी० में) Length (In Kms.)	अनुमानित लागत अनन्तिम Estimated Cost Provisional	प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
	मध्य रेलवे *Central Railway*			
1.	दौंड—बारामती Daund-Baramati	42	12.50	0.01
	उत्तर रेलवे *Northern Railway*			
2.	दिल्ली—रेवाड़ी मी० ला० से ब० ला० में Delhi-Rewari MG to BG	83	38.00	28.00
	पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे *North Eastern Railway*			
3.	बुढ़वल—सीतापुर Burhwal-Sitapur	98	47.00	40.95
4.	मुजफ्फरपुर—रक्सौल और सगौली—नरकटियागंज Muzaffarpur-Raxaul & Sagauli-Narkatiaganj	189	87.20	20.00
5.	इलाहाबाद—वाराणसी Allahabad-Varanasi.	123	83.65	13.00
6.	मनकापुर—कटरा—फैजाबाद Mankapur-Katra-Faizabad	37	24.62	10.00
	पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे *Northeast Frontier Railway*			
7.	न्यू गुवाहाटी—लमडिंग New Guwahati-Lumding	181	179.58	47.27
	दक्षिण रेलवे *Southern Railway*			
8.	बंगलूर—हुबली Bangalore-Hubli	469	235.00	62.00
9.	डिण्डीगुल—त्रिची Dindugal-Trichy	93	56.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
	दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे *South Central Railway*			
10.	मिरज—लोंडा Miraj-Londa	188	122.00	1.00
11	हासपेट—हुबली—गोवा (लिंक्ड फिंगर्स सहित) Hospet-Hubli-Goa (with linked fingers)	489	312.00	1.00
12.	गुंतकल—गुंटूर—कल्लूरु Guntakal-Guntur-Kalluru	458	225.00	30.00
13.	सिकदराबाद—द्रोणाचलम और सिकदराबाद—बोलारम Secunderabad-Dronachallam & Secunderabad-Bolarum	331	226.40	70.00
14.	कटपाडी—पकाला—तिरुपति Katpadi-Pakala-Tirupati	104	62.00	2.00
	दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे *South Eastern Railway*			
15.	गोंदिया—चांदाफोर्ट Gondia-Chandafort	242	170.22	1.00
	पश्चिम रेलवे *Western Railway*			
16.	रेवाड़ी—जयपुर Rewari-Jaipur.	225	104.60	33.00

दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

1. **खाना—सैंथिया खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना—चरण-1 (क) खाना और सैंथिया के बीच भूमि का अधिग्रहण (ख) खाना और झापटेर ढाल के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना तथा खाना में एक फ्लाई-ओवर का निर्माण—पूर्व रेलवे।**—फरक्का और मालदा टाउन के रास्ते पूर्व रेलवे से पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे तक खाना-सैंथिया इकहरी लाइन वाला बी.जी. खंड (71 कि.मी.) है। यह खंड आसनसोल-वर्द्धमान चौहरी लाइन वाले विद्युतीकृत खण्ड से खाना में अलग होता है और सैंथिया में सैंथिया-बड़हवा दोहरी लाइन वाले खंड में मिल जाता है। फरक्का बराज पर रेल लाइन का निर्माण हो जाने के बाद से, खाना-सैंथिया खंड पर यातायात का दबाव बराबर बढ़ रहा है। अतः खाना-झापटेर ढाल खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने, खाना में एक फ्लाई-ओवर का निर्माण करने और सैंथिया तक दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण का प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 9.00 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

DOUBLING

1. *Doubling of Khana—Sainthia Section—Phase-I (a) Land acquisition between Khana & Sainthia (b) Doubling between Khana and Jhapaterdhal with a flyover at Khana—Eastern Railway.*—Khana-Sainthia is a single line B.G. section (71 kms.) from Eastern Railway to N.F. Railway via New Farakka and Malda Town. This section takes off from Asansol—Barddhaman electrified quadruple section at Khana and merges with Sainthia—Barharwa double line section at Sainthia. Since the construction of Railway line over the Farakka Barrage, the traffic pressure over Khana-Sainthia section has been continuously increasing. It has, therefore, been proposed to double the Khana—Jhapaterdhal section with a flyover at Khana and acquire land for doubling upto Sainthia. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9.00 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

2. कुप्पम और व्हाइट फील्ड के बोच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना (81.21 कि० मी०)—दक्षिण रेलवे—मद्रास और बेंगलूरु को जोड़ने वाले बी० जी० ट्रंक मार्ग पर मद्रास-जोलारपेट्टै-कुप्पम खंड और व्हाइट फील्ड-बेंगलूरु सिटी खंड पर दोहरी लाइन विद्यमान है। कुप्पम और व्हाइट फील्ड के बीच की इकहरी लाइन के दोहरीकरण का प्रस्ताव है। इसकी प्रत्याशित लागत 108.11 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 300 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. मक्सी–बैरागढ़ खंड—6 ब्लाक खंडों का दोहरीकरण (38.81 कि० मी०)—पश्चिम रेलवे—नागदा—भोपाल खंड (239.44 कि०मी०) में 3 उप-खंड हैं अर्थात् (i) नागदा-उज्जैन (55.98 कि०मी०), (ii) उज्जैन–मकसी (40.88 कि०मी०) और (iii) मकसी–भोपाल (142.58 कि०मी०)। असलंदा और नाईखेड़ी के बीच गम्भीरि पुल पर लगभग 122 मी० के छोटे से टुकड़े को छोड़कर, नागदा–मकसी उप-खंड पर दोहरी लाइन है। मकसी और बैरागढ़ के बीच 17 ब्लाक खंडों में से, वर्ष 1988 से 1991 तक की अवधि के दौरान 11 ब्लाक खंडों (93.67 कि०मी०) के लिए दोहरीकरण का कार्य पहले ही स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। इस खंड पर बढ़े हुए यातायात की पूर्ति के लिए, मकसी–परिडमसेद (7.52 कि०मी०), बेछड़ा-बोलाई (18.12 कि०मी०) और अकोदिया–शुजालपुर (13.15 कि०मी०) के बीच शेष 6 ब्लाक खंडों में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 56.88 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

यातायात सुविधाएं—यार्ड के ढांचे में परिवर्तन और अन्य कार्य

1. वरोरा—माजरी (12.25 कि०मी०) और नागरी—चिकनी रोड (12.11 कि०मी०)—दोनों दिशाओं में आई०बी०एस० की व्यवस्था—मध्य रेलवे—वर्धा—बल्हारशाह खंड मद्रास—दिल्ली जी०टी० मार्ग का एक भाग है। कोयला और सीमेंट के अतिरिक्त माल यातायात की निकासी के लिए वरोरा और माजरी तथा नागरी और चिकनी रोड के बीच दोनों दिशाओं में 1.10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से आई०बी०एस० की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है

2. गोरखपुर—गोंडा खंड (ब.ला.) पर 8 छोटे अन्त-पाशित (पेनल) स्टेशनों पर सैंड हम्प—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—भारी यातायात घनत्व वाले इकहरी लाइन खंडों और संतृप्त खंडों के ब्लाक स्टेशनों पर, जहां एक साथ आदान अपेक्षित है, सैंड हम्प की व्यवस्था की जानी है ताकि प्लेटफार्म लूपों के दोनों छोरों पर अलगाव की व्यवस्था की जा सके। तदनुसार पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मसकनवा, बस्ती, खलीलाबाद,

2. *Doubling between Kuppam and White Field* (81.21 *Km*) *Southern Railway.*—BG trunk route connecting Madras and Bangalore is having double line on Madras—Jolarpettai—Kuppam section and White Field—Bangalore City section. Doubling between Kuppam and White Field single line sandwitched in between has been proposed at an anticipated cost of Rs. 108.11 crores with an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs.

3. *Maksi—Bairagarh Section—Doubling of 6 Block* (38.81 *Kms*)—*Western Railway.*—Nagda—Bhopal Section (239.44 Kms) consists of 3 Sub-sections viz., (i) Nagda—Ujjain (55.98 kms.), (ii) Ujjain—Maksi (40.88 Kms.) and (iii) Maksi—Bhopal (142.58 Kms.) The Nagda-Maksi sub-section is double line except for a small stretch of about 122 m. over Gambhiri bridge between Aslanda and Naikheri. Of the 17 Block Sections between Maksi and Bhairagarh, doubling has already been sanctioned for 11 block sections (93.67 Kms.) during the years 1988 to 1991. To meet increased traffic on the section, doubling of the remaining 6 block sections between Maksi—Pirumroad (7.52 kms), Berchha—Bolai (18.12 Kms.) and Akodia—Shujalpur (13.15 Kms.) is proposed. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 56.88 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

TRAFFIC FACILITIES—YARD REMODELLING AND OTHERS

1. *Warora-Majri* (12.25 *Km*) & *Nagri-Chikni Road* (12.11 *Km*)—*IBS in both directions—Central Rail way.*—Wardha-Balharshah section is a part of Madras—Delhi G.T. Route. In order to cope with additional freight traffic of coal and cement, it is proposed to provide IBS in both directions between Warora and Majri and Nagri and Chikni Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.10 crores with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

2. *Sand Humps at* 8 *way-side stations (Panel Inter-locked) on Gorakhpur-Gonda* (*BG*) *Section—North Eastern Railway.*—Block stations on single line sections with heavy traffic density and saturated sections, where simultaneous reception is required, are to be provided with 'Sand Humps' as means of isolation at both ends of platform loops. Accordingly two addi-

बरुआचक, गोविन्दनगर, मानकपुर, टिनिच और जगतबेला स्टेशनों पर एक साथ सम्पूर्ण आदान सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 0.72 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रति स्टेशन दो अतिरिक्त सैंड हम्पों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

3. ई०एम०यू० गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए विल्लिवाक्कम अन्नानगर विद्युतीकृत नयी बड़ी लाइन—दक्षिण रेलवे—मद्रास के निकट अन्नानगर एक बड़ा रिहाइशी काम्पलेक्स है। इस रिहायशी काम्पलेक्स से शहर के केन्द्रीय व्यापार जिला तक की मुख्य सड़क पर भीड़-भाड़ कम करने और शहर का सन्तुलित विकास करने के लिए, 5.89 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर विल्लिवाक्कम–अन्नानगर के बीच बड़ी लाइन के विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 0.01 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. विशाखापत्तनम इस्पात संयंत्र परिधीय यार्ड में रेल सुविधाएं—(चरण II) स्तर-III—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—उपर्युक्त कार्य के चरण I में उल्लिखित सुविधाएं पूरी हो चुकी हैं और चरण II के लिए कार्य का निष्पादन प्रगति पर है। विशाखापटनम इस्पात संयंत्र की दूसरी धमन भट्टी शीघ्र ही काम करना शुरु कर देगी। इस कार्य को निर्धारित अनुसूची के अनुसार 1995-96 तक पूरा करने के लिए, विशाखापटनम इस्पात संयंत्र परिधीय यार्ड में (3.4 मी ट०) (चरण II)—शेष रेल सुविधाओं का निष्पादन करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 11.40 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 140 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. कोट्टवलासा-किरंदुल लाइन पर लाइन क्षमता सम्बन्धी कार्यों को अनुकूलतमा बनाना—चरण II—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—के-के लाइन प्रारम्भ में विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन से होकर लौह अयस्क के निर्यात के लिए खोली गयी थी। प्रतिवर्ष 6 मी ट० निर्यात का मौजूदा स्तर 18.8 मी ट० तक बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। किरंदुल—कोरापुट खंड पर संचलन के लिए मौजूदा और प्रत्याशित क्षमता की उपयोगिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस खंड पर लाइन क्षमता सम्बन्धी कार्यों को अनुकूलतम बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 17.67 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 16 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. भद्रक—कपिलास रोड में लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—1989-90 के दौरान, भद्रक—कपिलास रोड खंड पर क्षमता की उपयोगिता 95 प्रतिशत थी और पारादीप पत्तन से/तक सम्हाले जाने वाले यातायात में वृद्धि

tional sand humps per station, for enabling universal simultaneous reception facilities at Maskwana, Basti Khalilabad, Baruachak, Govindnagar, Manakpur, Tinich and Jagatbela stations of North Eastern Railway are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.72 crore with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

3. *Villivakkam—Annanagar—Electrified new BG line for running EMU services—Southern Railway.*—Annanagar is a major residential complex near Madras. To relieve congestion on the arterial road from this residential complex to the Central Business District of the city and to facilitate balanced development of the city, [electrified BG line between Villivakkam-Annanagar has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.89 crores with an outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh.]

4. *Rail facilities in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard—(Phase–II) Stage–III—South Eastern Railway.*—The facilities enumerated in Phase-I of above work have been completed and execution of works for Phase–II are in progress. The second blast furnace of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant will become operative shortly. To complete the work by 1995-96 as scheduled, the execution of balance rail facilities in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant peripheral yard—(3.4MT) (Phase–II) Stage–III is imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 11.40 crores and an outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed.

5. *Optimisation of line capacity works on Kottavalasa-Kirandul line Phase-II—South Eastern Railway.*—The K–K line was initially opened for exporting iron ore through Visakhapatnam Port. The present export level of 6 MT per annum is expected to go upto 18.8 MT. Keeping in view the present and anticipated capacity utilisation for movement on Kirandul-Koraput, optimisation of line capacity works on this section is imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 17.67 crores with an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs.

6. *Augmentation of line capacity in Bhadrak—Kapilas Road—South Eastern Railway.*—During 1989-90, the capacity utilisation on Bhadrak-Kapilas Road section was 95% and with the increase in traffic to be handled to and from Paradeep Port, the

हो जाने से, 1994-95 तक खंड की क्षमता का उपयोग 118 प्रतिशत तक किया जाने लगेगा। इसलिए लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.02 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

section capacity utilisation will reach 118% by 1994-95. Augmentation of section capacity is therefore imperative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.02 crores and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed.

7. **खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए चम्पा—गेवरा रोड खंड में सारगबुन्दिया—कठारी रोड के बीच क्रासिंग स्टेशन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चम्पा—गेवरा रोड विद्युतीकृत 44.6 कि०मी० लम्बा शाखा लाइन खंड कोरबा काम्पलेक्स में कोयला खानों को सेवित करता है। चूंकि इस क्षेत्र का तेज गति से विकास हो रहा है, इसलिए कोरबा को अन्य नगरों के साथ जोड़ने के लिए निकट भविष्य में कोचिंग गाड़ियां चलानी पड़ेंगी। कोरबा से रेल द्वारा कोयले के यातायात की ढुलाई में भी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है। इसलिए खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए 1.96 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर सारगबुन्दिया और कठारी रोड स्टेशनों के बीच एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

7. *Crossing station between Saragbhundia—Kathari Road in Champa-Gevra Road section to augment section capacity—South Eastern Railway.*—Champa-Gevra Road electrified branch line section 44.6 km. serves the collieries in Korba complex. In view of rapid development of the area, coaching trains will have to be introduced connectning Korba with other towns in the near future. Coal traffic by rail from Korba is also likely to increase. As such a crossing station between Saragbhundia and Kathari Road to augment section capacity is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.96 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

8. **बरसुआ और बिमलगढ़ के बीच गगनपोश में क्रासिंग स्टेशन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—बिमलगढ़—बरसुआ खंड पर 200 में 1 का लगातार ढलान हैं। लगातार अधोगामी ढलान के कारण, लदे हुए माल डिब्बों के साथ बरसुआ से बिमलगढ़ तक वापसी फेरे में गति प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है जिसके कारण लाइन क्षमता का उपयोग 86% हो गया है। राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र और कई अन्य उद्योगों द्वारा बरसुआ से लौह अयस्क की भारी मांग के कारण, इस खंड की क्षमता को बढ़ाना आवश्यक हो गया है। अतः, बरसुआ और बिलमगढ़ के बीच गगनपोश में एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 1.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

8. *Crossing station at Gagnaposh between Barsua and Bimlagarh—South Eastern Railway.*—On the Bimlagarh-Barsua section, there is a continuous gradient of 1 in 200. On return trip from Barsua to Bimlagarh with loaded wagons, due to continuous falling gradient, the speed restriction has been imposed thereby the capacity utilisation has been 86%. Due to high demand of iron ore from Barsua, by Rourkela Steel Plant and a number of other industries, augmentation of the section capacity is necessary. A crossing station at Gagnaposh between Barsua and Bimlagarh is, therefore, proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

9. **चक्रधरपुर—मनोहरपुर—बोंडामुण्डा खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चक्रधरपुर—बोंडामुण्डा, दोहरी लाइन वाला विद्युतीकृत खंड, उच्च घनत्व के यातायात के संचलन तथा रेल इंजनों के संतुलन के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। सोनुआ से मनोहरपुर तक की लाइनों पर बहुत लम्बे और लगातार ढलान हैं जिनके कारण गाड़ियों के बार-बार रुक जाने/चलते चलते डिब्बे अलग हो जाने की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। चूंकि यह खंड पहले से ही अधिक संतृप्त है और तीसरी लाइन के निर्माण तथा स्वचल सिगनल व्यवस्था करने के लिए नयी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में कुछ समय लगने की संभावना है, इसलिए चक्रधरपुर—लोटापहाड़, लोटापहाड़—सोनुआ और मनोहरपुर—जराईकेला के बीच मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना अनिवार्य है।

9. *Augmentation of line capacity in Chakradharpur-Monoharpur-Bondamunda Section—South Eastern Railway.*—Chakradharpur-Bondamunda, a double line electrified section, is the most vital for movement of high density of traffic and for balancing of locomotives. The lines from Sonua to Monoharpur have very long and continuous gradients due to which stalling/parting of trains is very frequent. Since the section is already over saturated and implementation of the new schemes for construction of 3rd line and automatic signalling, is likely to take some time, the provision of IBS between Chakradharpur-Lotapahar, Lotapahar-Sonua and Monoharpur-Jaraikela is im-

इस काम पर 2.27 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

10. राउरकेला—झारसुगुडा खंड पर दो मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करके लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के विस्तार और राउरकेला इस्पात संयंत्र के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण राउरकेला—झारसुगुड़ा खंड पर प्रक्षेपित यातायात में भारी वृद्धि हो जायेगी, इसलिए दो मध्यवर्ती ब्लाक स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करके इस खंड की लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। इस काम पर 1.32 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. कटक—पारादीप खंड पर कटक—कंडारपुर के बीच क्रासिंग स्टेशन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—कटक—पारादीप खंड पर पाटपुर, कंडारपुर और रघुनाथपुर में तीन क्रासिंग स्टेशन खुल जाने से, क्षमता 10 से 15 गाड़ियों तक बढ़ जायेगी। चूंकि यह खंड संतृप्त है, अतः पारादीप में उतारा गया आयातित कोयला रेकों में लदान के लिए हवड़ा—मद्रास मुख्य लाइन पर धनमंडल तक सड़क द्वारा ढोया जा रहा है। खंड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, कटक—कंडारपुर के बीच लम्बे ब्लाक खंड को, एक क्रासिंग स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करके, विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 1.75 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

12. खोरधा—पलासा खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाना. (1) कालूपाड़ा घाट—गंगाधरपुर (2) गंगाधरपुर—बालू गांव (3) छतरापुर—जगन्नाथपुर में 'ग' श्रेणी के तीन स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—खोरधा रोड—पलासा (220.7 कि०मि०) हवड़ा—मद्रास ट्रंक मार्ग पर दोहरी लाइन वाला गैर विद्युतीकृत खंड पूर्वीघाट के पत्तनों तथा तालचेर क्षेत्र में विकसित हो रही कोयला खानों के लिए रेल सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। यह उड़ीसा के खनिज सम्पन्न क्षेत्रों को भी जोड़ता है। 1989-90 में इस खंड पर क्षमता का वर्तमान उपयोग 79% था। प्रत्याशित यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए, 'ग' श्रेणी के तीन स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था करके खोरदा—पलासा खंड पर लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 1.12 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

कम्प्यूटरीकरण

यात्री आरक्षण के कंप्यूटरीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप सेवा की गुणवत्ता में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है और इसे व्यापक रूप से पसंद किया गया है। यह प्रणाली अभी तक 36 महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर अपनायी गई है अथवा इसे अपनाए जाने की

perative. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.27 crores and an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been proposed.

10. *Augmentation of line capacity in Rourkela-Jharsuguda section by provision of two IBSs—South Eastern Railway.*—With the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant and modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant, the projected traffic on Rourkela-Jharsuguda section will tremendously increase, necessary augmentation of line capacity of the section by provision of two IBSs. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.32 crores and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed.

11. *Crossing station between Cuttack-Kandarpur in Cuttack-Paradeep section—South Eastern Railway.*—With the opening of three crossing stations on Cuttack-Paradeep section at Patpur, Kandarpur and Raghunathpur, the capacity will go up from 10 to 15 trains. As the section is saturated, imported coal unloaded at Paradeep is being moved by road to Dhanmandal on Howrah-Madras main line for loading in rakes. To enhance the section capacity, it is proposed to split the longer block section between Cuttack-Kandarpur by having a crossing station at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.75 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

12. *Augmentation of line capacity in Khurda-Palasa section. Provision of three 'C' Class Stations between (1) Kaluparaghat-Gangadharpur (2) Gangadharpur-Balugaon (3) Chatrapur-Jagannathpur—South Eastern Railway.*—Khurda Road-Palasa (220.7 km) double line non-electrified section on the Howrah-Madras trunk route serves ports at the east coast and growing coal fields in Talcher area. It also connects the mineral rich areas of Orissa. The present capacity utilisation on the section in 1989-90 was 79%. To handle the anticipated traffic, it is proposed to augment line capacity on Khurda-Palasa section by providing three 'C' class stations. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.12 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

COMPUTERISATION

Computerisation of Passenger Reservation has resulted in discernable improvement in the quality of service and has been widely acclaimed. The system has so far been implemented or is in the process of implementation at 36 important stations. In the

प्रक्रिया जारी है । आगामी वर्ष में, 11.69 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत पर 12 नये स्थानों यथा मंगलौर, टाटानगर, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, लुधियाना, तिरुपति, बिलासपुर, विजयवाड़ा, रांची, जबलपुर, शिमला और चण्डीगढ़ में इस प्रणाली की व्यवस्था किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

रेलपथ नवीकरण

1992-93 के दौरान रेलपथ नवीकरण के लिए 1248.92 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है—1098.83 करोड़ रुपये चालू काम के लिए और 150.09 करोड़ रुपये नये निर्माण कार्यों के लिए ।

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	कि०मी०	प्रत्याशित लागत	1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय
चालू काम			
प्राथमिक नवीकरण	2130	2769.73	1008.23
गौण नवीकरण	380	323.51	90.60
नये काम			
प्राथमिक नवीकरण	360	935.92	127.74
गौण नवीकरण	80	235.52	22.35

पुल संबंधी निर्माण कार्य

1. धमाराघाट और बदलाघाट स्टेशनों के बीच पुल सं० 50 का पुनर्निर्माण—पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे—अगस्त, 1988 में आए भारी भूचाल के दौरान उपर्युक्त पुल के अनेक स्तंभ क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए थे । इस पुल में और भी अनेक कमियां हैं, जल मार्ग और कुओं की गहराई कम होना, बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त अवसंरचना आदि। पुल की संरक्षा के हित में स्थायी मार्ग पर पुल का पुनर्निर्माण अनिवार्य है । इस काम पर 4.25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. विल्लुपुरम—त्रिचिरापल्ली खंड (मुख्य लाइन) पुल सं० 508 का पुनर्निर्माण—दक्षिण रेलवे—इस पुल का निर्माण 1877 में हुआ था । चूंकि यह ऐसे क्षेत्र में अवस्थित है जहां बहुधा जंग लग जाती है, इसलिए इसके गर्डर वर्ष 1977 में बदलने पड़े थे । इस्पात के गर्डर पुनः बुरी तरह से क्षरण हो गए हैं और इसके पटरी वाहकों में छेद हो गये हैं । चूंकि गर्डरों को सुदृढ़ नहीं किया जा सकता इसलिए इस पुल को 15 × 3.66 मी० स्पेन के पी एस सी स्लैबों से पुनः निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है । इस पर 0.97 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी । इसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

ensuing year, the scheme is proposed to be extended to 12 new locations viz. Mangalore, Tatanagar, Gwalior, Indore, Ludhiana, Tirupati, Bilaspur, Vijayawada, Ranchi, Jabalpur, Shimla and Chandigarh at an anticipated cost of Rs. 11.69 crores.

TRACK RENEWALS

A total provision of Rs. 1248.92 crores has been made for Track Renewals during 1992-93. Rs. 1098.83 crores for works-in-progress and Rs. 150.09 crore for new works.

(Rs. in crores)

	Kms.	Anticipated cost	Outlay for 1992-93
Works-in-Progress			
Primary Renewals	2130	2769.73	1008.23
Secondary Renewals	380	323.51	90.60
New Works			
Primary Renewals	360	935.92	127.74
Secondary Renewals	80	235.52	22.35

BRIDGE WORKS

1. *Rebuilding of Bridge No. 50 between Dhamaraghat & Badlaghat stations—North Eeastern Railway.*—Several piers of the above bridge were damaged during the severe earthquake in August, 1988. The bridge also suffers from several deficiencies viz., inadequacy of water way and depth of wells, highly overstressed substructure, etc. Rebuilding the bridge on permanent diversion in the interest of the safety of the bridge is inescapable. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.25 crores with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs.

2. *Rebuilding of bridge No. 508 on Villupuram—Tiruchirapalli Section (Main Line)—Southern Railway.*—This bridge was constructed in 1877. As it is located in corrosion prone area, its girders had to be replaced in the year 1977. The steel girders have again been heavily corroded and its rail bearers holed through. As the girders are not amenable to strengthening, it is proposed to rebuild this bridge with 15 × 3.66m span PSC slabs, at an overall cost of Rs. 0.97 crore. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

3. **एर्णाकुलम—कोट्टायम खंड पर कि॰ मी॰ 27/1-2 पर पुल सं॰ 402 पर पुनः गर्डर लगाना—दक्षिण रेलवे**—1956 में उत्थापित किये गये पुल के गर्डरों के मुख्य कोणों के निकट उच्चस्थ फ्लैंज प्लेटें, गसेट और स्थिरकों पर बुरी तरह जंग लग गयी है और उनमें छेद हो गए हैं। इस कारण संरक्षा की दृष्टि से गर्डरों का बदलाव जरूरी हो गया है। जंग लगे गर्डरों को भा॰रे॰मा॰ धातु से झले हुए गर्डरों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस पर 88.73 करोड़ रुपए की लागत आयेगी। इसके लिए 75 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **कड़कवलासा और शिमिलीगुडा के बीच पुल सं॰ 337 के लिए अतिरिक्त जलमार्ग—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—मई 1990 के तूफान से वाल्तेरु मंडल की के॰ के॰ लाइन पर भारी दरारें/कटान बन गये थे। मानसून से के॰के॰ लाइन की क्षतिग्रस्तता को कम करने के उद्देश्य से दीर्घकालीन उपाय के रूप में, 0.80 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से उपर्युक्त पुल पर एक अतिरिक्त जलमार्ग की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके लिए 16 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

3. *Regirdering of Bridge No. 402 at Km. 27/1-2 on Ernakulam-Kottayam Section—Southern Railway.*—The top flange plates, gussets and stiffeners near the main angles of girders of the bridge erected during the year 1956 have been badly coorroded and holed through, due to which replacement of the girders has become necessary on safety considerations. It is proposed to replace corroded girders with IRS metalised welded girders, at a cost of¡Rs. 88.73 crores. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed.

4. *Additional waterway for Bridge No. 337 between Karakavalasa and Shimiliguda—South Eastern Railway.*—The cyclonic storm in May, 1990 resulted in severe breaches/slips on the K.K. Line of Waltair Division. As a long term measure to reduce the vulnerability of K.K. Line to ravages by monsoon, it is proposed to provide an additional waterway on the above bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 crore. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs has been proposed.

दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने तथा यातायात की रुकौनी न होने देने के उद्देश्य से, व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति के अनुसरण में, 1992-93 के दौरान निम्नलिखित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है :

In accordance with the policy of replacing busy level crossings Rith road over/under-bridges to avoid accidents and detention to traffic, it is proposed to take up construction of road over/under-bridges during 1992-93 as below :

(लाख रुपयों में)
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)

क्र॰सं॰ Sl. No.	काम का विवरण Particulars of works	अनुमानित लागत Estimated cost	1992-93 के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for 1992-93
1	2	3	4
1.	काजीपेट यार्ड में समपार सं॰ 59-ए के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (आंध्र प्रदेश, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे) Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 59-A in Kazipet Yard (Andhra Pradesh, South Central Railway) . . .	547.95	25.00
2.	रींगस के निकट समपार सं॰ 107 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (राजस्थान, पश्चिम रेलवे) Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 107 near Ringus (Rajasthan, Western Railway)	81.27	15.00
3.	उलुन्दूर पेट—मेप्पुलियूर के बीच समपार सं॰ 156 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (तमिलनाडु, दक्षिण रेलवे) Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 156 between Ulundurpet-Meppuliyur (Tamilnadu, Southern Railway) .	223.25	1.00

1	2		3	4
4.	बेंगलूरु पूर्व—बैय्यपनहल्ली—समपार सं० 138 के बदले निचला सड़क पुल (कर्नाटक, दक्षिण रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Bangalore East—Baiyyapanahalli—Road under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 138 (Karnataka Southern Railway)		80.00	4.00
		Deposit	220.00	
5.	थानासांद्रा—येलहंका—समपार सं० 7 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (कर्नाटक, दक्षिण रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Thanasandra—Yelahanka—Road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 7 (Karnataka Southern Railway)		150.00	4.00
		Deposit	150.00	
6.	ह्वाइटफील्ड—समपार सं० 132 पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल (कर्नाटक, दक्षिण रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Whitefield—Road over bridge at level crossing No. 132 (Karnataka Southern Railway)		111.00	2.00
		Deposit	111.00	
7.	मऊ—इन्दारा के बीच समपार सं० 0 स्पेशल के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 0 Spl. between Mau-Indara (Uttar Pradesh, North Eastern Railway) . .		209.20	50.00
		Deposit	221.30	
8.	बालीगंज के निकट बंडेल गेट पर समपार सं० 3 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (पश्चिम बंगाल, पूर्व रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 3 Bandel Gate near Ballygaunge (West Bengal, Eastern Railway)		344.36	3.00
		Deposit	661.27	
9.	लेक गार्डन के निकट समपार सं० 3 के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल (पश्चिम बंगाल, पूर्व रेलवे)	निक्षेप		
	Road over-bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 3 near Lake Garden (West Bengal, Eastern Railway)		396.87	3.00
		Deposit	780.48	

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की प्रगति

1991-92 के बजट में वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के 153 निर्माण कार्यों के लिए चालू काम और नये काम के रूप में कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। 94 निर्माण कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान स्वीकृत किये गये थे। वर्ष के दौरान 6 पुलों का निर्माण पूरा किया गया था और 68 पुलों का कार्य चल रहा था। शेष प्रस्ताव योजना तैयार करने, नक्शे तैयार करने, अभिकल्प तैयार करने और अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के विभिन्न चरणों में थे। (रेलवे-वार और राज्यवार ब्योरे पृष्ठ 35–37 पर दिये गये हैं।

PROGRESS OF ROAD OVER/UNDER BRIDGES

153 Works of construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings were programmed as Works in Progress and New Works in the Budget for 1991-92. Estimates in respect of 94 works were sanctioned. During the year work on 6 bridges was completed and work on 68 bridges was in progress. Remaining proposals were in various stages of planning, preparation of drawings, designs and sanction to the estimates.

(The details, Railway-wise and State-wise are given at pages 35—37).

सिगनल और दूर संचार कार्य

1. बम्बई—भुसावल—सूक्ष्मतरंग उपस्कर संपर्क का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—जापान से आयातित रेडियो उपस्कर सहित वर्तमान सूक्ष्मतरंग संपर्क 1975-76 में स्थापित किया गया था। उपस्कर ने अपनी उपयोगी किफायती आयु लगभग पूरी कर ली है। यह सूक्ष्मतरंग संपर्क पश्चिम, दक्षिण पूर्व, दक्षिण मध्य और दक्षिण जसी निकटवर्ती रेलों के लिए अनिवार्य संचार सरणियां वहन करता है। मूल निर्माता ने अतिरिक्त पुर्जों का उत्पादन बंद कर दिया है। अतः सूक्ष्मतरंग रेडियो उपस्कर को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 23.55 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान लगाया गया है और इसके लिए 90 लाख रुपए के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

2. विदिशा, सलामतपुर और दीवानगंज स्टेशनों पर लीवर फ्रेमों का पैनल में बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—बीना-भोपाल खण्ड पर स्थित इन स्टेशनों पर लीवर फ्रेम 1959 तथा 1960 में संस्थापित किये गये थे और वे अब घिस पिट गए हैं। इन लीवर फ्रेमों का पैनल में बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 3.83 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 63 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. कुचमन—बक्सर खण्ड में 7 स्टेशनों पर आउटर/चेतावनी सिगनल के परिचालन के लिए सिगनल मोटरों की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे—दानापुर मंडल में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुख्य लाइन खण्ड पर स्थित कुचमन, सकलडीह, और धीना स्टेशनों पर तारों द्वारा चालित द्विसंकेती सेमाफोर सिगनल प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है। छठे दशक के शुरू में संस्थापित सिगनल तारों को आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलने की आवश्यकता है। घिसे-पिटे तथा गतायु सिगनल तार ट्रांसमिशन का सिगनल मोटरों से बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 0.91 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है तथा इसके लिए 0.50 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. सीतारामपुर—छोटा अम्बाना खण्ड—स्वचालित सिगनल खण्ड में खराब पावर केबलों का बदलाव—पूर्व रेलवे—सीतारामपुर—छोटा अम्बाना खण्ड पर स्वचालित सिगनल वाले पावर केबल 1962 और 1964 में बिछाए गये थे। बार-बार चोरी तथा क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कम इन्सुलेशन होने के कारण इन केबलों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है इस कार्य पर 0.57 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 0.50 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. दिल्ली मेन—300 लाइन वाले स्ट्रागर एक्सचेंज का 500 लाइन वाले इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा बदलाव—उत्तर रेलवे—दिल्ली मेन पर 1969 में स्थापित किये गये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का 13 वर्ष का निर्धारित काल पूरा

SIGNALLING AND TELE COMMUNICATION WORKS

1. *Bombay—Bhusaval—Replacement of microwave equipment link—Central Railway.*—The existing microwave link was installed with imported radio equipment from Japan during 1975-76. The equipment has almost served its useful economic life. The microwave link carries vital communication channels for adjacent Railways like Western, South Eastern, South Central and Southern Railways. The original manufacturer has stopped producing spare parts. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the microwave radio equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 23.55 crores and an outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been proposed.

2. *Replacement of lever frames by panel at Vidisha, Salamatpur and Dewanganj—Central Railway.*—The lever frames at these stations, situated on Bina-Bhopal section, were installed in 1959 and 1960 and have become wornout. It is proposed to replace the lever frames by panels at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.83 crores with an outlay of Rs. 63 lakhs.

3. *Signal motors for operation of outer/warner signal at 7 stations in Kuchman—Buxar Section—Eastern Railway.*—Kuchman, Sakaldiha and Dheena stations situated on an important main line section in Danapur Division, are provided with two aspect semaphore signalling, worked by wires. The signalling wires installed in the early sixties need replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is proposed to replace the worn-out and overaged signalling wire transmission by signal motors at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.91 crore with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

4. *Sitarampur—Chhota Ambana section—Replacement of defective power cables in automatic signalling section—Eastern Railway.*—The power cables at Sitarampur—Chhota Ambana section were laid with automatic signalling during 1962 and 1964. Due to frequent thefts and damages resulting in low insulation, it is proposed to replace these cables at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.57 crore with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

5. *Delhi Main—Replacement of 300 lines strowger exchange with 500 lines electronic exchange—Northern Railway.*—The telephone exchange at Delhi Main installed in 1969 has outlived its codal life of 13 years. The parts have wornout beyond repairs

हो गया है । इसके पुर्जे इतने घिस गये हैं कि उनकी मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकती और तारों का विद्युतरोधी प्रतिरोध बहुत कम हो गया है । अतिरिक्त संचार व्यवस्था की भी बहुत मांग है । अतः 0.62 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 500 लाइन के इलैक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5.50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

6. **पूरा, जलेसर रोड, चमरोला और बरहन स्टेशनों पर आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों के बदले में पैनल अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करना—उत्तर रेलवे**—दिल्ली-हवड़ा ट्रंक मार्ग के अलीगढ़-टूण्डला खण्ड पर स्थित उपरोक्त 4 स्टेशनों पर यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों को 1962 में संस्थापित किया गया था और उन्हें बदलना अपेक्षित हो गया है । इन यांत्रिक चालित लीवर फ्रेमों को केन्द्रीकृत रूप से चालित पैनलों से बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसकी अनुमानित लागत 2.85 करोड़ है और इसके लिए 13 लाख रु० का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **इलाहाबाद मंडल के 5 पैनल अन्तर्पाशन स्टेशनों पर परिपथन की व्यवस्था करना-- उत्तर रेलवे**—इन स्टेशनों पर प्वाइन्ट्स तथा सिगनलों के केन्द्रीकृत परिचालन की व्यवस्था की गई है । गाड़ी परिचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए इन स्टेशनों पर लूप लाइनों में रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस पर 1.04 करोड़ की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 10.50 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **दिल्ली मंडल के 6 स्टेशनों पर रूट होल्डिंग--उत्तर रेलवे**--इन स्टेशनों पर रेलपथ परिपथन की अनुवर्ती जांच जैसे अतिरिक्त बातों की व्यवस्था करके संरक्षा के स्तर में सुधार करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 1.07 करोड़ की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 12 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **गोरखपुर केन्ट--छपरा में स्पेशल क्लास के 8 समपारों पर पहुंच चेतावनी घंटी की व्यवस्था करना--पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**--गोरखपुर कैंट छपरा खण्ड पर स्पेशल क्लास के 8 और 5 'ए' श्रेणी के समपारों पर सुरक्षा में सुधार करने तथा रेल और सड़क यातायात की रुकौनी कम करने के लिए पहुंच चेतावनी घण्टी की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 1.14 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. **गौरी बाजार--सिवान (ब.ला.) खण्ड के 7 स्टेशनों पर सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव--पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**--गौरी बाजार तथा सिवान के बीच मौजूदा सिगनल प्रणाली तथा स्वचालित ब्लाक सिगनल उपस्कर सी०टी०सी०

and the insulation resistence of the wiring has gone low. There has also been a pressing demand for additional communications. Hence it is proposed to provide 500 lines electronic exchange at an anticipated cost of Rs. 0.62 crore with an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

6. *Panel Interlocking in replacement of mechanical signalling gears on age-cum-condition basis at Pora, Jalesar Road, Chamrola and Barhan—Northern Railway.*—The mechanical signalling gears at the above 4 stations situated on Aligarh—Tundla section of Delhi—Howrah trunk route installed in 1962, are overdue for replacement. It is proposed to replace the mechanically operated lever frames with centrally operated panel at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.85 crores with an outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs.

7. *Track circuiting on panel interlock for stations on Allahabad Division—Northern Railway.*—These stations are provided with centralised operations of points and signals. In order to improve the safety of train operation, it is proposed to track circuit the looplines at these stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.04 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs.

8. *Route holding at six stations on Delhi Division—Northern Railway.*—The proposal is to improve the safety standards at these stations by providing additional features like sequential proving of the track circuit at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.07 crores with an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs.

9. *Approach warning bell arrangement at 8 nos. special class level crossings—Gorakhpur Cantt.—Chhapra—North Eastern Railway.*—It is proposed to provide approach warning bell arrangements as a measure to improve safety and reduce detentions to rail and road traffic at 8 Spl. Class and 5 'A' class level crossings on Gorakhpur Cantt.—Chhapra section at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.14 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

10. *Replacement of signalling equipment at 7 stations on Gauri Bazar—Siwan (BG)—North Eastern Railway.*—The existing signalling and automatic block signalling equipment between Gauri Bazar and Siwan

के भाग के रूप में आयातित उपस्करों से 1965-66 में संस्थापित किये गए थे। इन्हें देश में निर्मित परिसंपत्तियों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है इस कार्य पर 7.81 करोड़ रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 35 लाख रु० का प्रस्ताव है।

11. मरियानी—यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों का बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे—मरियानी में 1961 में संस्थापित यांत्रिक सिगनल गियरों ने पहले ही 25 वर्षों का अपना सामान्य कार्यकाल पूरा कर लिया है। भूगत सिगनल केबलों की इन्सुलेशन प्रतिरोध शक्ति इतनी कम हो गई है कि उनके उपयोग की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती है। अतः घिसे-पिटे सिगनल गियरों को इन जैसी ही परिसंपत्तियों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 0.85 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. फरकाटिंग—गुवाहाटी खंड के 13 स्टेशनों पर शिरोपरि संरेखण का भूगत सिगनल केबल से बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे—इस समय फरकाटिंग—गुवाहाटी खंड पर सिगनल मोटर के परिचालन के लिए सर्किट, लोहे के शिरोपरि तारों पर परिचालन प्वाइंट से सिगनल तक हैं। रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त की सिफारिश के अनुसार, गाड़ियों के और निरापद संचलन तथा सिगनल संबंधी खराबियों को कम करने के लिए 0.56 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 13 स्टेशनों पर मौजूदा शिरोपरि तार का भूगत सिगनल केबल द्वारा बदलाव करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 6.5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

13. तिनसुकिया—मरियानी में जी० आई० तारों का तांबे से झले तारों द्वारा बदलाव—पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे—तिनसुकिया—मरियानी खंड पर वर्तमान विभागीय संरेखण 1940-41 में मूल रूप से डाक एवं तार विभाग द्वारा बनाया गया था। कहीं-कहीं मरम्मत और बदलावों के कारण कंट्रोल और डिप्टी कंट्रोल के परिपथ बहुत खराब हो गये हैं। चूंकि 85% क्षमता की न्यूनतम आवश्यकता बनाये नहीं रखी जा सकी, इसलिए 1979 में रेलवे ने संरेखण को अपने हाथ में ले लिया। मूल रूप से ब्लाक, अंतंतार परिपथ के लिए लगाये गये जी०आई० तार बुरी तरह क्षय हो गये हैं जिसके कारण महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ी परिचालन परिपथों पर बार बार रूकावट होती है। अतः तिनसुकिया—मरियानी खंड पर जंग लगे जी०आई तारों को तांबे से झले/जी० आई० तारों से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है। इस पर 0.54 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आयेगी जिसके लिए 6.5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

was installed as a part of CTC during 1965-66 with imported equipments. It is proposed to replace it with like assets of indigenous make at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.81 crores with an outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs.

11. *Mariani—Replacement of mechanical signalling gears —Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The mechanical signalling gears at Mariani installed in 1961 have already served their normal life of 25 years. The insulation resistance of the underground signalling cables has deteriorated beyond the permissible limits. It is therefore, proposed to replace the wornout signalling gears by like assets at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.85 crore with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

12. *Replacement of overhead alignment by underground signalling cable at 13 stations on Furkating—Guwahati section—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—At present, the circuits for the operation of signalling motors on the Furkating—Guwahati section are on overhead iron wires from the point of operation to the signals. As per recommendation of Commissioner for Railway Safety, it is proposed to replace the existing overhead wire by underground signal cable at 13 stations for more safe working of trains and minimising signal failures at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.56 crore with an outlay of Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

13. *Replacement of GI wires by copper weld wire in Tinsukia—Mariani—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—The existing departmental alignment in Tinsukia—Mariani Section was originally provided by P&T Department during 1940-41. Due to patch repair & replacements the functioning of the control and Dy. Control circuits has badly deteriorated. As the minimum requirement of 85% efficiency was not maintained, the Railway had to take over the alignment in 1979. GI wires originally installed for block, interwire circuit have also become rusty and badly corroded resulting in frequent interruption to vital train operation circuits. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the rusty/GI wires by copper weld/GI wire on the Tinsukia—Mariani Section at an anticipated cost of Rs. 0.54 crore with an outlay of Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

14. **मद्रास—मुख्य स्ट्रागर एक्सचेंज का 2000 लाइनों के इलक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज द्वारा बदलाव—दक्षिण रेलवे—** मद्रास सेंट्रल का मुख्य टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, जिससे दक्षिण रेलवे के क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय, मंडल कार्यालय, आरक्षण परिसर और विभिन्न अन्य कार्यालयों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती है, बहुत घिस पिट गया है । पुर्जों की उपलब्धता कठिन होती जा रही है । अधिक संचार सुविधा की लंबित मांग को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, वर्तमान स्ट्रागर किस्म के एक्सचेंज को 2000 लाइनों के इलैक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है । इस पर 2.22 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी जिसके लिए 34 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

15. **बेंगलूर—धर्मावरम 13 स्टेशनों पर बिजली सप्लाई प्रबंध को सौर पैनलों से सुदृढ़ करना—दक्षिण रेलवे—**बम्बई—बेंगलूर मार्ग पर बेंगलूर—धर्मावरम खंड के मौजूदा पैनल अन्तर्पाशित स्टेशनों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, 0.77 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 13 स्टेशनों पर मौजूदा बिजली सप्लाई में सहायता के लिए सौर पैनल की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

16. **मद्रास, पालघाट, तिरुवनन्तपुरम और तिरुच्चिरापल्ली मंडल-7 स्थलों के अन्तर्पाशित विशेष श्रेणी के समपारों पर पहुंच चेतावनी प्रणाली—दक्षिण रेलवे—**उच्च घनत्व वाले मार्गों पर सड़क और रेल यातायात में आने वाली रुकावट को कम करने के लिए 0.83 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से विशेष श्रेणी के 7 समपार फाटकों पर पहुंच चेतावनी प्रणाली की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

17. **उलावापाडु और सुररेड्डिपालेम में लीवर फ्रेमों का प्वाइंटो और सिगनलों के केन्द्रीकृत विद्युत परिचालन से बदलाव—दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे—** इन स्टेशनों पर 1960 में स्थापित किए गए सिगनल उपस्करों का बदलाव अपेक्षित है । अतः, 2.36 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इन स्टेशनों पर प्वाइंटों और सिगनलों सिगनलों के केन्द्रीय परिचालन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

18. **खड़गपुर—भद्रकखंड पर संरक्षा उपकरण और अन्य आनुषंगिक उपकरण—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—**हवड़ा—वालतेरु मार्ग के खड़गपुर—भद्रक खंड पर सिगनल प्रणाली सातवें दशक के मध्य में स्थापित की गई थी । संरक्षा मानकों में सुधार लाने के लिए 0.83 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से मानक सर्किट से प्रणाली को अद्यतन करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

14. *Madras—Replacement of main strowger exchange by 2,000 line electronic exchange—Southern Railway.*—The main telephone exchange at Madras Central which caters to the needs of Southern Railway zonal headquarters, divisional office, reservation complex and various other offices has become badly wornout. The availability of spares is becoming increasingly difficult. In view of the pending demand for more communications, it is necessary to replace the existing strowger type exchange by 2,000 line electronic exchange at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.22 crores with an outlay of Rs. 34 lakhs.

15. *Bangalore—Dharmavaram-Strengthening of power supply arrangements at 13 stations with Solar Panels—Southern Railway.*—With a view to improve power supply for existing panel interlocked stations on Bangalore—Dharmavaram section on the Bombay—Bangalore route, it is proposed to provide solar panels to supplement the existing-power supply at 13 stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.77 crore and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

16. *Madras, Palghat, Trivandrum and Tiruchirapalli—Approach warning to interlocked special class level crossings at 7 locations—Southern Railway.*—To reduce detention to road and rail traffic on high density routes, it is proposed to provide approach warning system at 7 special class level crossing gates at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.83 crore with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

17. *Replacement of lever frames with centralised electrical operation of points and signals at Ulavapadu and Surareddipalem—South Central Railway.*—The signalling equipment at these stations installed in 1960 is overdue for replacement. It is, therefore, proposed to provide central operation of points and signals at these stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.36 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

18. *Safety aids and ancillary features on Kharagpur—Bhadrak—South Eastern Railway.*—The signalling system on Kharagpur—Bhadrak section on Howrah—Waltair route was installed in the mid sixties. It is proposed to update the system with standard circuitary to improve the safety standards at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.83 crore with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

19. **कोतरलिया और दाधापारा—लीवर फ्रेमों और ग्राउंड गियरों के बदले केन्द्रीय पैनल अन्तर्पाशन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—दाधापारा और कोतरलिया में क्रमशः 1961 और 1965 के दौरान सिगनल लीवर फ्रेमों की स्थापना की गई थी और इन्होंने अपना 25 वर्षों का सामान्य उपयोगी जीवन पूरा कर लिया है। आयु-एवं-हालत के आधार पर इनका बदला जाना अपेक्षित है। अतः, 2.71 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर केन्द्रीय पैनल अन्तर्पाशन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

20. **शिमिलीगुडा—पैनल अन्तर्पाशित स्टेशन पर पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—वालतेरू—किरांदुल विद्युतीकृत इकहरी लाइन खंड के शिमिलीगुडा में रेलपथ सर्किट के पूर्ण सम्पूरक के बिना पैनल अन्तर्पाशन लगाया गया था। वर्तमान मानदण्डों के अनुसार, रन थ्रू और लूप लाइनों सहित समूचे खंड पर पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। तदनुसार, 0.75 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस स्टेशन पर पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

21. **चक्रधरपुर मंडल—13 स्टेशनों पर ट्रेडिलों के बदले रेल-पथ परिपथन—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चक्रधरपुर मंडल के बहुत से स्टेशनों पर, दोहरी लाइन खंडों पर अंतिम ठहराव सिगनलों, होम सिगनलों और पहुंच सिगनलों के नियंत्रण के लिए ट्रेडिलों को बनाए रखा गया था। ट्रेडिलों की कार्य प्रणाली अविश्वसनीय है और गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा संबंधी रुकावट डाल सकती है। अतएव, 13 स्टेशनों पर वर्तमान ट्रेडिलों के बदले रेलपथ सर्किटों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस पर 0.57 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

22. **चक्रधरपुर मंडल—बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए 15 अतिरिक्त सहायक ट्रांसफार्मरों की व्यवस्था—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चक्रधरपुर मंडल के बहुत से स्टेशनों पर, सिगनल प्रणाली को 230 वोल्ट बिजली सप्लाई करने के लिए केवल एक सहायक ट्रांसफार्मर है, जो एक असंतोषजनक लक्षण है क्योंकि रंगीन रोशनी वाले सिगनल की "कोई रोशनी नहीं" को संरक्षा के लिए बाधा माना जाता है। इसलिए, सामान्यतया अप और डाउन शिरोपरि उपस्कर प्रत्येक के लिए एक, दो सहायक ट्रांसफार्मरों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अतः 15 स्टेशनों पर एक अतिरिक्त सहायक ट्रांसफार्मर की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस काम पर 0.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

19. *Kotarlia and Dadhapara: Central panel interlocking in replacement of lever frames and ground gears—South Eastern Railway.*—The signalling lever frames at Dadhapara and Kotarlia were installed during 1961 and 1965 respectively and have outlived their normal useful life of 25 years. These are due for replacement on age-cum-condition basis. It is therefore, proposed to provide central panel interlocking at these two stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.71 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs.

20. *Shimiliguda—Complete track circuiting in panel interlocked station—South Eastern Railway.*—Panel interlocking was introduced without full complement of track circuits at Shimiliguda on Waltair—Kirandul electrified single line section. As per present norms, complete track circuiting should be provided on the entire section including the run through and looplines. Accordingly, complete track circuiting at this station is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 crore with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

21. *Chakradharpur Division—Track circuits in lieu of treadles at 13 stations—South Eastern Railway.*—At a number of stations in Chakradharpur Division, treadles were retained for control of last stop signals, home signals and approach signals on the double line sections. The functioning of treadles is unreliable and may cause safety hazard in train operation. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing treadles by track circuits at 13 stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.57 crore and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed.

22. *Chakradharpur Division—Additional 15 auxiliary transformers for power supply—South Eastern Railway.*—At a number of stations on Chakradharpur Division, there is only one auxiliary transformer for supplying 230 Volts power to the signalling system, which is an unsatisfactory feature as 'No light' of a colour light signal is considered a safety hazard. As such, two auxiliary transformers, one each for the Up and Down OHE are normally provided. It is, therefore, proposed to provide one additional auxiliary transformer at 15 stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.69 crore and outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed.

23. क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय और मंडलों के बीच आपरेटर्स ट्रंक डायलिंग परिपथ—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—इस समय गार्डन रीच के क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के मंडल मुख्यालयों के बीच आपरेटर ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा विद्यमान नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय और मंडल मुख्यालयों के बीच टेलीफोन काल के क्लीयरेंस में विलम्ब से प्रशासकीय कार्यों में असुविधा पैदा होती है। अतः सरणियों में वृद्धि करने और कॉल की शीघ्र क्लीयरेंस के लिए आपरेटर्स ट्रंक डायलिंग सरकिट शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस पर 0.51 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत आयेगी जिसके लिए 8 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

24. वडोदरा—रतलाम— सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली का (34+2) एम॰बी॰ क्षमता की डिजिटल सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली से बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे—वडोदरा-रतलाम खंड पर अप्रचलित सूक्ष्मतरंग रेडियो उपस्कर के ऐनलाज रेडियो उपस्कर से बदलाव का काम एक अनुमोदित कार्य है। चूंकि देश के बाजार में ऐनलाज रेडियो उपस्कर उपलब्ध नहीं है, इसलिए 11.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से सम्पूर्ण घिसी-पिटी सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली को देश में उपलब्ध डिजिटल सूक्ष्म-तरंग प्रणाली से बदलने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 8 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

25. महालक्ष्मी—अहमदाबाद— सूक्ष्मतरंग संपर्क का (34+2) एम॰बी॰ डिजिटल सूक्ष्मतरंग संपर्क से बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे—महालक्ष्मी-अहमदाबाद खंड पर वर्तमान सूक्ष्म तरंग संपर्क ने 17 वर्षों तक काम किया है जो अब अप्रचलित हो गया है। अतिरिक्त पुर्जे भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। वर्तमान रेलवे सूक्ष्म तरंग प्रणाली की अनुपयुक्तता के कारण बम्बई वी॰ टी॰ और अहमदाबाद के बीच कंप्यूटरीकृत आरक्षण प्रणाली संबंधी कार्य के लिए रेलों ने पहले से ही सर्किट किराये पर लिए हुए हैं। इस सम्पर्क के बदलाव से, रेलवे के लिए इन सरणियों को अभ्यर्पित करना और कम्प्यूटरीकृत आरक्षण प्रणाली का वडोदरा और सूरत तक विस्तार करना भी संभव हो जाएगा। अत: 22.49 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से वर्तमान घिसी-पिटी सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली को बदलने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 9 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

26. मुख्य स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में 300 लाइनों की क्षमता बढ़ाना—चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना—बिजली रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन बढ़ जाने से संचार व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता भी बढ़ गयी है। 900 लाइनों की क्षमता वाली वर्तमान मैक्स-1 एक्सचेंज से सभी अधिकारियों तथा महत्वपूर्ण पर्यवेक्षकों की उनके कार्यालयों तथा निवास स्थान की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं हो सकती हैं। अत: 0.52 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर एक्सचेंज में और 300 लाइनों की क्षमता बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 52 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. *Operators trunk dialling circuit between zonal headquarters and divisions—South Eastern Railway.*—At present Operators Trunk Dialling facility between zonal head-quarters at Garden Reach and divisional headquarters in S.E. Railway does not exist. The delay in clearance of calls between zonal headquarters and divisional headquarters causes inconvenience in administrative work. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the channels and introduce Operators Trunk Dialling circuits for speedy clearance of calls at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.51 crore with an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs.

24. *Vadodara-Ratlam—Replacement of microwave system by digital microwave system of* (34 + 2) *MB capacity—Westerm Railway.*—The work of replacement of obsolete microwave radio equipment on the Vadodara—Ratlam section by analog radio equipment is an approved work. Since analog microwave radio equipment is not available in the indigenous market, it is proposed to replace the entire worn out microwave system by indigenously available digital microwave system at a cost of Rs. 11.50 crores with an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs.

25. *Mahalaxmi—Ahmedabad—Replacing microwave link by* (34 + 2) *MB digital microwave link—Western Railway.*—The existing microwave link on Mahalaxmi—Ahmedabad section has served for 17 years and has become obsolete. Spare components are also not available. Railways have already rented circuits for working computerised reservation system between Bombay VT and Ahmedabad due to unsuitability of the existing Railways' microwave system. With the replacement of this link, it will also be possible for the Railways to surrender these channels and extend computerised passenger reservation system to Vadodara and Surat. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the existing worn-out microwave system at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.49 crores with an outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs.

26. *Expansion of main automatic exchange by* 300 *lines—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—Increased production of electric locos has necessitated increased communications. The capacity of MAX-I exchange of 900 lines cannot cater to the requirement of all officers and important supervisors for their offices and residences. It is, therefore, proposed to increase the capacity of the exchange by another 300 lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.52 crore with an outlay of Rs. 52 lakhs.

27. इलेक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल स्ट्रोगर एक्सचेंज का इलेक्ट्रानिक टाइप से बदलाव--अनु० अभि० मा० सं०--वर्तमान, 1,000 लाइनों वाली स्ट्रोगर एक्सचेंज की स्थापना विभिन्न चरणों में की गयी थी। 600 लाइनें बदली जाने योग्य हो चुकी हैं और अन्य 200 लाइनें अगले तीन वर्ष के भीतर बदलने योग्य हो जायेंगी। इसके मूल निर्माता अर्थात मैसर्स आई०टी०आई० से इस एक्सचेंज के अनुरक्षण के लिए पुर्जे उपलब्ध न होने तथा विभिन्न निदेशालयों की और 200 लाइनों की मांग को तत्काल पूरा करने के लिए एक्सचेंज में 400 लाइनों की ओर वृद्धि करके 1.71 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर वर्तमान एक्सचेंज के बदले इलेक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और इस पर 34 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

27. *Replacement of electro-mechanical strowger exchange by electronic type and additions—RDSO.*—The present 1,000 lines strowger exchange came into existence at various stages. 600 lines are due for replacement and another 200 lines will be due for replacement within three years. Due to the non-availability of spares for maintenance of this exchange from the original manufacturers namely M/s. ITI, and to meet immediate demand for further 200 lines from various directorates, it is proposed to replace the exchange with electronic exchange with further addition of 400 lines at a cost of Rs. 1.71 crores with an outlay of Rs. 34 lakhs.

रेल विद्युतीकरण

1. दक्षिण रेलवे के कोच्चिन हार्बर टर्मिनस (324 कि.मी.) सहित इरोड--पालक्काट--एर्णाकुलम का विद्युतीकरण--रेल विद्युतीकरण--प्रस्तावित कार्य मद्रास--इरोड खंड के विद्युतीकरण का विस्तार है जिसमें से मद्रास-सलेम पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत है और सलेम से आगे इरोड तक का कार्य मार्च, 1992 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में यातायात की प्रत्याशित वृद्धि की पूर्ति के लिए तथा इस खंड में तीव्र ढलानों के कारण होने वाली समस्याओं पर काबू पाने के लिए 167.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इरोड-पालक्काट-एर्णाकुलम-कोच्चिन हार्बर टर्मिनस खंड का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. तोरणगल्लु--रणजीतपुरा शाखा लाइन सहित रेणिगुंटा-गुंतकल--हास्पेट का विद्युतीकरण--रेल विद्युतीकरण--उपर्युक्त खंड का रेणिगुंटा-गुंतकल भाग मद्रास-बम्बई ट्रंक मार्ग का एक हिस्सा है और गुंतकल-हास्पेट खंड को बेल्लारी-हास्पेट-रणजीतपुरा क्षेत्र में लौह अयस्क की खानों से जोड़ता है, जो निर्यात के लिए मद्रास पत्तन को लौह अयस्क के परिवहन में सहायता करता है। इस क्षेत्र में हो रहे औद्योगिक विकास के कारण प्रत्याशित बढ़े हुए यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए 177.02 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से तोरणगल्लु-रणजीतपुरा शाखा लाइन सहित रेणिगुंटा-गुंतकल-हास्पेट खंड का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. अम्बाला--मुरादाबाद (274 कि.मी.) का विद्युतीकरण--रेल विद्युतीकरण--चूंकि उत्तर रेलवे का 'ए' मार्ग पहले ही संतृप्त हो चुका है इसलिए अतिरिक्त यातायात का संचलन मुरादाबाद-अम्बाला खंड जिसे सामान्यत: रेलवे के 'बी' मार्ग के नाम से जाना जाता है, पर करना पड़ेगा। इस खंड पर यातायात के प्रत्याशित भारी घनत्व को सम्हालने के लिए और अम्बाला-लुधियाना खंड पर आंशिक डीजल कर्षण की समस्या समाप्त

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

1. *Electrification of Erode-Palghat-Ernakulam including Cochin Harbour Terminus (324 km) of Southern Railway—Railway Electrification.*—The proposed work is an extension of electrification of Madras-Erode section, of which Madras-Salem is already electrified and electrification beyond Salem to Erode is expected to be completed by March, 1992. To cope up with the anticipated growth of traffic in this industrial area and also to overcome the problems caused by steep gradients in this section, it is proposed to electrify Erode-Palghat-Ernakulam-Cochin Harbour Terminus section at a cost of Rs. 167.76 crores with an outlay of Rs. 7 crores.

2. *Electrification of Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet including Tornagallu-Ranjitpura Branch line—Railway Electrification.*—Renigunta-Guntakal portion of the above section forming part of Madras-Bombay trunk route and connecting Guntakal-Hospet section with iron ore mines in Bellari-Hospet-Ranjitpura area serves in transportation of iron ore for export to Madras Port. To cope up with the increased traffic anticipated due to industrial development taking place in the area, it is proposed to electrify Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospect section including Tornagallu-Ranjitpura branch line at a cost of Rs. 177.02 crores with an outlay of Rs. 7 crores.

3. *Electrification of Ambala-Moradabad (274 km.) Railway Electrification.*—With the 'A' route of the Northern Railway being already saturated, the additional traffic will have to be moved on Moradabad-Ambala section, commonly known as 'B' route of the Railway. To cope up with anticipated heavy traffic density on this section and to eliminate the problem

करने के लिए, 147.40 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इस खंड को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

of partial diesel traction on Ambala-Ludhiana section it is proposed to electrify this section at a cost of Rs. 147.40 crores with an outlay of Rs. 4 crores.

4. सामलकोट––काकीनाडा पत्तन शाखा लाइन सहित विजयवाड़ा––विशाखापत्तनम (366 कि.मी.) का विद्युतीकरण––रेल विद्युतीकरण––यह खंड संपूर्णतः पूर्वीघाट पर पड़ता है और भारतीय रेलवे के मद्रास–हवड़ा ट्रंक मार्ग का एक भाग है जिसमें से मद्रास विजयवाड़ा खंड पहले से ही अर्जित है। विशाखापत्तनम पत्तन, काकीनाडा पत्तन, को विकसित किये जाने और विशाखापत्तनम में इस्पात संयंत्र का विस्तार करने से, इस खंड पर यातायात में काफी वृद्धि हो गयी है। विशाखापत्तनम––विजयवाड़ा खंड पर माल यातायात में प्रत्याशित वृद्धि को सम्हालने के लिए और विजयवाडा में कर्षण के बदलाव से बचने और रेल इंजनों/चल स्टाक की रुकौनी समाप्त करने के लिए, 210.08 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर विजयवाड़ा–विशाखापत्तनम खंड को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 4 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. *Electrification of Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam including Samalkot-Kakinada Port branch line 366 km—Railway Electrification.*—This section lies entirely on the Eastern coast and forms a part of Madras-Howrah trunk route of the Indian Railways, of which Madras-Vijayawada section is already electrified. With the development of Visakhapatnam Port, Kakinada Port and expansion of steel plant at Visakhapatnam, there has been substantial increase in the traffic on this section. To cope up with the anticipated increase in freight traffic on the Visakhapatnam-Vijayawada section and to eliminate detention to locomotives/rolling stock by avoiding change of traction at Vijayawada, it is proposed to electrify Vijayawada-Visakhapatnam section at a cost of Rs. 210.08 crores with an outlay of Rs. 4 crores.

5. दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के चाण्डिल–मुरी–बरकाकाना का विद्युतीकरण––रेल विद्युतीकरण––चाण्डिल––मुरी––बरकाकाना खंड, जो पूर्णतः विद्युततीकृत नेटवर्क में एक अलग-थलग गैर-विद्युतीकृत खंड है, बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए लौह अयस्क और कोयले के संचलन के लिए वैकल्पिक संपर्क की व्यवस्था करता है। बरकाकाना – चाण्डिल और मुरी में कम दूरी के अन्दर कर्षण का बदलाव समाप्त करने के लिए, बरकाकाना लूप का पूरा इस्तेमाल करने और इस क्षेत्र में चलस्टाक की गतिशीलता में सुधार करने और उसका बेहतर उपयोग करने के लिए, 32.22 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से चाण्डिल–मुरी––बरकाकाना खंड को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. *Electrification of Chandil-Muri-Barkakhana—of South Eastern Railway—Railway Electrification*—Chandil-Muri-Barkakhana section, an isolated unelectrified section in a completely electrified network, provides alternative link for movement of iron ore and coal for Bokaro Steel Plant. To eliminate change of traction within small distances at Barkakhana, Chandil and Muri, to facilitate the full utilisation of Barkakhana loop and to improve the mobility and better utilisation of rolling stock in the area, it is proposed to electrify Chandil-Muri Barkakhana section at a cost of Rs. 32.22 crores with-an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

6. दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के जामादोबा—मोहूदा खंड का विद्युतीकरण––रेल विद्युतीकरण––जामा दोवा––मोहूदा खंड आद्रा––भोजुडीह––गोमो खंड पर कोयला धुलाई क्षेत्र में एक छोटा गैर विद्युतीकृत कम्पलेक्स है। कर्षण के बदलाव को समाप्त करने, परिचालनिक में लचीलापन लाने और चल स्टाक की रुकौनियां कम करने के लिए 4.80 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से जामादोबा–मोहूदा खंड को विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

6. *Electrification of Jamadoba-Mahuda section of South Eastern Railway—Railway Electrification.*—Jamadoba-Mahuda section is a short unelectrified complex in coal washery area over Adra-Bhojudih-Gomoh section. To eliminate change of traction, provide operational flexibility and reduce detentions to rolling stock, it is proposed to electrify Jamadoba-Mahuda section at a cost of Rs. 4.80 crores with an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs.

बिजली संबंधी अन्य कार्य

OTHER ELECTRICAL WORKS

1. बम्बई मंडल– दिवा—24 कि. मी. में 1.93 वर्ग सें.मी. मेंघिसे-पिटे तांबे के संपर्क तार का बदलाव—मध्य रेलवे—बम्बई मंडल के उप नगरीय खंडपर 1080 से अधिक गाड़ियां प्रतिदिन चल रही हैं जिनके लिए 10 से 12 वर्षों में संपर्क

1. *Bombay -Diva—Replacement of 24 kms. of 1.93 sq. cm. copper contact-wire—Central Railway.*—On suburban section of Bombay Division there are more than 1080 trains operating every day necessitating con-

तार की जरूरत पड़ती है । उपनगरीय खंड पर कुल 266 कि.मी. मुख्य लाइन विद्युतीकृत रेल पथ किलोमीटर है । 92.46 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर आयु एवं दशा के आधार पर 24 कि० मी० में घिसे-पिटे संपर्क तारों को बदलने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है जिसके लिए 18.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

2. **बम्बई मंडल--उत्तर पूर्व और दक्षिण पूर्व जिला--24 कि०मी० में 1.92 वर्ग सें०मी० के घिसे-पिटे संपर्क तार का बदलाव--(12 कि०मी० प्रत्येक)--मध्य रेलवे--** इन दो खंडों में संपर्क तार की औसत आयु 15/20 वर्ष है । औसतन प्रति वर्ष 24 कि० मी० संपर्क तार को बदलना अनिवार्य रूप से अपेक्षित है । 24 कि० मी० में संपर्क तार के बदलाव पर 92.46 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 27.00 लाख रुपये की परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

3. **बम्बई-कल्याण--1500 वी डी सी फीडर केबुलों का विस्तार (चरण-2) --मध्य रेलवे--** 5 मिनट वाली इष्टतम सेवा के कारण सिंगल कोर भूमिगत केबुलों जो शिरोपरि उपस्करों को कर्षण विद्युत सप्लाई करते हैं पर भार बढ़ गया है । वर्तमान दिन प्रतिदिन की भार की स्थितियों को पूरा करने के लिए बम्बई-कल्याण खंड में सभी चालू लाइनों के डुप्लीकेट फीडर केबुल अनिवार्य हैं । 79.57 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से उपर्युक्त कार्य का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिये 3.86 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

4. **कुर्ला--6.5 कि०मी० में 22 कि०वो० 185 वर्ग मि०मी० 3 कोर के एल्यूमिनियम केबुल का बदलाव--मध्य रेलवे--** रंगीन रोशनी वाली सिगनल प्रणाली और रोशनी की व्यवस्था के लिए विद्युत सम्भरण करने वाले 2.2 कि० वो० केबुलों ने पहले ही अपनी निर्धारित आयु पूरी कर ली है और उनका बदलाव अपेक्षित है । कुर्ला जिले में 52.01 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से 6.5 कि० मी० में केबुल के बदलाव का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 52.01 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

5. **अंबीवली--1 × 3 रेक्टीफायर यूनिट कर्षण सब-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था--मध्य रेलवे--**वर्तमान में 5 मिनट तक के फेरे वाली गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए अवसंरचना स्थापित की गयी है । चूंकि अन्ततः यथेष्ट रूप से परिवहन आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 3 मिनट वाली गाड़ियों की योजना तैयार करनी होगी, इसलिए कर्षण वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के उद्देश्य से अंबीवली में एक सब-स्टेशन स्थापित करना जरूरी है । प्रस्तावित सब-स्टेशन पर 2.02 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसके लिए 4.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

tact wire in 10 to 12 years. The total main line electrified track kilometre on suburban section is 266 kms. Replacement of 24 kms. worn out contact wire on age-cum-condition basis has been proposed at an estimated cost amounting to Rs. 92.46 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs.

2. *Bombay Division—North-east and South-east District—Replacement of 24 kms. of 1.92 sq. cm. contact wire (12 kms. each)—Central Railway.*—The average life of contact wire in these two sections is 15/20 years. On an average, 24 kms. of contact wire is essentially required to be replaced every year. The cost of the proposed replacement of 24 kms. of contact wire is estimated to cost Rs. 92.46 lakhs and with an outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs.

3. *Bombay—Kalyan.—Augmentation of 1500 VDC feeder cable (Ph-II)—Central Railway.*—The load on the single core underground cables supplying traction power to OHE has increased due to optimisation for 5 minutes service. Duplicate feeder cables all the running lines in Bombay-Kalyan section is essential to meet the present day load conditions. The above work has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.57 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3.86 lakhs.

4- *Kurla—Replacement of 6.5 kms. of 2.2 KV 185 Sq. mm. 3 core alluminium cable—Central Railway.*—The 2.2 KV cables, feeding power for colour light signalling and lighting have already completed the codal life and require replacement. It is proposed to replace 6.5 kms. of cable in Kurla district at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.01 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 52.01 lakhs.

5. *Ambivli—Provision of 1 × 3 rectifier unit traction sub-sta tion—Central Railway.*—At present the infrastructure for running services upto 5 minutes frequency has been created. Since ultimately 3 minutes services will have to be planned to meet the transport requirement adequately, it is necessary to set up a sub-station at Ambivli to strengthen the traction distribution system. The proposed sub-station is estimated to cost Rs. 2.02 crores with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

6. **लिलुआ—मौजूदा 20 के वी प्रणाली के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई बढ़ाने 33 के वी ए सबस्टेशन की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे**—लिलुआ कारखाने को बिजली की सप्लाई करने वाले 4 बिजली ट्रांसफार्मरों की संस्थापित क्षमता 2979 के० डब्ल्यू० की अनुबंध मांग सहित 13.13 एम वी ए की है । कारखाने की वर्तमान आवश्यकता 7500 के० डब्ल्यू० की है । सम्बद्ध स्विच गियरों, उपकरण और सुरक्षा मीटर की व्यवस्था सहित 3.5 एम वी ए 33 के वी/11 के वी, 50 सी/एस के दो बिजली ट्रांसफार्मरों की स्थापना करके एकल फीडर के जरिये सी ई एस सी के बेलूर आदान स्टेशन से दूसरे सप्लाई प्वाइंट की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.83 करोड़ रुपये हैं जिसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **गोमो—बिजली लोको शेड के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई हेतु 33 के वी/11 के वी सब-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था—पूर्व रेलवे**—इस समय गोमो में बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से होने वाली 11 के० वी० बिजली की सप्लाई विश्वसनीय नहीं है और इससे अक्सर रेलवे को होने वाली सप्लाई में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है क्योंकि रेलवे के लिए अलग से 33 के वी का कोई फीडर नहीं है । इसके अलावा 11 के वी के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई रेलवे की सप्लाई प्वाइंट से लगभग 20 कि० मी० की दूरी से की जाती है जिससे बिजली लोको-शेड, पम्प रेलवे कालोनियों, आदि में कम वोल्टेज की समस्या रहती है । बढ़ती हुई जरूरतों के लिए विश्वसनीय और किफायती बिजली प्राप्त करने के लिए 33 के वी/11 के वी सब-स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 61.45 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **राजमुंद्री—स्वतंत्र फीडर और ट्रांसफार्मरों, स्विच गियरों, आदि का बदलाव—दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे**—रेलवे संस्थापनाओं को फीड करने के लिए राजमुंद्री में 11 के वी वितरण नेटवर्क में आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से प्राप्त एच० टी० सप्लाई का उपयोग बोर्ड द्वारा 11 के वी बिजली के अन्य उपभोक्ताओं के लिये भी किया जाता है । बिजली का चला जाना, विशेषकर गर्मी में, एक आम बात हो गयी है जिसका रेलवे के सुप्रवाही परिचालन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है । अतः, रेलवे के लिए राजमुंद्री में एक स्वतन्त्र विश्वसनीय फीडर की व्यवस्था करना तथा राजमुंद्री में स्विच गियरों और ट्रांसफार्मरों, जिन्होंने अपनी निर्धारित आयु पूरी कर ली है, को बदलना आवश्यक है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 53.26 लाख रुपये है जिसके लिए 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **आद्रा मंडल में शिरोपरि उपस्कर का नवीकरण/पुनः स्थापना—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**—चांडिल-पुरुलिया-आसनसोल खंड 1960-61 में ऊर्जित किया गया था । भारी यातायात, बड़े

6. *Liluah—33 KVA sub-station for augmentation of existing 20 KV power supply system—Eastern Railway.*—The installed capacity of the 4 power transformers supplying electrical energy to Liluah Workshop is 13.13 MVA with a contract demand of 2979 KW. The Present demand of the workshop is 7500 KW. It is proposed to set up a second supply point from the CESC's Belur Receiving Station through a single feeder by installing two power transformers each of 3.5 MVA, 33 KV/11 KV, 50 C/S with associated switch gears, accessories and protection as well as metering arrangements. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.83 crores with an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs.

7. *Gomoh—Provision of 33 KV/11KV sub-station for power supply to electric loco shed—Eastern Railway.*—The present power supply from Bihar State Electricity Board at Gomoh at 11 KV, is not reliable and causes interruptions to Railway supply very often as there is no separate 33 KV feeder exclusively for the Railway. Further, the 11 KV supply is fed from a distance of about 20 kms. from the Railway point of supply causing low voltage problem to the electric loco shed, pumps and Railway colonies etc. To obtain reliable as well as economical power for the increasing needs, provision of a 33 KV/11 KV sub-station has become essential. The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 61.45 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

8. *Rajamundry—Independent feeder and replacement of transformers, switch gears etc.—South Central Railway.*—The H.T. supply availed from Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board at 11 KV distribution network at Rajamundry for feeding the Railway installations is also utilised by the Board for feeding other 11 KV consumers. The power shut down has become a regular feature especially during summer, affecting the smooth functioning of Railway operation. It is, therefore, essential to have an independent dedicated feeder for the Railways at Rajamundry and also to replace the switch gears and transformers at Rajamundry which have served their codal life. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 53.26 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed.

9. *Renewal/rehabilitation of OHE in Adra Division—South Eastern Railway.* —Chandil—Purulia—Asansol section was electrified in 1960-61. Due to heavy traffic, large scale thefts, derailments and hitt-

पैमाने पर चोरियां होने, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतर जाने, माल डिब्बों के खुले दरवाजों और डिब्बे से बाहर आये परेषणों का शिरोपरि उपस्करों के मस्तूलों से टकराने के कारण, विश्वसनीयता और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से कतिपय खंड पर शिरोपरि उपस्कर का नवीकरण/पुनः स्थापन करना आवश्यक हो गया है । इस कार्य की प्रत्याशित लागत 1.26 करोड़ रुपये है जिसके लिये 65.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. खड़गपुर--टाटा खंड में 7 स्विचिंग पोस्टों पर न्यूनतम तेल वाले 25 किलो वाटके निर्वात किस्म के अंतरायित्र (इंटरप्टर) (चरण-3)--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे--खड़गपुर--टाटा खंड को 1962 में ऊर्जित किया गया था । 13 स्विचिंग पोस्टों में मुहैया किये गये अंतरायित्रों (फ्रांस से आयातित) की कोडल आयु 25 वर्ष से अधिक हो गयी है । ऐसे 12 अंतरायित्रों का बदलाव करना आवश्यक है ताकि विश्वसनीय और निर्बाध बिजली की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जा सके । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 85.58 लाख रुपये हैं और इसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

11. आद्रा पर 1 एम वी ए क्षमता के डीजल अल्टरनेटर द्वारा सहायक पावर सप्लाई--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे--आद्रा काम्प्लेक्स में पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण, स्टेशन काम्प्लेक्स, केबिन, यार्ड, जल सप्लाई प्रणाली आदि जैसी महत्वपूर्ण संस्थापन बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं । मौजूदा सहायक संयंत्र पुराने हैं और उनकी क्षमता आधी से कम हो गयी है । आद्रा कम्प्लेक्स के लिए सहायक सेटों के रूप में इन सेटों का बदलाव करके 400 किलोवाट क्षमता के दो डीजल अलटरनेटरों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 76.12 लाख रुपये हैं और इसके लिए 6 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

12. माहिम, मीरा रोड और विरार सब स्टेशनों पर उच्च गति सर्किट ब्रेकरों का बदलाव--पश्चिम रेलवे--माहिम, मीरा रोड और विरार कर्षण सब स्टेशनों पर उच्च गति वाले सर्किट ब्रेकरों की आयु उनकी कोडल आयु से अधिक हो गयी है और इन्हें आयु एवं हालात के आधार पर बदलना अपेक्षित है । मौजूदा उच्च गति वाले सर्किट ब्रेकरों की क्षमता भी अपर्याप्त है जिसके कारण सब स्टेशनों में अत्यधिक क्षतियां और आग लगने की घटनाएं होती हैं । अतः इसका बदलाव करना आवश्यक है । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 2.77 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 9.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

13. मुख्य लाइन-कर्षण सब स्टेशन--पश्चिमरेलवे--बम्बई उपनगर में कर्षण सब स्टेशनों की मौजूदा 101 मेगावाट की संस्थापित क्षमता की योजना इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे 55 रेकों की आवश्यकताओं और चर्चगेट में 3 घंटे की व्यस्त अवधि के

ing of OHE masts by open door wagons and oversized consignments, renewal/rehabilitation of OHE over certain section has become necessary to ensure reliability and safety. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.26 crores with an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

10. *25 KV vacuum type interruptor in lieu of minimum oil type at 7 switching posts in Kharagpur—Tata Section (Ph-III)—South Eastern Railway.*—Kharagpur—Tata Section was electrified in 1962. The interruptors provided in 13 switching posts (imported from France) have outlived their codal life of 25 years. It is essential to replace 12 Nos. of these interruptors to ensure reliability and uninterrupted power supply. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 85.58 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

11. *Stand-by power supply by 1 MVA capacity diesel alternator at Adra—South Eastern Railway.*—Because of erratic power supply from West Bengal State Electricity Board at Adra Complex, vital installations like station complex, cabins, yard, water supply system, etc. are suffering very badly. The existing stand-by plants are old and derated to less than half their capacity. The replacement of these sets by providing 2 Nos. of 400 KVA capacity each diesel alternators as stand-by for Adra Complex is proposed. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 76.12 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs.

12. *Replacement of HSCBs at Mahim, Miraroad and Virar Sub-stations—Western Railway.*—The high speed circuit breakers at Mahim, Miraroad and Virar traction sub-stations have outlived their codal life and are required to be replaced on age-cum-condition basis. The capacity of the existing HSCBs is also inadequate which has resulted in excessive damages and fires in sub-stations. It is, therefore, essential to replace them. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 2.77 crores with an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

13. *Main line iraction sub-station—Western Railway.*—The existing installed capacity of traction sub-stations in Bombay suburban of 101 MW was planned to meet the requirements of 55 rakes in service at to run 87

दौरान प्रत्येक दिशा में 87 गाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए बनायी गयी थी। इसकी तुलना में, 59 रेक सेवा में लगा दिये गये हैं और 98 गाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं जिससे प्रणाली पर भार बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है। चूंकि कर्षण पावर की आवश्यकता चर्चगेट और ग्रांट रोड सब स्टेशनों से पूरी नहीं की जा सकती है इसलिए 22 किलोवाट के अलग फीडर सहित मरीन लाइनों पर 6 मेगावाट क्षमता के नये सब स्टेशन की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 9.35 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 16 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **बम्बई स्थानीय-खंड—अलग-अलग स्थानों पर 13 कि.मी. में 22 किलोवाट के केबलों का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे**—बम्बई स्थानीय खंड में ,समूची बिजली लोड की पूर्ति चर्चगेट और विरार स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित कर्षण सब स्टेशनों द्वारा की जाती है। ये केबलें 30 वर्ष की अपनी कोडल आयु शीघ्र ही पूरा कर लेंगी। अतः इन केबलों का एक्सएलपीई द्वारा बदलाव करना आवश्यक है जो हाल ही की प्रौद्योगिकीय उपलब्धि हैं और जो अधिक विश्वसनीय है और जिनकी खराब होने की संभावना कम होती है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 4.99 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 21.00 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **बम्बई स्थानीय खंड—एस आर सी, टी पी सी और इन्टर-ट्रिपिंग सर्किट ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल की व्यवस्था—पश्चिम रेलवे**—बंबई स्थानीय खंड पर कर्षण योजनाओं के लिए निर्बाध बिजली की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, 100 लाइन वाले कर्षण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था की गयी है। उपनगरीय सेवाओं के तीव्रीकरण के अंतर्गत कांदिवली में 50 लाइन वाले एक अतिरिक्त एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने की योजना बनायी गयी है। इन टेलीफोनों का उपयोग मुख्यतः सब स्टेशनों, शिरोपरि उपस्करों, केबलों आदि के अनुरक्षण के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिए सभी सब—स्टेशनों पर दूरस्थ नियंत्रण उपस्कर के लिए फाइबर ऑप्टिक केबल के अलग चैनल, चर्चगेट-विरार खंड के बीच टीपीसी सर्किट और कर्षण सब स्टेशनों पर उच्च गति वाले सर्किट ब्रेकरों के सभी फीडरों की इंटरट्रिपिंग का उपयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.57 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 5.10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

16. **चर्चगेट—विरार 10 कि.मी. में सम्पर्क तार का बदलाव—पश्चिम रेलवे**—चर्चगेट से विरार खंड तक शिरोपरि उपस्कर नेटवर्क का गहन इस्तेमाल किया जाता है क्योंकि इस खंड पर हर रोज 907 उपनगरीय ई एम यू गाड़ियां चलती हैं। इस खंड में मुख्यतः 242 वर्ग मिमी० के तांबे की कटीनरि तारों और 193 वर्ग मिमी० की तांबे

trains each way at Churchgate during 3 hours peak period. As against this, 59 rakes have already been put into service and 98 trains have been introduced causing severe overloading of the system. As the demand for traction power cannot be met from Churchgate and Grant Road sub-stations, provision of new sub-station at Marine Lines of 6 MW capacity together with a separate 22 KV feeder is necessary. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 9.35 crores with an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs.

14. *Bombay local section—Replacement of 13 kms. of 22 KV cable at different locations—Western Railway.*—On Bombay local section, the entire electrical load is catered for by the traction sub-stations situated between Churchgate and Virar Stations. The cables will complete their codal life of 30 years shortly. It is, therefore, essential to replace these cables by XLPE cables, a recent technological break through, which are more reliable and less prone to failures. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 4.99 crores with an outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs.

15. *Bombay local section—Providing SRC, TPC and intertripping circuit optical fibre cable—Western Railway.*—For ensuring an uninterrupted power supply on the Bombay local section for traction purpose , 100 lines traction Telephone exchange has been provided. One additional 50 lines exchange at Kandivli has been planned under intensification of sub-urban services. These telephones are mainly used for undertaking maintenance of sub-stations, OHE, cables, etc. It has, therefore, been proposed to utilise separate channels of fibre optic cable for remote control equipment on all the sub-stations, TPC circuit between Churchgate—Virar section and inter-tripping of all the feeder HSCBs at traction sub-stations. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 1.57 crores with an outlay of Rs. 5.10 lakhs.

16. *Churchgate—Virar —Replacement of 10 km. of contact wire—Western Railway.*—The OHE network from Churchgate to Virar section is intensively utilised due to running of 907 suburban EMU trains daily. This system mainly consists of copper catenary wire of 242 Sq. mm. and copper contact wire of 193 Sq. mm. section. 10 km. of

की संपर्क तारें हैं। अलग-अलग जगहों मे 10 कि० मी० में संपर्क तार का बदलाव अपेक्षित है। इन तारों का बदलाव जरूरी है ताकि यातायात अस्त-व्यस्त न होने पाये और उपनगरीय सेवाओं की संरक्षा में व्यवधान न पड़ने पावे। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 53.32 लाख रुपये है। इसके लिए 1.70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

कारखाने-उत्पादन यूनिटों सहित

1. **माटुंगा कारखाना--वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों के लिए आवधिक ओवरहालिंग की क्षमता बढ़ाना--मध्य रेलवे--** वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के अतिरिक्त भार की पूर्ति के लिए और 1994-95 तक चरणबद्ध तरीके से प्रतिमाह 9 सवारी डिब्बों की क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए, माटुंगा कारखाने में वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक है। यह कार्य 1.51 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए 55 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **भुसावल—बिजली लोको कारखाने में वातानुकूल बिजली रेल इंजन ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए मरम्मत सुविधाएं —मध्य रेलवे—**भुसावल बिजली लोको कारखाने में रेल इंजन ट्रांसफार्मरों की आंशिक मरम्मत के लिए भारी मरम्मत शुरु करने के लिए मरम्मत सुविधाएं स्थापित करना आवश्यक है। प्रथम चरण में प्रतिवर्ष 48 ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत करने का कार्य शुरु करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह कार्य 3.31 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए 42 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **कानपुर—टीटो कारखाने को लखनऊ से शिफ्ट करना—उत्तर रेलवे—**लखनऊ स्थित मौजूदा टी० टी० कारखाने का विस्तार नहीं किया जा सकता है इसलिए लखनऊ की टी०टी० मशीनों के लिए सुविधाओं को कानपुर हस्तांतरित किया जाना है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 0.97 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

4. **खानआलमपुर--वात ब्रेक स्टाक के लिए में सुविधाओं का उन्नयन--उत्तर रेलवे--**रेलवे प्रणाली पर आई आर ए स्टाक का बी सी एन और बी०ओ० एक्स एन वात ब्रेक स्टाक में तेजी से बदलाव किये जाने के कारण, उत्तर रेलवे पर मरम्मत किये जाने वाले रेकों की संख्या बढ़ गयी हैं और इसलिए इन रेकों के अनुरक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं सृजित करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 6.93 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिये 75 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

5. **लखनऊ (आलमबाग)--सवारी एवं माल डिब्बा कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण--उत्तर रेलवे--**वातानुकूल और गैर वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों के लिए आवधिक ओवर-हालिंग

contact wire in various stretches presently requiro replacement. It is essential to replace these wires to avoid dislocation of traffic and safety of suburban services. The anticipated cost of this work is Rs. 53.32 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is proposed.

WORKSHOPS INCLUDING PRODUCTION UNITS

1. *Matunga Workshop—Augmentation of POH capacity for AC Coaches—Central Railway.*—To meet the additional load of POH of AC Coaches and to achieve a capacity of 9 coaches per month in a phased manner by 1994-95, it is essential to augment the existing facilities for POH of AC Coaches at Matunga Workshop. The work is being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.51 crores and an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed.

2. *Bhusawal—Repair facilities for AC Electric Loco Transformers at Electric Loco Workshop—Central Railway.*—It is necessary to set up repair facilities to undertake major repairs to meet a part of arisings of the Loco transformers at Bhusawal Elect. Loco Workshop. It is proposed to undertake the work of repairs to 48 transformers per year in Phase-I. The work is being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.31 crores and an outlay of Rs. 42 lakhs has been proposed.

3. *Kanpur—Shifting of TT Workshop from Lucknow—Northern Railway.*—The extsting TT workshop at Lucknow cannot be expanded and therefore facilities for TT machines at Lucknow is to be transferred to Kanpur. The work is estimated to cost of Rs. 0.97 crore and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

4. *Khanalampura—Upgradation of facilities for Air Brake Stock—Northern Railway.* — With the rapid change of IRA stock into BCN & BOXN air brake stock on the Railway system, the number of rakes requiring attention on Northern Railway system have risen and as such it has become necessary to create facilities for the maintenance of these rakes. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 6.93 crore and an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed.

5. *Lucknow (Alambagh)—Modernisation of Carriage & Wagon Shops—Northern Railway.*—The work is considered necessary for increasing the capacity of POH for AC and non AC Coaches and decreasing

की क्षमता बढ़ाने तथा आवधिक ओवरहालिंग का चक्र समय कम करने, जिससे कोचिंग स्टाक की विश्वसनीयता बनाये रखी जा सके, के लिए यह कार्य आवश्यक समझा जाता है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 21.81 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिये 826 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

6. **लुधियाना--140 रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने के लिए डीजल शेड रनिंग और भारी मरम्मत खाड़ी का विस्तार--उत्तर रेलवे**—उत्तर रेलवे पर डीजल रेल इंजनों के बेड़े में वृद्धि के लिए शेड की मौजूदा क्षमता अपर्याप्त है । इसलिये शेड में रेल इंजनों को खड़ा करने की क्षमता बढ़ाना आवश्यक है ताकि यहां 140 रेल इंजन खड़े किये जा सकें और मशीन और संयंत्रों के हिसाब से अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जा सके । यह कार्य 1.49 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए 40 लाख रुपयें के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

7. **कानपुर--दोहरे ब्रेक डब्ल्यू ए जी 4 ट्विन मल्टिपल और उच्च अश्वशक्ति वाले आयातित बिजली रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं--उत्तर रेलवे**--दोहरे ब्रेक में बदले गये डब्ल्यू ए जी 4 रेल इंजनों को परिचालन के लिए संयोजित किया जा रहा है । इन्हें संयोजित हालत में अनुरक्षित करने के लिए लंबे गर्त्त और बिजली/वायवीय की सुविधाएं अपेक्षित हैं । यह कार्य 2.99 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है । और इसके लिये 70 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

8. **कानपुर--कर्षण मोटर कारखाने में अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था--उत्तर रेलवे**--रेल इंजनों के कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाने के लिए एस एल-42 को एस एल-30 में परिशोधित किया जाना है जिसके लिए निर्बाध रिएक्टरों और कर्षण मोटर मैग्नेट फ्रेमों के बढ़े हुए उत्पादन के लिए अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाएं अपेक्षित हैं । इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.83 करोड़ रुपये हैं और इसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

9. **रिलीज किये गये फ्लैश बट झलाई संयंत्र को मेरठ कैंट से भिवानी शिफ्ट करना--उत्तर रेलवे**--चालू लाइन और निर्माण संगठन के झलाईयुक्त जुड़नारों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए मेरठ स्थित फ्लैश बट झलाई संयंत्र की मरम्मत किये जाने और इसे भिवानी में इस्तेमाल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 1.00 करोड़ रुपये है और इसके लिए 100 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

10. **गोरखपुर कारखाना—वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए सुविधाएं--पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**--इस समय, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध

the cycle time of POH thereby maintaining the reliability of the coaching stock. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 21.81 crores and an outlay of Rs. 826 lakhs has been proposed.

6. *Ludhiana—Extension of Diesel Shed Running and heavy repair bay for homing* 140 *locos—Northern Railway.*—The existing capacity of the shed is inadequate to meet the increase in holdings of Diesel Locos on Northern Railway. It is therefore, necessary to increase the homing capacity of the shed so as to accommodate 140 locos and provide additional facilities in terms of machinery and plant. The work is being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.49 crores and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed.

7. *Kanpur—Facilities for maintaining dual brake WAG 4 twin multiple and high horse power imported electric locomotives—Northern Railway.*—WAG 4 locomotives converted to dual brake are coupled for operation. For being maintained in the coupled condition, longer pits and electrical/pneumatic facilities are required. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.99 crores with an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs.

8. *Kanpur—Infrastructural facilities at traction motor shop—Northern Railway.*—For improving performance of Locomotives, SL–42 is to be modified to SL–30 for which infrastructural facilities for smoothening reactors and enhancing out-turn of traction motor magnet frames are essential. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.83 crores and an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been proposed.

9. *Shifting of released flash butt welding plant from Meerut Cantt. to Bhiwani—Northern Railway.*—To meet the demand for welded joints for open line and construction organisation, the flash butt welding plant at Meerut is proposed to be repaired and used at Bhiwani. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.00 crore and an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed.

10. *Gorakhpur Workshop— facilities for POH of Air Conditioned coaches—North Eastern Railway.*—At present there are no facilities for periodical overhaul of the AC coaches on N.E. Railway.

नहीं है। इसके लिए 1.60 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर गोरखपुर कारखाने में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक समझा जाता है और इसके लिए 60 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

11. **गोरखपुर कारखाना--डीजल रेल इंजनों (मी०ला०) की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए सुविधाएं--पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे**--पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग के लिए कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। मीटर लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवधिक ओवरहालिंग की चालू और भावी जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए, रेल इंजनों की विश्वसनीयता बनाये रखने के लिए यह सुविधा अनिवार्य है। यह कार्य 4.08 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 108 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

12. **गुवाहाटी—कोचिंग अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं बढ़ाना (ब०ला०)--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--संरक्षा के हित में और गुवाहटी में अनुरक्षित किये जाने वाले सवारी डिब्बों की विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, वहां कोचिंग अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं विकसित करना आवश्यक है। यह कार्य 1.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

13. **न्यू बोंगाई गांव—बड़ी लाइन के कोचिंग आवधिक ओवरहाल की क्षमता को 85 यूनिट से बढ़ाकर 100 यूनिट करना --पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--आउट टर्न की बढ़ी हुई क्षमता के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि बड़ी लाइन के प्रतिवर्ष 100 सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवरहाल की सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाए। इस कार्य को 0.91 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 6 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

14. **मालदा टाउन--डीजल शेड में 60 रेल इंजनों के स्थान पर 100 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए डीजल शेड का विस्तार--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--विश्वसनीयता और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, यह कार्य इस समय उपलब्ध बड़ी लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजनों और आठवीं योजना के दौरान खरीदे जाने वाले नये रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए अपेक्षित है। इस कार्य पर 7.76 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

15. **न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी—बी०सी०एन० स्टॉक की नेमी ओवरहाल और अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**—ये सुविधाएं इस समय उपलब्ध और आठवीं योजना के दौरान खरीदे जाने वाले वात ब्रेक स्टॉक की नेमी ओवरहाल के लिए आवश्यक है, ताकि संरक्षा और विश्वसनीयता के सुनिश्चित की जा सके। इस कार्य पर 7.05 करोड़ रु०

Therefore, it is considered necessary to provide the s facilities at Gorakhpur workshop at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.60 crores. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed.

11. *Gorakhpur workshop— Facilities for POH of MG Diesel Locos—North Eastern Railway.*—There are no facilities for POH of diesel locomotives in North Eastern Railway. To meet the current and future POH requirement of MG Diesel Locos, this facility for maintaining the reliability of locos is essential. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.08 crores with an outlay of Rs. 103 lakhs.

12. *Guwahati—Augmentation of coching maintenance facilities (BG)—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—In the interest of safety and to ensure reliability of coaches maintained at Guwahati, it is necessary to develop coaching maintenance facilities there. The work is being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.76 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

13. *New Bongaigaon—Expansion of capacity of BG coaching POH from 85 to 100 units—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—To cater to the increased out-turn capacity, it is necessary to develop facilities for POH of BG coaches — 100 per year. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.91 crore with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs.

14. *Malda Town—Extension of Diesel Shed homing capacity from 60 to 100 locos—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—This work is required to cater for maintenance of BG Diesel Locos at present and new acquisition during VIII Plan to ensure reliability and quality. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.76 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed.

15. *New Jalpaiguri—POH and maintenance facilities of BCN stock—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—To cater to the POH of Air Brake Stock available at present and proposed acquisition during VIII Plan, these facilities are necessary for ensuring safety and relia-

खर्च होने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

16. **लमडिंग--मीटर लाइन के डीजल लोको शेड का विस्तार जिसमें में 50 डीजल रेल इंजन के स्थान पर 100 रेल इंजन खड़े किए जा सकें--पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे**--भाप रेल इंजनों को सेवा से हटाए जाने के कारण, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर विश्वसनीयता और संरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, डीजल रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है । पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे पर डीजल रेल इंजनों के अनुरक्षण के लिए वर्तमान क्षमता पर्याप्त नहीं है, इसलिये लमडिंग में मीटर लाइन के डीजल शेड की स्थापना करना अनिवार्य है । इस कार्य को 12.69 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 12 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

17. **तोंडियारपेट मार्शलिंग यार्ड--माल डिब्बा काम्पलक्स का आधुनिकीकरण--दक्षिण रेलवे**--यह कार्य बी० ओ० एक्स/बी० सी० एक्स, माल डिब्बों एवं टंकी माल डिब्बों की नेमी आवधिक ओवरहाल की सुविधा तथा मौजूदा बेड़े के अनुरक्षण के लिए अनिवार्य है । इस कार्य को 3.97 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

18. **यशवन्तपुर--मीटर लाइन डीजल लोको शेड जिसमें मौजूदा सेटेलाइट शेड की सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हुए 50 रेल इंजन खड़े किये जा सकें--दक्षिण रेलवे**--यह कार्य मीटर लाइन के पुराने भाप रेल इंजनों के स्थान पर इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले डीजल रेल इंजनों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के, सिलसिले में मीटर लाइन के 50 डीजल रेल इंजनों के बुनियादी अनुरक्षण के लिए जरूरी है और इसे 2.69 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है तथा इसके लिए 50 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

19. **आवडि--कर्षण ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए अनुरक्षण संबंधी अवसंरचना में वृद्धि हेतु अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं--दक्षिण रेलवे**--यह कार्य बिजली रेल इंजनों/ई० एम० यू० गाड़ियों के बढ़ रहे बेड़े के लिए अधिकाधिक संख्या में पावर/बूस्टर ट्रांसफार्मरों के अनुरक्षण के वास्ते जरूरी है । इसे 1.30 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

20. **बोंडामुंडा--डीजल शेड के ट्रिपल कंसिस्ट्स लोकोज के लिए अतिरिक्त मरम्मत खाड़ी--दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे**--विलगता और उसके द्वारा डाउन लाइनें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ट्रिपल कंसिस्ट्स डीजल लोकोज को बनाए रखने के उद्देश्य से यह सुविधा अनिवार्य रूप से अपेक्षित है । 0.52 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस काम को बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है और इसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

bility. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed.

16. *Lumding—MG Diesel Loco Shed for homing 50 Diesel Locos with expansion to 100—Northeast Frontier Railway.*—Additional facilities for maintenance of Diesel Locos to ensure reliability and safety on N.F. Railway are required due to phasing out of Steam Locos. The present capacity on N.F. Railway for maintenance of Diesel Locos is inadequate and therefore, setting up of a MG Diesel Shed at Lumding is necessary. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.69 crores and an outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs has been proposed.

17. *Tondiarpet Marshalling Yard—Modernisation of Wagon Complex—Southern Railway.*—For providing POH facility for BOX/BCX wagons *and* for Tank wagons. The work is essential for maintenance of existing fleet. It has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.97 crores and an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed.

18. *Yeshwantpur—MG Diesel Loco Shed to home 50 locos utilising Satellite Shed facilities—Southern Railway.*—For base maintenance of 50 MG Diesel Locos to cater to the requirement of Diesel which replace the old MG steam Locos, this work is essential and has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.69 crores with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs.

19. *Avadi—Additional facilities for augmenting maintenance infrastructure for traction transformers—Southern Railway.*—To maintain increasing number of power/booster transformers for the increasing fleet of Elect. Locos/EMUs this work is essential and has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.30 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

20. *Bondamunda—Additional repair bay for triple consists Locos of Diesel Shed—South Eastern Railway.*—To maintain triple consists Diesel Locos to present separation and thereby down lines, this facility is essentially required. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.52 crore and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed.

21. मंचेश्वर—वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों की आवधिक ओवर हाल के लिए सुविधाएं—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—वर्तमान वातानुकूल सवारी डिब्बों और वे जिन्हें आठवीं योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा, की अतिरिक्त आवधिक ओवरहाल संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए मंचेश्वर कारखाने में अतिरिक्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं का विकास करना अनिवार्य है। इस काम पर 0.98 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है और इसके लिये 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

22. नीमपुरा—सवारी और माल-डिब्बा बी ओ एक्स एन/बी सी एन डिपो—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के बी सी एन/बी ओ एक्स एन माल डिब्बों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह आवश्यक है कि वात ब्रेक स्टाक के चालू बेड़े और आठवीं योजना में शामिल किए जाने वाले स्टाक के अनुरक्षण को पूरा करने के लिए नीमपुरा में एक बी ओ एक्स एन/बी सी एन अनुरक्षण डिपो का विकास किया जाये। 9 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस काम को बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है और इसके लिए 55 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

23. भुवनेश्वर—कोचिंग काम्पलेक्स का विस्तार—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—भुवनेश्वर में वर्तमान सवारी डिब्बा अनुरक्षण सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर वर्तमान सवारी डिब्बा स्टाक और आठवीं योजना के दौरान शामिल किये जाने वाले स्टाक के समुचित अनुरक्षण के लिए ये सुविधाएं अनिवार्य रूप से अपेक्षित हैं। इस काम पर 1.59 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 32 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

24. पांसकुड़ा—ई एम यू के लिए शेड की सुविधाएं बढ़ाना (चरण-2)—दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे—ई एम यू सेवाओं में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। ई एम यू के बेड़े में और वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। 8 ई एम यू कार रेक की संरचनाओं के बजाय 9 ई एम यू कार रेक की संरचना बनाने के लिए मौजूदा सुविधाओं में वृद्धि किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि मौजूदा ई एम यू कार रेकों और आठवीं योजना में शामिल किए जाने वाले रेकों की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। यह कार्य 3.05 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

25. बम्बई सेंट्रल—मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेकों के लिए अतिरिक्त निरीक्षण गर्त की व्यवस्था करना—पश्चिम रेलवे—बम्बई सेंट्रल में मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेकों के लिए गर्त लाइन की मौजूदा सुविधाएं मौजूदा भार को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। अतः मौजूदा और आठवीं योजना के दौरान शामिल किए जाने वाले कोचिंग स्टाक के अनुरक्षण और उसकी संरक्षा के लिए अतिरिक्त निरीक्षण गर्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है। यह कार्य 0.98 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर बजट में शामिल किया गया है और इसके लिए 30 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

21. *Mancheswar—Facilities for POH of AC coaches—South Eastern Railway.*—To meet the additional POH requirement of existing AC coaches and those to be inducted during the VIII Plan, it is imperative to develop the additional maintenance facilities at Mancheswar workshop. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 0.98 crores and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed.

22. *Nimpura—Carriage & Wagon BOXN/BCN Depot—South Eastern Railway.*—In view of the rapid growth in the population of BCN/BOXN wagons holding on South Eastern Railway, it is necessary to develop a BOXN/BCN maintenance Depot at Nimpura to cater to maintenance of the current fleet of air brake stock and the induction in VIII Plan. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 crores and an outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is proposed.

23. *Bhubaneshwar—Augmentation of Coaching Complex—South Eastern Railway.*—The existing coach maintenance facilities at Bhubaneshwar are inadequate, for proper maintenance of coaching stock presently on South Eastern Railway and for those to be inducted during VIII Plan, these facilities are essentially required. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 1.59 crores and an outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs has been proposed.

24. *Panskura—Augmentation of Shed Facilities for EMUs (Phase II)—South Eastern Railway.*—EMU service have increased considerably. The holding of EMUs is expected to rise further. To maintain 9 EMU car rake formations, instead of 8 EMU car rake formations the present facilities are required to be augmented to cater to the present and VIII Plan induction of EMU car rakes. The work is being included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.05 crores and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed.

25. *Bombay Central— additional inspection pit for Mail/Express rakes—Western Railway.*—The existing pit line facilities for Mail/Express rakes at Bombay Central are inadequate to meet the present load. It is, therefore, essential to provide additional inspection pit facilities for maintenance and safety of coaching stock both existing and for those to be inducted during VIII Plan. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.98 crore and an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed.

26. **सी०पी०एच० से स्टील फाउन्ड्री आर्क फरनेन्स ए और बी तक मौजूदा भूगत एच०टी० 11 के वी मेन फीडिंग केबुल का बदलाव और उनके अन्तर-संबंध—चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना**—स्टील फाउन्ड्री में बिजली सप्लाई बनाए रखने और उत्पादन में आने वाली रुकावट से बचने के लिए पुराने केबुलों को बदलना आवश्यक समझा जाता है। इस कार्य पर 2.02 करोड़ रु० की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 202 लाख रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

27. **बिजली रेल इंजनों की निर्माण क्षमता 130 से बढ़ाकर 150 करना (चरण-4)—चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना**—बिजली रेल इंजनों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए, चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने की निर्माण क्षमता चरणबद्ध आधार पर बढ़ाई जा रही है। 25.00 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित लागत से क्षमता को अब प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ाकर 130 से 150 रेल इंजन करने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 10 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

28. **कारखाने के अन्दर स्विच गियर के बदलाव सहित एल टी केबुल में पुनः केबुल लगाना (चरण-2)—डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना**—उत्पादन को प्रभावित करने वाली खराबियों को रोकने के लिए स्विच गियर सहित एल टी केबुल को बदलना आवश्यक है। 0.65 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से इस कार्य को बजट में शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिए 65 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

29. **इलेक्ट्रानिक्स प्रयोगशाला और सी एन सी सेवा विकास सुविधाएं—डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना**—इलैक्ट्रानिक कंट्रोल से युक्त महंगी मशीन और संयंत्र की खराबी की रोकथाम के लिये ये सुविधाएं आवश्यक समझी जाती हैं। 0.50 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से इस कार्य को बजट में शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिये 40 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

30. **पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाना—पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र**—संयंत्र की पानी संबंधी आवश्यकता पूरी करने तथा उत्पादन के लिए निर्बाध सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र के लिए पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। इस कार्य पर 1.90 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिये 45 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

कर्मचारी क्वार्टर

रेलों की यह नीति रही है कि एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर कर्मचारियों के लिए अधिक से अधिक क्वार्टरों की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1992-93 के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

कर्मचारियों के लिए सुविधाएं

1. **झांसी—नौतघाट से फिल्टर हाऊस तक अतिरिक्त 450 मि०मी० व्यास की पाइप लाइन बिछाना (13.03 कि. मी.)—मध्य रेलवे**—झांसी में पानी की सप्लाई गड़ैया

26. *Replacement of existing U/G HT 11 KV main feeding cable from CPH to Steel Foundry arc furnace A&B and their inter-connection—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—To maintain electric supply to the steel foundry and prevent disruption of production, the replacement of old cables is considered necessary. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.02 crores and an outlay of Rs. 202 lakhs has been proposed.

27. *Augmentation of electric loco manufacturing capacity from 130 to 150 locos (Phase-IV)—Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.*—In order to meet the increasing requirement of electric locomotives, manufacturing capacity at CLW is being stepped up in phases. It is now proposed to increase the capacity from 130 locos to 150 locos per annum at an anticipated cost of Rs. 25.00 crores with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

28. *Recabling of LT cable inside the workshop, including the changing of switch gear (Phase III)—Diesel Locomotive Works.*—To prevent failure affecting the production, replacement of LT cables including switch gear is necessary. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.65 crore and an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is proposed.

29. *Electronics laboratory and CNC service development facilities—Diesel Locomotive Works.*—To prevent downtime of costly Machinery & Plant having electronic controls these facilities are considered necessary. The work has been included in the Budget at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 crore and an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed.

30. *Augmentation of water supply—Wheel & Axle Plant.*—To meet the water requirements of the Plant and to ensure uninterrupted supply for production, augmentation of water supply to WAP is essential. The work is estimated to cost of Rs. 1.90 crores and an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs has been proposed.

STAFF QUARTERS

It has been the policy of the Railways to provide more and more quarters to the staff on a programmed basis. The allocation of funds for this purpose is proposed to be Rs. 25 crores for the financial year 1992-93.

STAFF AMENITIES

1. *Jhansi—Laying of additional 450 mm dia pipeline from Naut Ghat to Filter House (13.03 km.)—Central Railway.*—Jhansi gets its water supply from Gariah

बांध से होती है, जो काफी समय से गाद से भर गया है। परिणामस्वरूप पानी की सप्लाई, प्रभावित हो रही है। बिजली की बार-बार खराबी से स्थिति और भी खराब हो जाती है। 2.65 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर झांसी में पर्याप्त तथा विश्वसनीय पानी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिस के लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

2. धनबाद—पाइपलाइन तथा पम्प हाऊस सहित अतिरिक्त फिल्टरेशन संयंत्र 20,000 जी पी एच (रेपिड ग्रेविटी फिल्टर)—पूर्व रेलवे—20,000 गैलन प्रति घंटा की क्षमता वाले मौजूदा दो फिल्टर संयंत्रों के दिन में 20–20 घंटे तक काम करने के बाद, पानी की सप्लाई में प्रतिदिन 2,60,000 गैलन की कमी रह जाती है। विश्वसनीय तथा पर्याप्त पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस कार्य का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इस कार्य की अनुमानित लागत 59.46 लाख रुपये है और इसके लिए 7 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

3. **दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर टाइप-I के 6600 यूनिट क्वार्टरों में एक-एक पंखे की व्यवस्था**—भारतीय रेलों पर टाइप—I के प्रत्येक क्वार्टर में कम से कम एक पंखा लगाने की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे पर टाइप–I के 13861 ऐसे क्वार्टर हैं जहां एक-एक पंखा लगाया जाना है। इस कार्य पर 66 लाख रुपये की लागत का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिये 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाएं

1992-93 के दौरान "यात्री तथा अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधाओं' के लिए कुल 50 करोड़ रुपये की राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

1. जम्मू तवी—धुलाई लाइन नं० 1 और 2 का विस्तार तथा अतिरिक्त धुलाई लाइन की व्यवस्था—उत्तर रेलवे—जम्मूतवी में 2 धुलाई लाइनें हैं जिन्हें 1982 में बनाया गया था जब इस स्टेशन पर केवल 4 गाड़ियां आती थीं। उपयुक्त अनुरक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक अतिरिक्त धुलाई लाइन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। धुलाई लाइन सं० 1 और 2 को 60 मीटर तक प्रत्येक को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव भी है ताकि 26 सवारी डिब्बों वाली गाड़ियों को खड़ा किया जा सके। इस कार्य पर 50.58 लाख रुपये लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 20 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. **बोरीविली—विरार-12 सवारी डिब्बों वाली बिजली गाड़ी के रेकों के लिए प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार—पश्चिम रेलवे**—बम्बई की उपनगरीय प्रणाली में विरार और दादर के बीच 12 सवारी डिब्बों वाली बिजली गाड़ी के रेकों की उपनगरीय सेवा शुरू की गयी है। मांग के स्वरूप को ध्यान में रखते हुए 12 सवारी डिब्बों के रेकों को खड़ा करने के लिए दहीसर, मीरा रोड, वसई रोड और नाला सोपारा में प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्य पर 51 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 15 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

Dam which over a period of time has silted, thereby affecting water supply. The situation gets further aggravated by frequent power failures. To ensure adequate and reliable water supply to Jhansi, this work has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.65 crores with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs.

2. *Dhanbad—Additional filteration plant* 20,000 *GPH (Rapid Gravity Filter) including pipeline and pump house—Eastern Railway.*—The existing two filteration plants of 20,000 GPH capacity each, leave a shortfall of 2,60,000 gallon of water supply everyday after working 20 hours a day. This work has been proposed to ensure a reliable and adequate water supply. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 59.46 lakhs and outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed.

3. *Provision of one fan each in the* 6600 *units of Type–I quarters on South Eastern Railway.*—It is proposed to provide at least one fan in each of the Type–I quarters over the Indian Railways. On South Eastern Railway, there is still a backlog of 13,861 Type–I quarters where one fan is yet to be provided. The work has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 66 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs.

PASSENGERS AND OTHER RAILWAY USERS' AMENITIES

During 1992-93 a total provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made for 'Passengers' and Other Railway Users' Amenities'.

1. *Jammu Tawi—Additional washing and extension of washing lines No.* 1 & 2*—Northern Railway.*—Jammu Tawi has 2 washing lines, constructed in 1982 when only 4 trains used to terminate at this station. It is proposed to provide an additional washing line for proper maintenance facilities. It is also proposed to extend washing lines No. 1 & 2 by 60 metres each to accommodate 26 coach length train. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 50.58 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed.

2. *Borivili-Virar—Extension of platforms for* 12 *coach EMU rakes—Western Railway.*—Suburban service with 12 coach EMU rakes has been introduced in between Virar and Dadar on the suburban system in Bombay. It is proposed to extend platforms at Dahisar, Mira Road, Vasai Road and Nallasopara to accommodate the 12 coach EMU rakes keeping in view of the demand pattern. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 51 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed.

अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य

1. फरीदाबाद--बल्लभगढ़--भूमि का अतिक्रमण रोकने के लिए चहारदीवारी--मध्य रेलवे--तुगलकाबाद और पलवल के बीच का क्षेत्र अनाधिकार और अतिक्रमण के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है । गाड़ी परिचालन की संरक्षा तथा अतिक्रमण को रोकने के लिए 60 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से फरीदाबाद और बल्लभगढ़ के बीच एक चहारदीवारी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके लिए 5 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

2. धनबाद--प्लेटफार्म लाइन नं० 3 में धुलनीय एप्रन--पूर्व रेलवे--धनबाद स्टेशन पर लाइन नं० 3 पर मेल, एक्सप्रेस तथा पैसेंजर गाड़ियां नियमित रूप से आती हैं । यह लाइन व्यस्त रहती है तथा सवारी डिब्बों में से गिरने वाले पानी तथा मल के कारण यह संघटन दूषित हो जाता है । रेल पथ का अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस लाइन पर एक धुलनीय बेहतर एप्रन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य पर 54 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसके लिए 2 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

3. मद्रास सेंट्रल--बकिंघम नहर पर पुल का निर्माण--दक्षिण रेलवे--मद्रास सेंट्रल के स्टेशन भवन को पश्चिम की ओर बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है । अधिक भीड़-भाड़ के लिए स्थान तथा परिचलन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश और निकास की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, इस के समीप बहने वाली बकिंघम नहर के एक भाग को पुल बनाकर ढका जाना आवश्यक है । तदनुसार, इस कार्य पर 81.30 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस के लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

4. लालागुडा--सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों तथा उत्पादन यूनिटों के लिए केन्द्रीकृत लेखा प्रशिक्षण संस्थान--दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे--प्रशिक्षण के बारे में बढ़ती जागरूकता तथा इसे दिये जा रहे महत्व को देखते हुए, लेखा विभाग के ग्रुप--"ग" के कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएं अपर्याप्त हैं । 1.94 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से लेखा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है, इस के लिए 23 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

5. हटिया--ऊपरी पैदल पुल (460 मी०)--दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे--हटिया में यार्ड के उस पार कालोनी को 2 प्लेटफार्मों से जोड़ने वाले वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदल पुलों का विस्तार किया जाना आवश्यक हो गया है, ताकि यार्ड के उस पार रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारी स्टेशन से होकर अपने कार्य स्थल पर पहुंच सकें । इस कार्य पर 82.50 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसके लिए 3 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है ।

OTHER SPECIFIED WORKS

1. *Faridabad-Ballabgarh—Boundary wall to prevent encroachments—Central Railway.*—The area between Tughlakabad and Palwal is susceptible to tresspass and encroachments. For the safety of trains operation and to prevent encroachments, it is proposed to construct a boundary wall between Faridabad and Ballabgarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed.

2. *Dhanbad—Washable apron in platform Line No. 3—Eastern Railway.*—Mail, Express and Passenger trains are received regularly on line No. 3 at Dhanbad. The line remains busy and the formation is contaminated by water and night soil from the coaches. It is proposed to provide a washable apron on this line to ensure better maintenance of the track. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 54 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been proposed.

3. *Madras Central—Bridge across Buckingham Canal—Southern Railway.*—The station building at Madras Central is proposed to be extended on the western side. To provide larger concourse and circulating area with adequate entry and exist facilities, it is necessary to cover a part of the Buckingham Canal, flowing nearby, with a bridge. Accordingly, this work has been proposed at a cost of Rs. 81.30 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs.

4. *Lalaguda—Centralised Accounts Training Institutes for all Zonal Railways and Production Units—South Central Railway.*—With the growing awareness and importance being attached to training, the facilities available for imparting training to Group 'C' staff of Accounts Department have been found to be inadequate. This work has been proposed for providing adequate facilities for imparting training to Accounts Staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.94 crores. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs has been proposed.

5. *Hatia—Foot over-bridge (460m)—South Eastern Railway.*—It has become necessary to extend the existing foot over-bridge, connecting the two platforms at Hatia to the Colony across the yard to enable the Railway Staff residing across the yard from the Station to reach their place of work. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 82.50 lakhs and an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed.

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1991-92 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1991-92	स्वीकृत पुलों की कुल संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	31-12-1991 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-91		
			वर्ष के दौरान शुरु किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
असम ASSAM :					
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	..	..	..
आंध्र प्रदेश ANDHRA PRADESH :					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	..	—	..	..	..
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	20	8	..	6	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	2	2	1	2	..
बिहार BIHAR :					
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway	3	2	—	2	..
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway	..	..	..	..	..
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	..	..	—	..	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	1	1	..	1	..
दिल्ली DELHI :					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	4	3	..	1	..

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी
Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1991-92 के बजट कार्य-क्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1991-92	31-12-1991 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1991			
		स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान वास्तव में शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गोवा GOA					
दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	1	..	..	..	..
गुजरात GUJARAT					
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	6	2	..	2	..
हरियाणा HARYANA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	2	..	..	..	..
उत्तरी रेलवे Northern Railway	5	3	..	..	..
जम्मू व कश्मीर JAMMU & KASHMIR					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway	1	1	1	..	..
केरल KERALA					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	7	3	..	2	..
कर्नाटक KARNATAKA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	1	1	..	1	..
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway	2	1	..	1	..
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	..	..	..	..	..
महाराष्ट्र MAHARASHTRA					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway	6	3	..	3	..
दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे South Central Railway	2	1	..	1	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway	2	2	..	2	..
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway	5	4	..	4	..

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—जारी

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Contd.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1991-92 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1991-92	31-12-1991 को इन निर्माण-कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1991			
		स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
मध्य प्रदेश MADHYA PRADESH :					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	12	9	..	9	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	6	5	1	2	1
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway . . .	7	2	..	2	..
नागालैंड NAGALAND					
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway	1	1	1	..	..
उड़ीसा ORISSA :					
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	8	5	4	5	..
पंजाब PUNJAB					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . . .	3	2	..	1	1
राजस्थान RAJASTHAN :					
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . . .	1	1	..	1	..
पश्चिम रेलवे Western Railway . . .	3	2	..	2	..

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण की प्रगति—समाप्त

Progress of Road Over/Under Bridges—*Concld.*

राज्य/रेलवे State/Railway	1991-92 के बजट कार्यक्रम में शामिल किये गये ऊपरी-निचले पुलों की संख्या No. of over/under bridges programmed in Budget for 1991-92	31-12-1991 को इन निर्माण कार्यों की स्थिति Position of these works as on 31-12-1991			
		स्वीकृत अनुमानों की संख्या No. of estimates sanctioned	वर्ष के दौरान शुरू किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works commenced during the year	निर्माणाधीन पुराने कार्यों की संख्या No. of old works in progress	पूरे किये गये निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या No. of works completed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
तमिलनाडु TAMIL NADU :					
दक्षिण रेलवे Southern Railway . .	14	7	..	6	..
उत्तर प्रदेश UTTAR PRADESH :					
मध्य रेलवे Central Railway . . .	1	1	..	1	..
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	..	..	..	..	..
उत्तर रेलवे Northern Railway . .	15	12	..	3	1
पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे Northeastern Railway . .	3	3	..	3	..
पश्चिम बंगाल WEST BENGAL :					
पूर्व रेलवे Eastern Railway . . .	8	6	..	5	1
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे Northeast Frontier Railway .	..	..	..	..	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे South Eastern Railway .	1	1	..	..	..
जोड़ TOTAL	153	94	8	68	4

1992-93 के बजट में नये चल-स्टाक की सुपुर्दगी की व्यवस्था का ब्योरा

Details of the New Units of Rolling Stock provided delivery in the Budget for 1992-93

(यूनिट में) (In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge	मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge	छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge
I. रेल इंजन Locomotives :			
(क) उच्च अश्व शक्ति बिजली (*a*) Electric High Horse Power . .	..	..	..
(ख) डीजल बिजली (*b*) Diesel Electric . .	101	30	14
(ग) डीजल शंटर (*c*) Diesel Shunters . .	37	..	..
(घ) बिजली (*d*) Electric . . .	120	..	..
(ङ) पावर पैक (*e*) Power Pack . .	5	5	..
II. कोचिंग वाहन (यूनिटों में) Coaching vehicles (in units) :			
(i) वातानुकूल (*i*) Air-conditioned . .			
(क) दूसरा दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान (*a*) Second AC Chair Car.	22	3	..
(ख) वातानुकूल दूसरा दर्जा 2 टियर शयन यान (*b*) AC 2-Tier II Class Sleeper	93	16	..
(ग) वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा (कख) पूर्ण (*c*) 1st AC (AB) Full	..	..	..
(ii) दूसरा दर्जा (*ii*) 2nd Class . . .			
(क) सामान्य/3 टियर शयनयान (*a*) General/3 Tier sleeper coaches . .	350	..	..
(ख) राजधानी सवारी डिब्बे (*b*) Rajdhani Coaches.	75	—	..
(ग) पेंट्रीकार (*c*) Pantrycar . . .	..	..	..
(घ) दिवसीय सवारी डिब्बा (*d*) Day Coaches . .	..	..	..
(ङ) 3-टियर शयनयान (*e*) 3-Tier Sleeper . .	..	..	..
(च) ब०ला०साधारण सवारी डिब्बे (f) BG Ordinary Coaches	748*	713	..

* इसमें 13 सैनिक रसोईयान शामिल हैं।

* Includes 13 Military Kitchen Cars.

S7187 RB/91—6

(यूनिट में)
(In units)

	बड़ी लाइन Broad Gauge	मीटर लाइन Metre Gauge	छोटी लाइन Narrow Gauge
(iii) (क) बिजली गाड़ी स्टाक *(iii)* (a) EMU Stock	231	..	..
(ख) डीजल एम यू स्टाक *(b)* Diesel MU Stock	9	..	..
(iv) अन्य स्टाक एस एल आर *(iv)* Other Stock SLR			
(क) दूसरे दर्जे के सामान/ब्रेक यान एस॰एल॰आर॰ *(a)* IInd Class luggage/ Bk Van SLR	300	..	..
(ख) मोटर एवं पार्सलयान *(b)* Motor cum Parcel Van	100	..	..
III. माल डिब्बे (चौपहियों के हिसाब से)— Goods Wagons (in terms of 4-wheelers) —			
(1) सामान्य सेवाओं वाले General Services	25,400	1,700	..
(1) कंटेनर/सपाट Containers/Flats	400	..	..
(3) ट्रेक टाई टैम्पर Track Tie Tampers	28	..	..
(4) क्रेनें Cranes	..	..	..

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 के लिए चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण

Summary of Rolling Stock Programme for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries					नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					जोड़ Total				
उप-शीर्ष Sub-heads	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	जोड़ Total	निक्षेप Deposit	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	जोड़ Total	निक्षेप Deposit	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	कुल जोड़ Grand Total	निक्षेप Deposit
रेल इंजन Locomotive	122,15,24	248,16,10	..	370,31,34	282,74,55	40,86	4,75,64	..	5,16,50	..	122,56,10	252,91,,74	..	375,47,84	282,74,55
सवारी-डिब्बे Carriages .	7,13,74	466,29,35	1,00,00	474,43,09	141,92,97	23	6,25,41	..	6,25,64	..	7,13,97	472,54,76	1,00,00	480,68,73	141,92,97
माल-डिब्बे Wagons .	..	167,53,67	..	167,53,67	293,45,83	1	51,10,07	..	51,10,08	40,56	1	218,63,74	..	218,63,75	293,86,39
क्रेन Cranes .	1,09,04	4,80,60	..	5,89,64	4	..	54,01	..	54,01	..	1,09,04	5,34,61	..	6,43,65	4
रेल कार और बिजली गाड़ी डिब्बे Rail Cars and Multiple Units .	5,70,66	4,09,15	..	9,79,81	..	2	2	..	4	..	5,70,68	4,09,17	..	9,79,85	..
पुर्जे और बायलर Spares & Boilers .	11	8	..	19	12	50,00	50,00	..	1,00,00	..	50,11	50,08	..	1,00,19	12
चल स्टाक की अन्य मदें Other* Rolling Stock items	..	83,48,57	..	83,48,57	481,45,93	9	4,48,63	..	4,48,72	..	9	87,97,20	..	87,97,29	481,45,93
जोड़ TOTAL .	,36,08,79	974,37,52	1,00,00	1111,46,31	1199,59,44	91,21	67,63,78	..	68,54,99	40,56	137,00,00	1042,01,30	1,00,00	1180,01,30	1200,00,00

*भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम की ओर से खरीदे/निर्मित किये जाने वाले चल-स्टाक के लिए।

*For Rolling Stock to be procured/manufactured on behalf of Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS
1992-93 के लिए मशीन और संयंत्र कार्यक्रम का संक्षिप्त विवरण
Summary of Machinery and Plant Programme for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान Programmed Deliveries						नयी खरीद New Acquisitions					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	(राजस्व चालू लाइन निर्माण) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	(राजस्व चालू लाइन निर्माण) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०उ० W.M.S.
मध्य Central . . .	46,79	5,24,91	1,40,52	50,23	7,62,45	..	5,93	1,04,08	11,17	8,52	1,29,70	..
पूर्व Eastern . . .	77,46	5,03,96	13,20	68,79	6,63,41	..	..	51,66	15,30	8,48	75,44	..
उत्तर Northern . .	6,55,38	3,38,83	88,58	1,08,62	11,91,41	..	11,86	15,37	..	5,55	32,78	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern .	88,19	1,49,60	51,48	41,45	3,30,72	..	..	43,69	..	5,01	48,70	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	51,24	1,61,61	80,35	70,88	3,64,08	..	5,93	9,94	14,23	25,72	55,82	..
दक्षिण Southern . .	64,44	3,02,77	1,19,35	84,77	5,71,33	..	1,18,65	18,99	12,54	13,00	1,63,18	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central .	1,92,47	2,88,61	84,80	62,80	6,28,68	..	..	11,03	8,89	10,18	30,10	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern .	38,24	3,25,82	65,50	1,31,68	5,61,24	..	..	76,12	4,91	17,75	98,78	..
पश्चिम Western . .	75,94	5,89,62	67,45	80,78	8,13,79	..	27,88	39,33	21,73	5,79	94,73	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works .	1,07,96	7,40,03	..	..	8,47,99	..	..	81,10	..	..	81,10	30,14
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works . .	17,36	6,87,11	..	..	7,04,47	..	..	53,87	..	..	53,87	5,08
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory . .	33,80	5,08,28	..	..	5,42,08	..	..	63,93	..	..	63,93	8,99
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant . .	80,73	8,85	..	..	89,58	..	..	89	..	..	89	2,29
जोड़ TOTAL .	15,30,00	51,30,00	7,11,23	7,00,00	80,71,23	..	1,70,25	5,70,00	88,77	1,00,00	9,29,02	46,50

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 में रेलों पर मशीन और संयंत्र के लिए अनुमानित रकम के आबंटन का संक्षिप्त विवरण (केवल नयी खरीद)

Summary of allocation of funds estimated for Machinery and Plant on Railways during 1992-93 (New Acquisitions only)

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

रेलवे Railways	प्रत्याशित लागत Anticipated cost						1992-93 में प्रस्तावित परिव्यय Outlay proposed during 1992-93					
	परिवर्तन और बदलाव Additions and Replacement						परिवर्तन और बदलाव Additions and Replacements					
	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०व० W.M.S.	पूंजी Cap.	मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि D.R.F.	विकास निधि D.F.	राजस्व (चा०ला०रा०) Revenue (OLWR)	जोड़ Total	का०नि०व० W.M.S.
मध्य Central	10,00	11,37,17	13,19	17,42	11,77,78	..	5,93	1,04,08	11,17	8,52	1,29,70	..
पूर्व Eastern	..	5,64,45	18,12	17,35	5,99,92	..	..	51,66	15,30	8,48	75,44	..
उत्तर Northern	20,00	1,68,02	..	11,35	1,99,37	..	11,86	15,37	..	5,55	32,78	..
पूर्वोत्तर Northeastern	..	4,77,40	..	10,24	4,87,64	..	..	43,69	..	5,01	48,70	..
पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा Northeast Frontier	10,00	1,08,62	22,00	34,22	1,74,84	..	5,93	9,94	14,23	25,72	55,82	..
दक्षिण Southern	2,00,00	2,07,55	14,81	26,60	4,48,96	..	1,18,65	18,99	12,54	13,00	1,63,18	..
दक्षिण-मध्य South Central	..	1,20,45	10,50	20,80	1,51,75	..	..	11,03	8,89	10,18	30,10	..
दक्षिण-पूर्व South Eastern	..	8,31,70	5,80	36,30	8,73,80	..	..	76,12	4,91	17,75	98,78	..
पश्चिम Western	47,00	4,29,65	25,66	11,85	5,14,16	..	27,88	39,33	21,73	5,79	94,73	..
चित्तरंजन रेल इंजन कारखाना Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	8,86,20	..	..	8,86,20	35,60	..	81,10	..	..	81,10	30,14
डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना Diesel Locomotive Works	..	5,88,61	..	..	5,88,61	6,00	..	53,87	..	..	53,87	5,08
सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना Integral Coach Factory	..	6,98,50	..	..	6,98,50	18,40	..	63,93	..	..	63,93	8,99
पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	..	9,69	..	..	9,69	2,71	..	89	..	..	89	2,29
जोड़ TOTAL	2,87,00	62,28,01	1,10,08	1,86,13	68,11,22	62,71	1,70,25	5,70,00	88,77	1,00,00	9,29,02	46,50

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाते DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991–92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष : *Balance at commencement of the year*				
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर A. Stores—Other than fuel :				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	645,86,25	626,75,14	690,36,07	724,43 51
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	60,20,06	40,28,11	62,80,46	37,01,58
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—49,04,38	—22,85,40	—71,39,61	—28,20,56
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	106,55,70	122,63,26	203,40,53	157,44,64
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—40,54,59	—28,62,45	—50,49,91	—43,56,46
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	723,03,04	738,18,66	834,67,54	847,12,71
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	29,13,38	38,88,63	38,09,38	47,72,73
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	3,49,32	2,12,24	—3,13,87	—1,82,33
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	54,95	57,00	85,64	—32,50
(4) पिछला खरीद उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	—5,55,86	—8,65,85	9,63,82	—1,79,07
(5) पिछला बिक्री उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	4,90,68	4,94,05	5,65,80	5,39,39
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	32,52,47	37,86,07	51,10,77	49,18,22
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष (क+ख) Balance at commencement of the year (A + B)	755,55,51	776,04,73	885,78,31	896,30,93

सभी रेलें

ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 में सामान का लेन-देन

Stores Transactions for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate 1992-93
वर्ष में प्राप्तियां : *Receipts during the year :*				
1. खरीद Purchases				
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—Other than fuel :				
(1) सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान Stores for general purposes	1069,00,00	1124,42,53	1091,54,18	1271,62,46
(2) निर्माण डिपुओं के लिए सामान Stores for construction depots	59,17,03	58,10,00	59,30,00	60,80,00
(3) सवारी डिब्बा और माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं के लिए निकासी हेतु सामान Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	84,86,65	86,11,50	99,97,78	129,85,00
(4) चल-स्टाक के उत्पादन के लिए भण्डार Stores for production of rolling stock	747,42,33	841,17,59	916,33,48	1009,81,00
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	1960,46,01	2109,81,62	2167,15,44	2472,08,46
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) कोयला Coal	208,68,42	197,44,40	191,83,80	226,59,30
(2) कोक Coke	77,10	2,80,66	2,57,08	2,63,02
(3) ईंधन तेल Fuel oil	670,86,80	764,69,93	790,50,81	836,68,23
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	880,32,32	964,94,99	984,91,69	1065,90,55
कुल—खरीद (क+ख) TOTAL—Purchases (A + B)	2840,78,33	3074,76,61	3152,07,13	3537,99,01

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1992–93 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

नाम खाता DEBITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
II. विनिर्माण से भण्डार में प्राप्ति Receipt from manufacture into Stores	351,96,87	370,40,95	368,04,93	422,02,78
III निर्माण-कार्यों से वापिस की गयी सामग्री Materials returned from Works—				
(1) कारखाना सामग्री Workshop material	111,30,99	89,36,15	136,04,43	123,89,50
(2) अन्य सामग्री Other material	202,28,00	165,81,94	191,83,11	201,57,93
जोड़—(1) + (2) TOTAL—(1) + (2)	313,58,99	255,18,09	327,87,54	325,47,43
IV अन्य नामखाते Other Debits				
(1) भण्डार में विनिर्माण के बाद प्राप्तियां Receipt after fabrication into Stores	27,03,98	44,73,50	54,74,52	55,36,64
(2) स्टाक समायोजन से संबंधित समायोजन Adjustments relating to Stock Adjustment	33,71,68	49,37,84	60,96,50	50,70,11
(3) अन्य रेलों को सामान का अन्तरण Transfer of stores to other Railways	—62,15,25	—48,36,00	—50,52,00	—39,06,00
जोड़—(1) + (2) + (3) TOTAL—(1)+(2)+(3)	—1,39,59	45,75,34	65,19,02	67,00,75
जोड़—खरीद और प्राप्तियों के लिए नामखाते TOTAL—Debits for purchases and receipts	3504,94,60	3746,10,99	3913,18,62	4352,49,97
घटाइए— V. Deduct—				
मांग के अन्तर्गत मद I, II और III दूसरी ओर इंदराज के अनुसार भंडार उचंत सेवा/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए निकासी For Issues from Stores Suspense to services/works within the Demand vide items I, II and III per contra :				
(1) विनिर्माण कार्य Manufacture operations	1510,13,10	1708,84,50	1818,36,55	2070,98,42
(2) निर्माण-कार्य Works	81,95,83	74,89,61	75,46,82	79,43,21
(3) विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी Miscellaneous Advances—Capital	46,84,13	41,54,58	60,89,52	59,02,55
जोड़ (1) + (2) + (3) TOTAL (1)+(2)+(3)	1638,93,06	1825,28,69	1954,72,89	2209,44,18
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1866,01,54	1920,82,30	1958,45,73	2143,05,79
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2621,57,05	2696,87,03	2844,24,04	3039,36,72

सभी रेलें
ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 में सामान का लेन-देन
Stores Transactions for 1992-93

हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
वर्ष में निकासी Issues during the year —				
निनिर्माण उचंत से पूंजी को I. To Capital—Manufacture Suspense—				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops	732,49,67	801,89,48	825,21,63	953,49,34
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage & Wagon Workshops	604,52,85	713,39,04	775,74,95	875,72,48
(3) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Workshops	39,66,19	37,85,75	39,90,44	44,13,51
(4) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops	21,70,19	20,19,87	23,22,40	23,78,63
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal & Telecom. Workshops	11,20,22	10,86,00	12,49,12	13,43,55
(6) छापाखाना Printing Press	11,35,18	12,85,62	11,99,95	12,37,94
(7) कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory	11,78,67	16,73,80	21,02,22	17,80,80
(8) पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant	77,40,13	95,04,94	108,75,84	130,22,17
जोड़ (1) से (8) : TOTAL (1) to (8)	1510,13,10	1708,84,50	1818,36,55	2070,98,42
II निर्माण-कार्यों को To Works	81,95,83	74,89,61	75,46,82	79,43,21
III विविध अग्रिम—पूंजी को To Miscellaneous Advances—Capital.	46,84,13	41,54,58	60,89,52	59,02,55
IV सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा निर्माताओं को जारी करने हेतु भण्डार को To Stores for issue to coach and wagon builders	27,95	50,00	45,00	60,00
V राजस्व को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Revenue—Stores other than fuel	542,06,67	648,06,89	604,11,97	676,03,80
VI बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन को छोड़कर भण्डार To Sales and Transfers—Stores other than fuel	332,82,90	312,85,54	358,75,81	355,41,70
जोड़ I से VI तक TOTAL I to VI	2514,10,58	2786,71,12	2918,05,67	3241,49,68

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VII राजस्व को—भण्डार ईंधन To Revenue—Stores Fuel				
(1) रेल इंजनों के लिए कोयले की निकासी को To issue of coal for locomotives	197,42,83	185,09,79	184,74,25	219,67,87
(2) रेल इंजनों के लिए ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of fuel oil for locomotives	588,05,00	657,20,86	671,17,21	717,61,68
(3) अन्य कार्यों के लिए कोयला, कोक और ईंधन तेल की निकासी को To issue of coal, coke and fuel oil for other purposes	8,91,39	39,82,58	43,91,58	47,35,26
जोड़ (1) + (2) + (3) TOTAL (1) + (2) + (3)	794,39,22	882,13,23	899,83,04	984,64,81
VIII बिक्री और अन्तरण को—ईंधन To Sales and Transfers—Fuel	66,22,00	77,64,05	84,77,29	78,48,27
जोड़ 1 से 8 TOTAL—I to VIII	3374,71,80	3746,48,40	3902,66,00	4304,62,76
घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए (दूसरी ओर की मद V के अनुसार) Deduct—for issues within the Demand vide item V per contra	1638,93,06	1825,28,69	1954,72,89	2209,44,18
जोड़—वर्ष के दौरान जमाखाते TOTAL—Credits during the year.	1735,78,74	1921,19,71	1947,93,11	2095,18,58
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष— Anticipated Balance at close of the year—				
क. भण्डार—ईंधन को छोड़कर : A. Stores—other than fuel :				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	690,36,07	613,61,95	724,43,51	757,63,08
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	62,80,46	42,97,44	37,01,58	38,41,02
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	—71,39,61	—5,98,95	—28,20,56	—23,75,21

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(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	203,40,53	131,30,43	157,44,64	177,87,41
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	—50,49,91	—29,83,72	—43,56,46	—56,00,93
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	834,67,54	752,07,15	847,12,71	894,15,37
ख. भण्डार—ईंधन B. Stores—Fuel				
(1) स्टाक में सामान Stores in stock	38,09,38	41,70,92	47,72,73	49,50,48
(2) पारवहन में सामान Stores in transit	—3,13,87	—2,78,76	—1,82,33	—2,26,26
(3) स्टाक समायोजन लेखे में बकाया Outstanding in Stock Adjustment Account	85,64	58,00	—32,50	—56,10
(4) बकाया खरीद का उचंत शेष Outstanding Purchase Suspense Balance	9,63,82	—13,99,77	—1,79,07	—2,42,94
(5) बकाया बिक्री का उचंत शेष Outstanding Sales Suspense Balance	5,65,80	—1,90,22	5,39,39	5,77,59
जोड़—ख TOTAL—B	51,10,77	23,60,17	49,18,22	50,02,77
वर्ष के अन्त में शेष (क + ख) Balance at close of the year (A+B)	885,78,31	775,67,32	896,30,93	944,18,14
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2621,57,05	2696,87,03	2844,24,04	3039,36,72
वर्ष में नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम : Net Debit or Credit during the year :	130,22,80	—37,41	10,52,62	47,87,21
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम : Budget allotment required	1866,01,54	1920,82,30	1958,45,73	2143,05,79
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधन को छोड़कर) Turnover ratio other than fuel	33.20%	26.99%	29.03%	27.58%
टर्न ओवर अनुपात (ईंधन सहित) Turnover ratio (including fuel)	26.25%	20.70%	22.97%	21.93%

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वर्ष के शुरू में शेष *Balance at commencement of the year :*				
क. निर्माण उचंत A. Manufacturing Suspense				
(1) चालू निर्माण-कार्य Works in Progress	229,10,27	266,20,38	221,84,70	229,64,31
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	4,18,00	1,77,88	2,09,59	13,43,87
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for works completed	4,43,42	2,51,73	5,38,78	4,18,22
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	237,71,69	270,49,99	229,33,07	247,26,40
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—42,06,05	—48,02,81	—50,81,56	—36,43,86
जोड़ (क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	195,65,64	222,47,18	178,51,51	210,82,54
वर्ष में नाम खाते Debits during the year				
1. रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	242,91,68	259,49,93	266,66,75	287,40,21
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	734,09,91	801,89,48	825,21,63	953,49,34
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	44,55,65	46,86,48	46,68,71	53,08,05
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	5,38,75	29,03,05	7,34,56	10,38,31
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	85,85,34	65,71,87	83,54,06	91,14,22
जोड़ TOTAL	1112,81,33	1203,00,81	1229,45,71	1395,50,13

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II. सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने **Carriage and Wagon Workshops**				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	301,82,69	330,54,75	332,52,44	363,17,05
(2) सामान और भंडार (भण्डार उचंत में) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	603,55,43	713,39,04	775,74,95	875,72,48
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	53,88,37	78,51,53	62,54,25	77,39,93
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	2,47,54	8,89,60	12,15,85	5,84,36
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	92,30,17	86,49,23	97,17,99	108,46,42
जोड़ TOTAL	1054,04,20	1217,84,15	1280,15,48	1430,60,24
III. बिजली कारखाने **Electrical Workshops**				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	27,96,13	28,37,05	27,73,91	30,92,44
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	39,69,55	37,85,75	39,90,44	44,13,51
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	24,23,68	26,24,17	26,20,96	27,47,80
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	8,61,93	8,57,28	7,70,42	8,42,05
जोड़ TOTAL	100,51,29	101,04,25	101,55,73	110,95,80

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IV. इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	29,01,21	30,72,90	31,06,09	32,86,26
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	21,76,02	20,19,87	23,22,40	23,78,63
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	203,27,45	179,78,05	176,69,45	192,82,90
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	1,23,74	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	12,31,27	13,14,78	13,10,66	13,25,62
जोड़ TOTAL	267,59,69	243,85,60	244,08,60	262,7341
V. सिगनल और दूर-संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecom. Workshops				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	17,43,49	19,42,63	19,01,33	20,09,88
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,24,03	10,86,00	12,49,12	13,43,55
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	4,51,86	4,92,00	5,58,10	5,79,50
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	2,54,20	2,90,80	3,21,16	3,28,75
जोड़ TOTAL	35,73,58	38,11,43	40,29,71	42,61,68
VI. छापाखाना Printing Press				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	14,39,75	15,80,03	16,26,47	16,94,12
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,98,62	12,85,62	11,99,95	12,37,94

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(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	2,69,85	2,95,56	2,92,71	2,97,26
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	2,74,45	1,41,58	2,32,93	2,40,18
जोड़ TOTAL	31,82,67	33,02,79	33,52,06	34,69,50
VII. कपड़ा काटने का कारखाना Cloth Cutting Factory				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of shop labour etc.	81,10	90,73	97,47	99,22
(2) सामान और भण्डार (भण्डार उचंत से) Material and Stores (from Stores Suspense)	11,14,12	16,73,80	21,02,22	17,80,80
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	1,09,79	1,55	2,10	1,60
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	..	..
(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous Charges	89,77	3,20	3,15	3,20
जोड़ TOTAL	13,94,78	17,69,28	22,04,94	18,84,82
VIII. पहिया और धुरा संयंत्र Wheel & Axle Plant				
(1) कारखाने के मजदूरों आदि को भुगतान Payment of Shop labour etc.	2,29,74	2,62,01	2,52,00	2,95,00
(2) सामान और भंडार (भंडार उचंत से) Material and stores (from stores suspense)	77,40,13	95,04,94	108,75,84	130,22,17
(3) सीधे खरीदे गये सामान और समायोजन Materials by direct purchase and adjustment	4,83,21	4,75,75	3,50,00	5,50,00
(4) का०नि०उ० को प्रभारित निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए परिव्यय Outlay for works charged to WMS	..	..	12,77	45,05

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(5) विविध प्रभार Miscellaneous charges	24,35,50	23,54,07	33,08,02	32,97,65
जोड़ TOTAL	108,88,58	125,96,77	147,98,63	172,09,87
जोड़—I से VIII TOTAL—I to VIII	2725,36,12	2980,55,08	3099,10,86	3468,05,45
IX. घटाइए—विनिर्माण उचंत से मांग के अंतर्गत सेवा/निर्माण-कार्यों की निकासी के लिए। Deduct—For issues from Manufacture Suspense to services/works within the Demand				
(1) निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए निकासी Issues to Works	319,83,00	301,44,51	286,90,12	305,82,47
(2) भण्डार उचंत के लिए निकासी Issues to Stores Suspense	462,14,81	459,77,10	504,09,36	545,92,28
जोड़—(1)+(2) TOTAL (1)+(2)	781,97,81	761,21,61	790,99,48	851,74,75
जोड़—वर्ष में नाम खाते TOTAL—Debits during the year	1943,38,31	2219,33,47	2308,11,38	2616,30,70
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2139,03,95	2441,80,65	2486,62,89	2827,13,24

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ALL RAILWAYS

1992-93 में विनिर्माण-कार्य

Manufacture Operations for 1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals, 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year—				
I. निर्माण कार्यों को— To Works—				
(1) रेल इंजन चल-स्टाक Locomotive Rolling Stock	13,68,83	26,03,48	20,21,38	29,95,11
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक Carriage and Wagon Rolling Stock	43,32,05	43,22,90	36,21,99	35,09,43
(3) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	250,29,75	219,93,71	217,69,77	226,83,18
(4) संयंत्र और उपस्कर Plant and Equipment	2,80,89	32,78	56,41	56,50
(5) अन्य निर्माण-कार्य Other Works	9,71,48	11,91,64	12,20,57	13,38,25
जोड़—निर्माण-कार्य TOTAL—WORKS	319,83,00	301,44,51	286,90,12	305,82,47
II. पूंजी—भंडार उचंत को—स्टाक के लिए विनिर्माण To Capital—Stores Suspense—Manufacture for Stock				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	228,46,66	237,02,82	236,99,05	281,87,16
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाना Carriage and Wagon Shops	95,93,93	105,49,30	102,99,03	110,85,17
(3) इंजीनियरी कारखाने Engineering Shops	3,71,37	3,38,48	3,60,86	3,61,36
(4) बिजली कारखाने Electrical Shops	19,72	9,50	11,00	10,00
(5) सिगनल और दूर संचार कारखाने Signal and Telecommunication Shops	10,57,99	10,76,85	11,25,50	11,64,90
(6) अन्य विनिर्माण Other Manufacture	12,70,47	13,64,00	13,09,49	13,94,19
(7) स्टाक में वापस की गयी विनिर्मुक्त सामग्री Released material returned to stock	110,54,67	89,36,15	136,04,43	123,89,50
जोड़ TOTAL	462,14,81	459,77,10	504,09,36	545,92,28

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III. राजस्व को— To Revenue—				
(1) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (भाप) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Steam)	57,17,31	53,93,19	57,85,76	61,61,11
(2) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (डीजल) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Diesel)	72,11,48	84,99,56	75,91,09	88,88,36
(3) रेल इंजन चल स्टाक की मरम्मत (बिजली) Repairs of Locomotive Rolling Stock (Electric)	28,95,85	37,68,56	31,47,72	41,98,78
(4) सवारी डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Carriage Rolling Stock	272,63,26	291,70,81	308,76,62	353,60,56
(5) बिजली गाड़ी चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to EMU Rolling Stock	32,87,87	69,20,65	33,66,11	32,63,21
(6) माल डिब्बा चल स्टाक की मरम्मत Repairs to Wagon Rolling Stock	69,70,83	91,06,75	81,48,48	100,51,16
(7) इंजीनियरी और संरचना संबंधी निर्माण-कार्य Engineering and Structural Works	4,33,97	4,61,50	5,05,38	3,85,96
(8) संयंत्र और उपस्कर की मरम्मत Repairs of Plant and Equipment	50,25,55	53,56,41	55,07,51	59,79,61
(9) राजस्व के लिए विविध विनिर्माण-कार्य Miscellaneous Manufacture for Revenue	175,63,08	125,37,25	168,90,72	165,60,40
जोड़— राजस्व TOTAL—REVENUE	763,69,20	812,14,68	818,19,39	908,49,15
IV इतर रेलों, सरकारी विभागों और जनता के लिए किये गये काम Work done for Foreign Railways, Govt. Departments and the Public—				
(1) रेल इंजन कारखाने Locomotive Shops	549,54,78	594,95,66	578,17,68	697,27,46
(2) सवारी और माल डिब्बा कारखाने Carriage and Wagon Shops	512,14,66	631,46,23	693,43,13	768,44,24

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(3) अन्य कारखाने Other Shops	135,13,80	153,03,78	186,00,15	204,79,29
जोड़—इतर रेलें आदि TOTAL—Foreign Railways etc.	1196,83,24	1379,45,67	1457,60,96	1670,50,99
जोड़—I से IV TOTAL—I to IV	2742,50,25	2952,81,96	3066,79,83	3430,74,89
घटाइए—मांग के अन्तर्गत निकासी के लिए दूसरी ओर का मद VIII के अनुसार Deduct for issues within the Demand vide item VIII per contra	781,97,81	761,21,61	790,99,48	851,74,75
जोड़—वर्ष में जमा खाते TOTAL—Credits during the year	1960,52,44	2191,60,35	2275,80,35	2579,00,14

सभी रेलें
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1992-93 में विनिर्माण-कार्य
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जमा खाता CREDITS	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
वर्ष के अन्त में प्रत्याशित शेष: Anticipated balance at close of the year :				
क. विनिर्माण उचंत A. Manufacture Suspense				
(1) चालू-निर्माण-कार्य Works-in-progress	221,84,70	275,97,08	229,64,31	253,54,73
(2) वसूल की जाने वाली बकाया राशि Amounts outstanding for realisation	2,09,59	1,92,70	13,43,87	17,22,95
(3) पूरे किये गये निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए प्रोद्भूत होने वाले बिल/नाम खाते Bills/debits to be raised for works completed.	5,38,78	7,19,16	4,18,22	4,06,78
जोड़—क TOTAL—A	229,33,07	285,08,94	247,26,40	274,84,46
ख. विकास उचंत B. Development Suspense	—50,81,56	—34,88,64	—36,43,86	—26,71,36
जोड़(क+ख) TOTAL (A+B)	178,51,51	250,20,30	210,82,54	248,13,10
कुल जोड़ GRAND TOTAL	2139,03,95	2441,80,65	2486,62,89	2827,13,24
शुद्ध—वर्ष के दौरान नामे या जमा Net—Debit or Credit during the year	—17,14,13	27,73,12	32,31,03	37,30,56
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget Allotment required	1943,38,31	2219,33,47	2308,11,38	2616,30,70

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विविध अग्रिम—1992-93
Miscellaneous Advances—1992-93

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Figures in thousands of rupees)

विवरण Description	वास्तविक Actuals 1990-91	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1991-92	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1991-92	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1992-93
वर्ष के शुरू में शेष Balance at commencement of the year	58,52,82	48,47,38	67,82,40	79,98,75
वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते Debits during the year	211,68,85	298,95,46	288,41,47	216,73,39
जोड़ TOTAL	270,21,67	347,42,84	356,23,87	296,72,14
वर्ष में जमा खाते Credits during the year	202,39,27	271,31,17	276,25,12	211,91,16
वर्ष के दौरान नाम खाते या जमा खाते की शुद्ध रकम Net Debit or Credit during the year	9,29,58	27,64,29	12,16,35	4,82,23
वर्ष के अंत में प्रत्याशित शेष Anticipated Balance at close of the year	67,82,40	76,11,67	79,98,75	84,80,98
जोड़ TOTAL	270,21,67	347,42,84	356,23,87	296,72,14
बजट के लिए अपेक्षित रकम Budget allotment required	211,68,85	298,95,46	288,41,47	216,73,39

MGIPRRND—S/187 RB/91—TSS II—22-2-92—4500

Memorandum Explaining the Proposals for Adjustments in Goods Freight Rates and Parcels and Luggage Rates in the Railway Budget 1992-93

290 Fin./93—7

जैसा कि रेल मंत्री के बजट भाषण में उल्लेख किया गया है, अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। रेल मंत्री द्वारा बजट भाषण में यथाघोषित भाड़ा दरों, पार्सल और सामान दरों तथा यात्री किरायों में समायोजन का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. भाड़ा दरें

1.1 नीचे सूचीबद्ध अनिवार्य वस्तुओं को छोड़कर, सभी वस्तुओं की भाड़ा दरों में 7.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन, कोयले की भाड़ा दर में यह वृद्धि केवल 4 प्रतिशत होगी। नीचे सूचीबद्ध अनिवार्य वस्तुओं को छोड़कर, गाड़ी भार, डिब्बा भार और फुटकर में ढोयी जाने वाली सभी वस्तुओं के वर्गीकरण को भी एक श्रेणी बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन वस्तुओं को भाड़ा दरों में प्रस्तावित सामान्य वृद्धि और वर्गीकरण बढ़ाये जाने, दोनों से मुक्त रखा जाएगा, वे इस प्रकार हैं:—

(i) खाद्यान्न और दालें,
(ii) खाने का नमक,
(iii) चीनी,
(iv) गुड़, शक्कर और जागरी,
(v) चाय,
(vi) फल और सब्जियां,
(vii) खाद्य तेल,
(viii) मिट्टी का तेल,
(ix) डीजल,
(x) रासायनिक खाद,
(xi) जैविक खाद,
(xii) खली,
(xiii) तिलहन,
(xiv) पशुधन और
(xv) चारा।

1.2 कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित वर्गीकरण का विवरण अनुबन्ध-I में दिया गया है।

2. पार्सल और सामान दरें

2.1 जिन वस्तुओं के लिए अब रियायती पार्सल मान दर, "सी.पी. 1" के अनुसार प्रभार लिया जाता है, उनके वर्गीकरण को बढ़ाकर सामान्य पार्सल मान दर, "जी.पी.ए." करने का प्रस्ताव है। जिन वस्तुओं के लिए अब रियायती पार्सल मान दर, "सी.पी. 2" के अनुसार प्रभार लिया जा रहा है, उनमें से कुछ वस्तुओं के वर्गीकरण को बढ़ाकर रियायती पार्सल मान दर, "सी. पी. 1" और सामान्य पार्सल मान दर, "जी.पी.ए.' करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। "सी. पी. 2" मान दर में संशोधन करके उसे "जी.पी.ए." मान दर के मौजूदा

As explained in the Budget Speech of the Minister of Railways, there is an urgent need for mobilising additional resources. The details of adjustments in freight rates, parcel and luggage rates, and passenger fares, as announced by the Minister of Railways in the Budget Speech, are indicated below :—

1. *Freight Rates*

1.1 It is proposed to increase freight rates for all commodities except essential commodities listed below by 7.5 per cent. However, for coal the increase will be only 4 per cent. It is also proposed to raise the classification of all commodities, moving in trainload, wagonload and smalls by one step, except essential commodities listed below. The commodities which will be exempted both from the proposed general increase in freight rates and the stepping up in classification are as under :—

(i) Foodgrains and Pulses,
(ii) Salt for human consumption,
(iii) Sugar,
(iv) Gur, Shakkar & Jaggery,
(v) Tea,
(vi) Fruits & Vegetables,
(vii) Edible oils,
(viii) Kerosene,
(ix) Diesel,
(x) Chemical Manures,
(xi) Organic manure,
(xii) Oil cake,
(xiii) Oil seeds,
(xiv) Livestock and
(xv) Fodder.

1.2 A statement showing the existing and proposed classification of some of the important commodities is given in Annexure I.

2. *Parcel and Luggage Rates*

2.1 The classification of commodities now being charged under Concessional Parcel Scale rate, CP-1, is proposed to be upgraded to General Parcel Scale rate, GPA. It is also proposed to upgrade the classification of some of the commodities now being charged under Concessional Parcel Scale rate, CP-2, to Concessional Parcel Scale rate, CP-1, and General

50% के स्तर से बढ़ाकर 60% करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। पार्सल और सामान के रूप में ढोये जाने वाले भारी पैकेजों पर अधिप्रभार में भी उनके वजन और माप एवं वस्तु के आधार पर संशोधन किया जायेगा। इन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा अनुबन्ध II और III में दिया गया है।

2.2 ताजा फल और सब्जियों को छोड़कर, जिन पर न्यूनतम प्रभार 20 रुपये होगा, पार्सल और सामान के लिए न्यूनतम प्रभार संशोधित करके 17 रुपये से 30 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3. यात्री किराये

3.1 ऊंचे दर्जे

3.2 वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा और वातानुकूल कुर्सी यान के मौजूदा किरायों में सभी दूरियों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3.3 दूसरा दर्जा साधारण और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस

3.3.1 दूसरे दर्जे के साधारण टिकट के किरायों में 1-10 कि.मी. के दूरी स्लैब में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की जायेगी। 11-15 कि.मी. दूरी स्लैब में दूसरा दर्जा साधारण के किरायों में 50 पैसे की तथा 250 कि.मी. से अधिक दूरियों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाकर 5.00 रुपये तक की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के किरायों में न्यूनतम स्लैब पर 1.00 रु. की वृद्धि तथा 1300 कि.मी. से अधिक की दूरियों के लिए उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ाकर अधिकतम 25.00 रुपये की वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध IV में दिया गया है।

3.4 शयनयान अधिप्रभार

3.4.1 दूसरे दर्जे के शयनयान अधिप्रभार को 501 कि. मी. और 1000 कि. मी. के बीच की यात्राओं के लिए संशोधित करके 20.00 रुपये से 25.00 रुपये करने का प्रस्ताव है।

3.5 प्रतिनिधि दूरियों तथा स्टेशनों की कतिपय जोड़ियों के बीच अलग-अलग दर्जों में यात्रा के लिए प्रस्तावित किरायों तथा वर्तमान किरायों का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा अनुबंध V, VI तथा VII में दिया गया है

4. राजधानी और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किराये

4.1 राजधानी एक्सप्रेस, नई दिल्ली-बम्बई ए.सी. एक्सप्रेस और शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के किरायों में भी संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है। इन गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध VIII तथा IX में दिया गया है।

Parcel Scale rate, GPA. The CP-2 scale rate is also proposed to be revised to the level of 60 percent of GPA Scale rate as against the existing level of 50 per cent. The surcharge on bulky packages moving as parcel and luggage will be revised depending upon the weight and measurement of the packages and also the commodity. The details of these proposals are given in Annexures II and III.

2.2 The minimum charge for Parcels and Luggage is proposed to be revised from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 except for fresh fruits and vegetables where the minimum charge will be Rs. 20.

3. *Passenger Fares*

3.1 *Upper Classes*

3.2 The existing fares for Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car are proposed to be increased by 20 per cent for all distances.

3.3 *Second Class Ordinary and Second Class Mail/Express*

3.3.1 There will be no increase in the fares of Second Class Ordinary ticket in the distance slab of 1—10 km. The fares of Second Class Ordinary are proposed to be increased by Re. 0.50 at the slab of 11—15 km. rising progressively to Rs. 5.00 for distances beyond 250 kms. The fares of Second Class Mail/Express are proposed to be increased by Re. 1.00 at the lowest slab rising progressively to a maximum of Rs. 25.00 for distances beyond 1300 kms. The details of these proposals are given in Annexure IV.

3.4 *Sleeper Surcharge*

3.4.1 Second Class Sleeper Surcharge for journeys between 501 km and 1000 km is proposed to be revised from Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 25.00.

3.5 The proposed fares for representative distances and between certain pairs of stations for travel in different classes as compared to the existing fares are shown in Annexures V, VI and VII.

4. *Fares for Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Trains*

4.1 Fares for Rajdhani Express, New Delhi—Bombay A.C. Express and Shatabdi Express trains are also proposed to be revised. Details of the existing and proposed fares for these trains are given at Annexures VIII and IX.

5. मासिक सीजन टिकट

5.1 दूसरे दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों को विभिन्न दूरी स्लैब के लिए मौजूदा 8 से 23 इकतरफा यात्रा किरायों के स्तर से बढ़ाकर 9 से 24 इकतरफा यात्रा किरायों के बराबर करने का प्रस्ताव है। पहले दर्जे के मासिक सीजन टिकट के किरायों को संशोधित करके दूसरे दर्जे के तदनुरूपी मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों का चौगुना कर दिया जायेगा।

5.2 विभिन्न दूरी स्लैबों के लिए दूसरे दर्जे और पहले दर्जे के बर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मासिक सीजन टिकटों के किरायों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध X में दिया गया है।

6. किराये और माल भाड़े तथा पार्सल और सामान की दरों में ये परिवर्तन 1-4-1992 से लागू होंगे।

5. *Monthly Season Tickets*

5.1 Second Class Monthly Season Ticket fares are proposed to be increased to a level equal to 9 to 24 single journey fares from the existing level of 8 to 23 single journey fares for different distance slabs. The First Class Monthly Season Ticket fares will be correspondingly revised to four times the Second Class Monthly Season Ticket fares.

5.2 The existing and proposed Monthly Season Ticket fares for Second Class and First Class for various distance slabs are shown in Annexure X.

6. The changes in fares and freight rates and parcel and luggage rates will take effect from 1-4-1992.

अनुबंध I
ANNEXURE I

कतिपय महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित वर्गीकरण
Existing and Proposed Classifications of Some Important Commodities

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	वस्तु Commodity	वर्तमान वर्गीकरण Existing Classification			प्रस्तावित वर्गीकरण Proposed Classification		
		गाड़ी भार Train Load	माल डिब्बा भार Wagon Load	फुटकर Smalls	गाड़ी भार Train Load	माल डिब्बा भार Wagon Load	फुटकर Smalls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	कोयला Coal	125	130	300	130	135	300X
2.	सीमेंट Cement	135	140	300	140	145	300X
3.	लौह अयस्क Iron Ore	110	115	300	115	120	300X
4.	चूना पत्थर Lime Stone	120	125	300	125	130	300X
5.	कॉफी Coffee	—	160	200	—	165	210
6.	कागज Paper	—	140	200	—	145	210
7.	इमारती लकड़ी Timber	—	130	200	—	135	210
8.	बांस Bamboos	140	150	300	145	155	300X
9.	गन्ना Sugar Cane	—	90	300	—	95	300X
10.	लोहा या इस्पात डिवीजन 'ए' Iron or Steel Division 'A'	220	240	300	230	250	300X
11.	पैट्रोल Petrol	280	300	300	300	300X	300X
12.	औद्योगिक उपयोग के लिए नमक Salt for Industrial use	110	115	300	115	120	300X
13.	चमड़े का सामान, अन्य Leather goods NOC	—	180	200	—	185	210
14.	कास्टिक सोडा Caustic Soda	125	130	200	130	135	210
15.	बिटुमन Bitumen	150	160	300	155	165	300X
16.	बाक्साइट Bauxite	110	120	300	115	125	300X

अनुबन्ध II
ANNEXURE II

वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित पार्सल मान दर
Existing and Proposed Parcel Scales of Rate

क्र. सं. Sl. No.	वस्तु Commodities	वर्तमान मान दर Existing Scale of Rate	प्रस्तावित मान दर Proposed Scale of Rate
1	2	3	4
1.	सभी वस्तुएं	सी.पी.—1	जी.पी.ए
1.	All Commodities	CP-1	GP A
2.	पुस्तकें, पाठ्य पुस्तकों से भिन्न, छैना (पनीर), घोंघे, मेंढक, मेंढक की टांगें बर्फ के साथ, हरी काली मिर्च, आइसक्रीम, मांस (ताजा), कछुए (ताजा)	सी.पी.—2	जी.पी.ए
2.	Books other than text books, Chenna (Paneer), Oyster, Frog, Froglegs with ice, Green Pepper, Ice-cream, Meat fresh, Tortoise (fresh)	CP-2	GPA
3.	पाठ्य पुस्तकें, सरकारी खजाने के बक्से (खाली), सोडावाटर आदि पेय, चक्का, चरखा और चरखे के सभी प्रकार के पुर्जे, नारियल (कच्चा), फूल वाले पौधों की कलमें (भाड़ा वजन के आधार पर लिया जाये, माप के आधार पर नहीं), अण्डे, फूल बल्ब, कलमें, पौधे, पौद, झाड़ियां और औषध गुणयुक्त जड़ी बूटियां और जड़ें (हरी), धातु के बंद बर्तनों में गंगाजल, बर्फ, रिजका घास (हरी), समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाएं (बिना रजिस्ट्री के), खाली गैस सिलिण्डर जो कि हाईड्रोजन फैक्टरी आगरा, बेंगलूरु और कलकत्ता को वापस भेजे जायें, आबे जम जम, अरबी-रतालू, महंगे फल जैसे अनार, सेब, चेरी और अंगूर, फल की लुगदी, मिठाइयां (भारतीय)।	सी.पो.—2	सी.पी.—1
3.	Text Books, Government Treasury boxes (empty), Aerated Water, Chakka, Charkha and Charkha parts of all kinds, coconut tender, Cut Flowers (to be charged on weight and not by measurement), Eggs, Flower bulbs, grafts, plants, seedlings, shrub and medicinal herbs and roots (green), Ganges water in closed metal vessels, Ice, Lucerine grass (green), Newspaper and Magazines (unregistered), Returned empty gas cylinder consigned to Hydrogen Factory at Agra, Bangalore and Calcutta, Zam Zam Water, Yam such as Elephant Yams, Expensive Fruits like Anar, Apples, Cherries and Grapes, Fruit Pulp, Sweet-meats (Indian)	CP-2	CP-1

अनुबन्ध III

ANNEXURE III

पार्सल के रूप में बुक किए गए भारी पैकेजों पर वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित अधिप्रभार

Existing and Proposed Surcharge on Bulky packages booked as Parcels

क्रम सं. Sl. No.	वस्तु Commodity	वजन (कि.ग्रा.) Weight (Kg)	वर्तमान अधिप्रभार (प्रतिशत) Existing Surcharge (Percent)	प्रस्तावित अधिप्रभार (प्रतिशत) Proposed Surcharge (Percent)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	सभी पार्सल, मटन/लिवर/मछली को छोड़कर All Parcels, excluding Mutton/Liver/Fish	1—50	कुछ नहीं Nil	कुछ नहीं Nil
		51—100	कुछ नहीं Nil	25
		101—150	कुछ नहीं Nil	35
		150 से अधिक over —150	25	50
2.	मटन/लिवर Mutton/Liver	1—100	कुछ नहीं Nil	कुछ नहीं Nil
		101—150	कुछ नहीं Nil	35
		150 से अधिक over —150	25	50
3	मछली Fish	1—100	कुछ नहीं Nil	कुछ नहीं Nil
		100 से अधिक over 100	25	50

अनुबंध IV
ANNEXURE IV

दूसरा दर्जा साधारण और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के किरायों में निम्न प्रकार से वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है :—
Increases in Second Class Ordinary and Second Class Mail/Express fares are proposed to be made as under:—

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	दर्जा Class	दूरी स्लैब Distance Slab (कि० मी०) (Kms.)	प्रति टिकट वृद्धि Increase per Ticket रु० पै० Rs. P.
1	2	3	4
1.	दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) Second Class (Ordinary)	1—10	कोई वृद्धि नहीं No increase
		11—15	0.50
		16—25	1.00
		26—65	2.00
		66—100	3.00
		101—250	4.00
		251 और इससे अधिक 251 and above	5.00
2.	दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस Second Class Mail/Express	1—25	1.00
		26—50	2.00
		51—100	3.00
		101—150	4.00
		151—200	5.00
		201—250	6.00
		251—300	7.00
		301—350	8.00
		351—400	9.00
		401—450	10.00
		451—500	11.00
		501—550	12.00
		551—600	13.00
		601—650	14.00
		651—700	15.00
		701—750	16.00
		751—800	17.00
		801—850	18.00
		851—900	19.00
		901—950	20.00
		951—1000	21.00
		1001—1100	22.00
		1101—1200	23.00
		1201—1300	24.00
		1301 और इससे अधिक 1301 and above	25.00

अनुबंध V

ANNEXURE V

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) और दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये
Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Second Class (Ordinary) and Second Class Mail/Express for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance कि० मी० Kms.	दूसरा दर्जा (साधारण) Second Class (Ordinary)		दूसरा दर्जा मेल/एक्सप्रेस Second Class Mail/Express	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु० पै० Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5
10	1.50	1.50	6.00	7.00
15	3.00	3.50	6.00	7.00
25	3.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
50	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.0
100	11.00	14.00	19.00	22.00
150	16.00	20.00	29.00	33.00
200	20.00	24.00	37.00	42.00
250	26.00	30.00	43.00	49.00
300	28.00	33.00	50.00	57.00
350	33.00	38.00	58.00	66.00
400	35.00	40.00	64.00	73.00
450	38.00	43.00	71.00	81.00
500	41.00	46.00	76.00	87.00
600	45.00	50.00	84.00	97.00
700	49.00	54.00	95.00	110.00
800	54.00	59.00	107.00	124.00
900	58.00	63.00	114.00	133.00
1000	62.00	67.00	122.00	143.00
1100	66.00	71.00	128.00	150.00
1200	69.00	74.00	135.00	158.00
1300	73.00	78.00	140.00	164.00
1400	76.00	81.00	147.00	172.00
1600	82.00	87.00	156.00	181.00
1800	89.00	94.00	166.00	191.00
2000	96.00	101.00	176.00	201.00
2250	104.00	109.00	188.00	213.00
2500	112.00	117.00	200.00	225.00
3000	129.00	134.00	224.00	249.00

अनुबंध VI

ANNEXURE VI

प्रतिनिधि दूरियों के लिए वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा, वातानुकूल शयनयान, पहला दर्जा और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान के संबंध में वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित यात्री किराये

Existing and Proposed Passenger Fares for Air-Conditioned First Class, Air-Conditioned Sleeper, First Class and Air-Conditioned Chair Car for Representative Distances

दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air Conditioned Chair Car	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(कि० मी०) (Kms.)	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
50	120	144	98	118	54	65	38	46
100	192	231	131	158	84	101	52	63
150	236	284	162	195	110	132	71	86
200	291	350	192	231	135	162	82	99
250	351	422	225	270	162	195	104	125
300	408	490	255	306	189	227	116	140
350	467	561	287	345	216	260	130	156
400	522	627	317	381	242	291	141	170
450	568	682	342	411	261	314	160	192
500	617	741	362	435	284	341	168	202
600	708	850	428	514	324	389	190	228
700	800	960	473	568	366	440	212	255
800	894	1073	526	632	410	492	231	278
900	937	1125	543	652	427	513	241	290
1000	1010	1212	582	699	464	557	257	309
1100	1090	1308	647	777	497	597	282	339
1200	1167	1401	685	822	531	638	298	358
1300	1232	1479	715	858	564	677	313	376
1400	1300	1560	748	898	593	712	329	395
1600	1448	1738	822	987	653	784	359	431
1800	1569	1883	877	1053	715	858	390	468
2000	1699	2039	932	1119	774	929	418	502
2250	1866	2240	1002	1203	851	1022	457	549
2500	2031	2438	1071	1286	926	1112	494	593
3000	2365	2838	1207	1449	1076	1292	567	681
3500	2695	3234	1344	1613	1226	1472	644	773
4000	3028	3634	1483	1780	1380	1656	718	862

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अनुबन्ध VII
ANNEXURE VII

चुनिंदा जोड़ी स्टेशनों के बीच वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये
Existing and Proposed Fares between selected pairs of stations

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		किमी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	नयी दिल्ली—बम्बई सेंट्रल New Delhi—Bombay Central	1389	1300	1560	748	898	593	712	329	395	147	172
2.	नयी दिल्ली—बेंगलूर New Delhi—Bangalore	2462	2008	2410	1060	1272	915	1098	489	587	198	223
3.	नयी दिल्ली—तिरुवनंतपुरम सेन्ट्रल New Delhi—Trivandrum Central	3054	2432	2919	1234	1481	1107	1329	584	701	230	255
4.	नयी दिल्ली—भुवनेश्वर New Delhi—Bhubaneswar	1864	1609	1931	894	1073	733	880	398	478	169	194
5.	नयी दिल्ली—लखनऊ New Delhi—Lucknow	507	627	753	394	473	287	345	173	208	80	92
6.	नयी दिल्ली—पटना New Delhi—Patna	1001	1034	1241	624	749	472	567	268	322	125	147
7.	नयी दिल्ली—अहमदाबाद (ब. ला.) New Delhi—Ahmedabad (BG)	1098	1090	1308	647	777	497	597	282	339	128	150
8.	नयी दिल्ली—हावड़ा New Delhi—Howrah	1441	1332	1599	763	916	611	734	337	405	150	175
9.	नयी दिल्ली—गुवाहाटी New Delhi—Guwahati	1979	1699	2039	932	1119	774	929	418	502	176	201
10.	नयी दिल्ली—भोपाल New Delhi—Bhopal	705	813	976	492	591	371	446	214	257	100	116
11.	नयी दिल्ली—चंडीगढ़ New Delhi—Chandigarh	266	375	450	242	291	173	208	107	129	47	54

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि०मी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
12.	नयी दिल्ली—जयपुर New Delhi—Jaipur	308	420	540	267	321	194	233	119	143	55	63
13.	नयी दिल्ली—मद्रास सेन्ट्रल New Delhi—Madras Central	2190	1831	2198	987	1185	835	1002	449	539	185	210
14.	नयी दिल्ली—सिकन्दराबाद New Delhi—Secunderabad	1680	1500	1800	851	1022	686	824	374	449	161	186
15.	आगरा छावनी—नयी दिल्ली Agra Cantt.—New Delhi	196	291	350	192	231	135	162	82	99	37	42
16.	नागपुर—नयी दिल्ली Nagpur—New Delhi	1094	1090	1308	647	777	497	597	282	339	128	150
17.	बम्बई वी टी—पुणे Bombay VT—Pune	191	287	345	190	228	132	159	82	99	37	42
18.	बम्बई वी टी—मद्रास Bombay VT—Madras	1279	1232	1479	715	858	564	677	313	376	140	164
19.	बम्बई वी टी—हवड़ा Bombay VT—Howrah	2172	1809	2171	978	1174	825	990	443	532	184	209
20.	पुणे—नयी दिल्ली Pune—New Delhi	1594	1448	1738	822	987	653	784	359	431	156	181
21.	हवड़ा—मद्रास Howrah—Madras	1683	1500	1800	851	1022	686	824	374	449	161	186
22.	नयी दिल्ली—इलाहाबाद New Delhi—Allahabad	636	755	906	453	544	345	414	201	242	92	106
23.	जम्मू तवी—बम्बई वी टी Jammu Tawi—Bombay VT	1975	1676	2012	924	1109	765	918	414	497	174	199
24.	अमृतसर—नयी दिल्ली Amritsar—New Delhi	448	568	682	342	411	261	314	160	192	71	81
25.	लुधियाना—नयी दिल्ली (बरास्ता पानीपत) Ludhiana—New Delhi (via Panipat)	312	431	518	272	327	198	238	120	144	56	64

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	दूरी Distance	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान Air-Conditioned Sleeper		पहला दर्जा First Class		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान Air-Conditioned Chair Car		दूसरा दर्जा (मेल/एक्सप्रेस) Second Class (Mail/Express)	
			वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		कि० मी० Kms.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
26.	गुवाहाटी (टी एस के)—नयी दिल्ली Guwahati (TSK)—New Delhi	2052	1742	2091	952	1143	795	954	429	515	179	204
27.	मद्रास—तिरुवनंतपुरम सेन्ट्रल Madras—Trivandrum Central	907	945	1134	554	665	433	520	242	291	116	136
28.	मद्रास—बेंगलूर Madras—Bangalore	358	476	572	297	357	220	264	131	158	61	70
29.	बेंगलूर—बम्बई Bangalore—Bombay	1211	1179	1415	692	831	539	647	301	362	137	161
30.	वास्को-दा-गामा—निजामुद्दीन Vascodagama—Nizamuddin	2197	1831	2198	987	1185	835	1002	449	539	185	210
31.	सिकन्दराबाद—मद्रास Secunderabad—Madras	790	881	1058	520	624	402	483	230	276	106	123
32.	सिकन्दराबाद—बेंगलूर Secunderabad—Bangalore	791	894	1073	526	632	410	492	231	278	107	124
33.	पुरी—नयी दिल्ली Puri—New Delhi	2134	1800	2160	973	1168	820	984	442	531	183	208
34.	नागपुर—हावड़ा Nagpur—Howrah	1132	1122	1347	667	801	512	615	289	347	131	154
35.	पुरी—हावड़ा Puri—Howrah	552	652	783	405	486	300	360	178	214	81	93
36.	बम्बई सेंट्रल—वडोदरा Bombay Central—Vadodara	393	522	627	317	381	242	291	141	170	64	73
37	बम्बई सेंट्रल—अहमदाबाद Bombay Central—Ahmedabad	491	617	741	362	435	284	341	168	202	76	87
38.	अहमदाबाद—दिल्ली (मी. ला.) Ahmedabad—Delhi (MG)	936	968	1162	562	675	441	530	249	299	118	138
39.	इन्दौर—बम्बई Indore—Bombay	829	894	1073	526	632	410	492	231	278	110	128
40.	बम्बई वी. टी.—वाराणसी Bombay V.T.—Varanasi	1496	1366	1640	774	929	623	748	344	413	152	177

अनुबंध VIII

ANNEXURE VIII

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और नई दिल्ली–बम्बई ए. सी. एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Rajdhani Expresses and New Delhi-Bombay AC Express Train.

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	जोड़ी स्टेशन Pairs of Stations	वातानुकूल पहला दर्जा Air-Conditioned First Class		वातानुकूल शयनयान A.C. Sleeper		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car	
		वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
1.	नई दिल्ली—बम्बई सेंट्रल New Delhi—Bombay Central	1690	2030	975	1170	480	580
2.	नई दिल्ली—वडोदरा New Delhi—Vadodara	1335	1605	760	915	385	465
3.	कोटा—बम्बई सेंट्रल Kota—Bombay Central	1255	1510	725	870	375	450
4.	नई दिल्ली—रतलाम New Delhi—Ratlam	1155	1390	650	780	350	420
5.	बम्बई सेंट्रल—रतलाम Bombay Central—Ratlam	1065	1280	635	765	325	390
6.	नई दिल्ली—कोटा New Delhi—Kota	825	990	495	595	265	320
7.	बम्बई सेंट्रल—वडोदरा Bombay Central—Vadodara	730	885	450	540	240	290
8.	नई दिल्ली—हवड़ा New Delhi—Howrah	1725	2070	995	1195	490	590
9.	नई दिल्ली—धनबाद New Delhi—Dhanbad	1525	1830	880	1060	430	520
10.	हवड़ा—कानपुर सेंट्रल Howrah—Kanpur Central	1370	1645	810	975	405	490
11.	नई दिल्ली—मुगलसराय New Delhi—Mughalsarai	1195	1435	665	800	360	435
12.	हवड़ा—मुगलसराय Howrah—Mughalsarai	1075	1290	640	770	325	390
13.	नई दिल्ली—कानपुर सेंट्रल New Delhi—Kanpur Central	790	950	480	580	255	310
14.	हवड़ा—धनबाद Howrah—Dhanbad	540	650	345	415	180	220
15.	नई दिल्ली—इलाहाबाद New Delhi—Allahabad	1050	1260	625	750	320	385
16.	हवड़ा—इलाहाबाद Howrah—Allahabad	1200	1440	700	840	355	430
17.	नई दिल्ली—सवाई माधोपुर New Delhi—Sawai Madhopur	720	865	430	520	235	285
18.	बम्बई—सवाई माधोपुर Bombay—Sawai Madhopur	1380	1660	815	980	410	495
19.	नई दिल्ली—सूरत New Delhi—Surat	1470	1765	860	1035	425	510
20.	सूरत—बम्बई सेंट्रल Surat—Bombay Central	575	690	355	430	200	240

अनुबन्ध IX

ANNEXURE IX

शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान और पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) के लिए वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित किराये

Existing and Proposed Fares for Shatabdi Expresses for A. C Chair Car & First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)

क्रम सं० Sl. No.	स्टेशन Stations		वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान A.C. Chair Car		पहला दर्जा वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान (कार्यपालक दर्जा) First A.C. Chair Car (Executive Class)	
	से From	तक To	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed	वर्तमान Existing	प्रस्तावित Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.	रु० Rs.
लखनऊ शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस Lucknow Shatabdi Express						
1.	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	लखनऊ Lucknow	85	105	170	210
2.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	कानपुर सेंट्रल Kanpur Central	255	310	510	620
3.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	लखनऊ Lucknow	270	330	540	660
नई दिल्ली—कालका शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस New Delhi—Kalka Shatabdi Express						
4.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	अम्बाला Ambala	165	200	330	400
5.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	175	210	350	420
6.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	कालका Kalka	185	230	370	460
7.	अम्बाला Ambala	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	80	100	160	200
8.	अम्बाला Ambala	कालका Kalka	95	115	190	230
9.	चंडीगढ़ Chandigarh	कालका Kalka	70	85	140	170
भोपाल शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस Bhopal Shatabdi Express						
10.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	झांसी Jhansi	90	110	180	220
11.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	ग्वालियर Gwalior	95	115	190	230
12.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	झांसी Jhansi	130	165	260	330
13.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	165	200	330	400
14.	झांसी Jhansi	भोपाल Bhopal	200	240	400	480
15.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	ग्वालियर Gwalior	210	255	420	510
16.	ग्वालियर Gwalior	भोपाल Bhopal	225	275	450	550
17.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	झांसी Jhansi	245	300	490	600
18.	आगरा कैंट Agra Cantt	भोपाल Bhopal	265	325	530	650
19.	नई दिल्ली New Delhi	भोपाल Bhopal	345	420	690	840

अनुबंध X

ANNEXURE X

वर्तमान और प्रस्तावित मासिक सीज़न टिकट के किराये

Existing and Proposed Monthly Season Ticket Fares

दूरी स्लैब (कि० मी० में) Distance Slab (In Km.)	दूसरा दर्जा Second Class		पहला दर्जा First Class	
	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु. Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु. Rs.	वर्तमान किराया Existing Fare रु. Rs.	प्रस्तावित किराया Proposed Fare रु. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
1—5	28	30	103	120
6—10	35	37	129	148
11—15	42	53	154	212
16—20	49	69	184	276
21—25	54	76	202	304
26—30	58	88	218	352
31—35	64	97	240	388
36—40	70	105	266	420
41—45	74	105	282	420
46—50	77	108	295	432
51—60	83	116	321	464
61—70	91	131	356	524
71—80	97	139	382	556
81—90	103	145	408	580
91—100	109	153	435	612
101—110	113	163	452	652
111—120	118	170	474	680
121—130	121	172	488	688
131—140	126	178	510	712
141—150	133	186	540	744

MGIPRRND—S/22RB/92—22-2-92—T.S.Sec. II—9000

The Appropriation (Railway) Act, 1992-93

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रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल-33004/92 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY
भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1
प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 12] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 27, 1992/चैत्र 7, 1914
No. 12] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1992/CHAITRA 7, 1914

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1992/Chaitra 7, 1914 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 27th March, 1992, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) ACT, 1992

No. 3 OF 1992

[*27th March*, 1992.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1992-93 for the purposes of Railways.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1992. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen crores, forty-eight lakhs and forty-four thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1992-93, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 27717,48,44,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1992-93.

Appro-
priation.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	12,76,00,000	..	12,76,00,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	72,39,00,000	..	72,39,00,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	566,99,62,000	1,78,000	567,01,40,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1150,13,03,000	2,16,000	1150,15,19,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	924,17,27,000	1,35,000	924,18,62,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1240,30,99,000	3,33,000	1240,34,32,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	596,02,19,000	1,75,000	596,03,94,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	961,44,84,000	3,09,000	961,47,93,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	2018,71,25,000	15,00,000	2018,86,25,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	2231,67,66,000	2,00,000	2231,69,66,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	421,09,63,000	..	421,09,63,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	595,62,83,000	11,01,60,000	606,64,43,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1152,27,77,000	1,24,79,000	1153,52,56,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	4142,54,19,000	..	4142,54,19,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	1848,27,43,000	..	1848,27,43,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Revenue	45,00,00,000	..	45,00,00,000
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	6816,77,80,000	3,20,00,000	6819,97,80,000
	Railway Funds	2905,45,09,000	5,00,000	2905,50,09,000
	TOTAL	27701,66,59,000	15,81,85,000	27717,48,44,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1992.

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004 REGISTERED No. DL-33004/92

भारत का राजपत्र
The Gazette of India

असाधारण
EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 1
PART II—Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 13] नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 27, 1992/चैत्र 7, 1914
No. 13] NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1992/CHAITRA 7, 1914

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 27th March, 1992/Chaitra 7, 1914 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 27th March, 1992, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) No. 2 ACT, 1992

No. 4 OF 1922

[*27th March*, 1992.]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1991-92 for the purposes of Railways.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Forty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1992. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seven hundred and sixty crores, seventeen lakhs and thirty-six thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1991-92, in respect of the services relating to Railways specified in column 2 of the Schedule. Issue of Rs. 760,17,36,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1991-92.

3. The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year. Appropriation.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Railway Board	44,74,000	..	44,74,000
3	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	..	85,000	85,000
4	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	..	68,68,000	68,68,000
5	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	..	1,54,000	1,54,000
6	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	10,20,65,000	..	10,20,65,000
7	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	..	57,000	57,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	..	15,71,000	15,71,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	..	9,91,000	9,91,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	116,30,96,000	..	116,30,96,000
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	..	1,03,000	1,03,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	42,93,86,000	..	42,93,86,000
14	Appropriation to Funds	245,00,00,000	..	245,00,00,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalization	202,00,00,000	..	202,00,00,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement—			
	Other Expenditure			
	Capital	114,66,13,000	2,31,45,000	116,97,58,000
	Railway Funds	25,31,28,000	..	25,31,28,000
	TOTAL	756,87,62,000	3,29,74,000	760,17,36,000

K. L. MOHANPURIA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1992.

सत्यमेव जयते

बजट प्रलेखों

की

निर्देशिका

KEY
TO THE
BUDGET DOCUMENTS

1992-93

रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (RAILWAY BOARD)

RAIL MANTRALAYA (RAILWAY BOARD)

Key to the Railway Budget Documents for 1992-93

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रेलवे बजट प्रलेखों की निर्देशिका

बजट विवरण

संविधान की धारा 112 के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक वित्त वर्ष, जो पहली अप्रैल से 31 मार्च तक चलता है, के संबंध में भारत सरकार की अनुमानित आमदनी और खर्च का विवरण संसद के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना होता है। इसे 'बजट विवरण' कहते हैं। चूंकि रेलवे वित्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से पृथक कर दिया गया है, इसलिए रेलवे का बजट अलग से पेश किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलों के बीच वित्तीय संबंध संसद की रेल अभिसमय समिति द्वारा समय-समय पर की गयी सिफारिशों द्वारा शासित होता है।

2. बजट विवरण में रेलवे की कुल राजस्व आमदनी, उनका राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय, खर्च की तुलना में प्राप्तियों का रेलवे अधिशेष का वितरण और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रेलों की जो विभिन्न निधियां हैं, जैसे मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, राजस्व आरक्षित निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि, उनकी स्थिति दर्शायी जाती है।

3. रेलों की राजस्व प्राप्तियों में यात्री यातायात से आमदनी, अन्य कोचिंग यातायात (जिसमें पार्सल और सामान शामिल हैं) से आमदनी, माल यातायात से आमदनी और अन्य फुटकर आमदनी, जैसे किराया, खानपान से आमदनी, ब्याज और बाहरी निकायों से अनुरक्षण प्रभार आदि शामिल हैं।

4. इनके अतिरिक्त अन्य विविध प्राप्तियां भी होती हैं जैसे आवेदन पत्रों की बिक्री और परीक्षा शुल्क आदि से रेल भर्ती बोर्डों की प्राप्तियां और अधिशेष लाभों में सरकार का हिस्सा, जिसमें उन सहायता-प्राप्त रेलवे कम्पनियों से प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं, जिनमें सरकार की कोई पूंजी नहीं लगी है। लाभांश राहत के संबंध में सामान्य राजस्व से 'आर्थिक सहायता' विविध प्राप्तियों का एक अंग है। इन सभी मदों का जोड़ ही रेलवे की कुल प्राप्तियां होती हैं। आमदनी का वह भाग, जो वित्त वर्ष के दौरान रेलवे को देय होता है लेकिन वास्तव में रेलों को प्राप्त नहीं होता है, 'उचन्त' लेखे में रखा जाता है।

A KEY TO RAILWAY BUDGET DOCUMENTS

Budget Statement

Under Article 112 of the Constitution a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India has to be laid before Parliament in respect of every financial year which runs from 1st April to 31st March. This is the Budget statement. As Railway finances have been separated from the General Finances of the Central Government a separate Budget is presented for the Railways. The financial relationship between the Central Government and the Railways is governed by the recommendations made from time to time by the Railway Convention Committee of the Parliament.

2. The Budget statement shows the total revenue receipts of Railways, their Revenue and Works Expenditure, the distribution of the Railways' excess of receipts over expenditure and the position of the various Funds that the Railways are keeping with the Central Government, viz., Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund.

3. The Revenue receipts of the Railways consist of earnings from passenger traffic, other coaching earnings (which include parcels and luggage), earnings from goods traffic and sundry other earnings like rent, catering receipts, interest and maintenance charges from outside bodies etc.

4. There are also other miscellaneous receipts like Receipts of Railway Recruitment Boards from sale of application forms and examination fees etc. and Government's share of surplus profits which includes receipts from subsidised Railway companies in which the Government has no capital interest. The subsidy from General Revenues in respect of dividend reliefs forms part of miscellaneous receipts. The total of all these items makes up the total receipts of the Railways. The portion of the earnings which is due to the Railways during the financial year but has not actually been realised is held in a 'Suspense' account.

5 रेलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च राजस्व लेखे और निर्माण लेखे में होता है । राजस्व लेखे में रेलों के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा अपने दिन प्रतिदिन के काम में किया गया साधारण संचालन व्यय, अन्य विविध व्यय जैसे रेलवे बोर्ड, लेखा-परीक्षा, सर्वेक्षण और अन्य विविध स्थापनाओं पर व्यय और उन चालित लाइनों का भुगतान शामिल किया जाता है जो रेलों के स्वामित्व में नहीं होतीं तथा जो भारतीय रेलों द्वारा अथवा संबंधित प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा चालित हैं । यह भुगतान संविदाओं द्वारा विनियमित होता है। राजस्व लेखे में रेलों द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व को देय लाभांश और मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि और पेंशन निधि में विनियोग भी शामिल होता है। रेल अभिसमय समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर हर वर्ष मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि में विनियोग किया जाता है और इसका उद्देश्य पुरानी परिसम्पत्तियों के स्थान पर नयी परिसम्पत्तियों की लागत और यदि उनके लिए किसी परिष्कृत विधि की आवश्यकता हो तो उनकी लागत के लिए भी इससे धन जुटाया जाता है । पेंशन निधि में विनियोग रेल कर्मचारियों को पेंशन तथा मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपदान को पूरा करने के लिए किया जाता है और राजस्व की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा किया जाता है । 31 मार्च, 1980 को रेलों की लाभांश दायी पूंजी पर 6 प्रतिशत की दर से और तत्पश्चात् निवेशित लाभांशदायी पूंजी पर 6.5 प्रतिशत की दर से लाभांश देय होता है । उपर्युक्त 6 प्रतिशत लाभांश में से, 31 मार्च 1964 तक निवेशित पूंजी का 1.5 प्रतिशत ('आर्थिक सहायता' के लिए अधिकृत पूंजी को घटाकर) लाभांश यात्री किरायों पर कर के बदले राज्य सरकारों को अन्तरण के लिए और संरक्षा-कार्यों के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों की सहायतार्थ है। विकास निधि, जिससे रेल परिवहन के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों के लिए कल्याण-कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से अधिक अलाभप्रद परिचालनिक सुधारों पर खर्च किया जाता है, के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था खर्च की तुलना में प्राप्तियों के अधिशेष से, यदि कोई हो तो, की जाती हैं जो लाभांश की चालू दायिता का निर्वाह करने के बाद बच रहता है। इस निधि में अन्तरित करने के लिए यदि कोई अधिशेष न हो अथवा पर्याप्त अधिशेष न हो तो इस निधि से किए जाने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए सामान्य राजस्व से अस्थायी ऋण ले लिया जाता है ।

5. The expenditure incurred by the Railways is on Revenue account and on Works account. The Revenue account consists of Ordinary Working Expenses incurred by the various Departments on the Railways in their day to day working, other miscellaneous expenditure like the expenditure on Railway Board, Audit, Surveys and other miscellaneous establishments and payments, as regulated by contracts, to worked lines which are not owned by the Railways and which are either worked by the Indian Railways or by the private companies concerned. The Revenue Account also includes appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Pension Fund and dividend paid by the Railways to the General Revenues. Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund is made annually on the basis of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and is intended to finance the cost of new assets replacing old assets, including the cost of any improved features that such new assets may have. Appropriation to Pension Fund is to finance Pension and Death-cum-retirement gratuity payments to the Railway staff and is made taking the Revenue position into account. Dividend is payable at the rate of 6% on the dividend-paying Capital of the Railways as on 31st March, 1980 and 6.5% on the dividend-paying Capital invested thereafter. Out of the 6% dividend referred to above, 1.5% of the Capital invested upto 31st March, 1964 (less Capital entitled to 'Subsidy') is for transfer to the State Governments in lieu of passenger fare tax and to assist the State Governments to finance safety works. The Development Fund, which finances expenditure on amenities for users of Railway transport, staff welfare works and unremunerative operating improvements beyond certain financial limits, is funded from the excess of receipts over expenditure, if any, that remains after meeting the current dividend obligation. In case there is no excess, or not enough excess to be transferred to this Fund, temporary loan is obtained from the General Revenues to finance the expenditure to be met out of this Fund.

6. निर्माण-व्यय, सामान्य राजस्व से पूंजी उधार लेकर तथा मूल्यह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, दुर्घटना क्षति-पूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि और राजस्व से आन्तरिक व्यवस्था करके पूरा किया जाता है (अलाभप्रद परिचालन कार्यों और कुछ वित्तीय सीमाओं से कम लागत वाली यात्री सुविधाओं से भिन्न कार्यों की लागत राजस्व में डाली जाती है)। भारत सरकार के सामान्य वित्त से रेलों को कुल मिलाकर जो बजट संबंधी वार्षिक सहायता दी जाती है, उसमें पूंजीगत ऋण एवं विकास निधियों में कमी को, यदि कोई हो, पूरा करने के लिए अस्थायी रूप से उधार ली गयी रकम शामिल है। रेल योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली रेल परिसम्पत्तियों में कुछ निवेश भारतीय रेल वित्त निगम द्वारा भी किया जाता है। यह निगम बाजार से ऋण लेकर धन जुटाता है।

7. रेलों की सम्पूर्ण राजस्व आमदनी भारत की समेकित निधि में डाल दी जाती है और खर्च समेकित निधि से ही किया जाता है। संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना इस निधि से कोई रकम नहीं निकाली जा सकती।

8. ऐसे अवसर भी आ सकते हैं जब सरकार को संसद से प्राधिकार प्राप्त किये बिना तात्कालिक अप्रत्याशित खर्च करना पड़े। इस प्रकार के खर्च को वहन करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति के पास अग्रदाय के रूप में भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि रखी गयी है। ऐसे खर्च के लिए और समेकित निधि से उतनी ही धनराशि निकालने के लिए संसद का अनुमोदन बाद में प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और आकस्मिकता निधि से खर्च की गयी रकम की प्रतिपूर्ति उस निधि को कर दी जाती है।

9. यद्यपि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर खर्च के लिए मूल्य-ह्रास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि, पेंशन निधि और दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति, संरक्षा एवं यात्री सुविधा निधि में विनियोग संसद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है, तथापि विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों पर प्रस्तावित खर्च को भी संसद की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, हालांकि यह धनराशि इन निधियों को अन्तरण के लिए संसद द्वारा पहले ही निर्धारित कर दी जाती है।

अनुदान की मांगें

10. बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित समेकित निधि से खर्च, जिसके लिए लोक सभा की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है, का अनुमान

6. Works expenditure is financed from Capital borrowed from the General Revenues and also by internal financing from Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Funds and Revenue (The cost of unremunerative operating works and works other than passenger amenities costing below certain financial limits are charged to Revenue). The overall annual budgetary support of the General Finances of Government of India to the Railways consists of the Capital loans and the sums temporarily loaned to meet the deficiency, if any, in the Development Fund. A part of the investment in Railway assets, covered by the Railway Plans, is also made by the Indian Railway Finance Corporation which raises funds through market borrowing.

7. All the revenue earnings of the Railways are credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund. No amount can be withdrawn from the Fund without authorisation from Parliament.

8. Occasions may arise when Government may have to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation from Parliament. The Contingency Fund of India is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to incur such expenditure. Parliamentary approval for such expenditure and for the withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund are subsequently obtained and the amount spent from Contingency Fund is recouped to the Fund.

9. While the appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund, Pension Fund and Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund are voted by the Parliament for spending on specific objects, the proposed expenditure on the specific objects is also submitted for vote of Parliament, even though the moneys have already been earmarked by Parliament for transfer to these funds.

Demands for Grants

10. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund included in the Budget Statement and

अनुदान की मांगों के रूप में पेश किया जाता है। प्रत्येक मांग रेलों की विशिष्ट कार्यात्मक गतिविधि की द्योतक होती है। निर्माण व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों को राजस्व व्यय सम्बन्धी मांगों से पृथक रखा जाता है। जहां-कहीं किसी मांग में खर्च की 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' दोनों मदें शामिल होती हैं, वहां 'प्रभृत' मदों को भी मांग में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, लेकिन 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' व्यवस्था को उस मांग में पृथक-पृथक दिखाया जाता है। 'स्वीकृत' व्यय में वे मदें शामिल होती हैं जिनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था संसद की स्वीकृति पर निर्भर करती है, जबकि 'प्रभृत' व्यय के लिए धन की स्वीकृति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा दी जाती है और उसे संसद की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता। रेलों के 'प्रभृत' खर्च में न्यायालय नियमों आदि के अन्तर्गत दिए गए फैसलों, डिगरी या न्यायालय के निर्णय अथवा पंचाट निर्णयों की संतुष्टि के लिए अपेक्षित रकमें शामिल हैं।

11. लेखा और बजट संबंधी मौजूदा कार्यविधियों के अन्तर्गत कतिपय श्रेणियों की प्राप्तियों, जैसे एक विभाग द्वारा दूसरे विभाग को किये गये भुगतान और महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं अथवा योजनाओं की प्राप्तियों को प्राप्तकर्ता विभाग के खर्च में से निकाल कर परिकलित किया जाता है। बजट विवरण में सम्मिलित खर्च के अनुमान शुद्ध खर्च के लिए होते हैं, जैसा कि लेखों में प्रतिबिम्बित होता है, अर्थात् ये अनुमान वसूलियों को हिसाब में लेने के बाद तैयार किये जाते हैं। लेकिन अनुदान की मांगों में खर्च के जो अनुमान शामिल किये जाते हैं, वे समग्र राशि के लिए होते हैं।

12. अनुदान की मांगें, बजट विवरण के साथ ही लोक सभा को पेश की जाती हैं। प्रत्येक मांग में सबसे ऊपर उस मांग के अन्तर्गत कुल 'स्वीकृत' और 'प्रभृत' खर्च अलग-अलग दर्शाया जाता है। इसके बाद विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत खर्च के अनुमान दिखाये जाते हैं। वसूलियों की कुल राशियां, जो लेखा में खर्च में कमी के रूप में मानी जाती हैं, भी दिखायी जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, टिप्पणियों में चालू वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं और विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल अगले वर्ष की आवश्यकताओं के बीच कमी-बेशी के संक्षिप्त कारण स्पष्ट किये जाते हैं।

13. अनुदान की 16 मांगें हैं—मांग 1 से 15 तक का संबंध राजस्व व्यय, निधियों और लाभांश भुगतानों में विनियोग से तथा मांग 16 का संबंध निर्माण व्यय से है।

required to be voted by Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of Demands for Grants. Each Demand presents a distinct functional activity on the Railways. Demand for Works Expenditure is kept distinct from Demands for Revenue Expenditure. Wherever expenditure in a Demand includes both 'Voted' and **'Charged'** items of expenditure the latter are also included in the Demand but the 'Voted' and **'Charged'** provisions are shown separately in that Demand. Voted expenditure includes those items for which the provision of funds is subject to the vote of Parliament, while funds for **'Charged'** expenditure are sanctioned by the President and not submitted to the vote of Parliament. **'Charged'** expenditure for Railways includes sums required to satisfy judgement, decree or award of court or awards by Arbitrators where made into rule of court, etc.

11. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts like payments made by one department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving department. The estimates of expenditure included in the Budget statement are for the net expenditure as will be reflected in the accounts, that is, after taking into account the recoveries. The estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are, however, for the gross amounts.

12. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Budget statement. On the top of each Demand, the total of 'Voted' and **'Charged'** expenditure in the Demand are indicated separately. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different heads. The aggregate amounts of recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the accounts are also shown. Besides, the notes briefly explain the reasons for the variations between the current year's requirements and requirements for the next year included in the various Demands.

13. There are 16 Demands for Grants—Demands 1 to 15 dealing with Revenue Expenses, Appropriations to the Funds and Dividend payment and Demand 16

गतिविधि और व्यय की प्राथमिक यूनिटों से संचालन व्यय और विविध व्यय से संबंधित प्रत्येक मांग का दोहरा वर्गीकरण किया जाता है। गतिविधि वर्गीकरण में यह बताया जाता है कि किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च किया गया, जैसे रेलपथ का अनुरक्षण, पानी की सप्लाई, रेल इंजनों का आवधिक ओवरहाल आदि और खर्च की प्राथमिक यूनिटें यह बताती हैं कि खर्च कैसे किया गया जैसे वेतन, मजूरी, समयोपरि, सामग्री की लागत आदि। यह दोहरा वर्गीकरण कार्यपरक बजट, जो क्रियाशीलता पर आधारित है तथा प्रबंध नियंत्रण और खर्च के प्रयोजनों पर भी आधारित है, की आवश्यकताओं का पूर्ण योग सूचित करता है।

14. अनुदान की मांगों के भाग I में सम्पूर्ण रेल प्रणाली के संबंध में ब्यौरा दिया गया है। भाग–II में अनुदान की मांगों का रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भाग II में राजस्व मांगों से संबंधित कर्मचारी विवरण और व्यय की निष्पादन यूनिटों के विवरण भी दिये गये हैं।

व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन

15. 'रेलवे बजट पर व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन' नामक प्रलेख में आमदनी एवं राजस्व और निर्माण व्यय की संभावनाओं का सार दिया गया है। इस प्रलेख को दो भागों में बांटा गया है। भाग I में वर्ष 1990-91, 1991-92 और 1992-93 के वित्तीय परिणामों का संक्षिप्त सारांश तथा आमदनी, संचालन व्यय और निधियों में लेन-देन की स्थिति का पृथक-पृथक विश्लेषण किया गया है। भाग II में इसी प्रकार की निर्माण मांगों का समग्र सारांश दिया गया है। व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में अनेक अनुबन्ध भी रहते हैं जिनमें रेलों की ब्याजदेय पूंजी, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में निधियों के साधन और उनका उपयोग, वित्तीय परिणामों का रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा, विभिन्न निधियों के अन्तर्गत बकाया राशियों आदि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है।

16. सुविधा की दृष्टि से, रेलवे की भाड़ा दरों और किरायों विषयक नये प्रस्तावों का विवरण "रेलवे बजट में माल भाड़े की दरों और किरायों में समायोजन के प्रस्तावों का व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन" नामक प्रलेख में दिया गया है।

निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम

17. रेलों का निर्माण, मशीन और चल-स्टाक कार्यक्रम दो भागों में तैयार किया जाता है। भाग I में सभी रेलों के खर्च का योजना शीर्ष-वार वितरण, बजट वर्ष के दौरान प्रस्तावित नये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों और उनके औचित्य के संबंध

dealing with Works Expenditure. Each Demand pertaining to Working Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenditure has a two-way classification, by activity and by primary units of expenditure, the activity classification indicating for what purpose the expenditure was incurred, like track maintenance, water supply, periodical overhaul of locomotives etc. and the primary units of expenditure indicating how the expenditure was incurred, like salaries, wages, overtime, cost of materials, etc. This two-way classification integrates the requirements of performance budgeting which is based on activities, and management control which is based on objects of expenditure.

14. Part I of the Demands for Grants presents the details for the Railways as a whole. Part II gives Railwaywise details of the Demands for Grants. In addition, Part II also contains Staff Statements and Performance Units for Expenditure relating to Revenue Demands.

Explanatory Memorandum

15. A summing-up of the outlook for earnings, and revenue and works expenditure is given in the document Explanatory Memorandum on the Railway Budget. This document is divided into two Sections; Section I gives a brief resume' of the financial results of the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 with an analysis of the position separately under Earnings, Working Expenses and the Fund transactions. Section II gives a similar resume' of the Works Demand as a whole. The Explanatory Memorandum also contains a number of Annexures detailing the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways, Sources and Application of Funds in the Five-Year Plans, Railwaywise details of financial results, balances under the various Funds, etc.

16. For facility of understanding, new proposals of Railway freight rates and fares are explained in the document titled "Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rates and fares in the Railway Budget".

Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme

17. Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programme of Railways is prepared in two Parts. Part I contains all Railways' plan-headwise distribution of expenditure, important new works proposed in the

में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी, नयी लाइनों के निर्माण, विद्युतीकरण आदि का कार्यक्रम, चल-स्टाक, मशीन व संयंत्र और भंडार के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची एवं निर्माण लेखों का सारांश दिया जाता है । भाग II में नये निर्माण कार्यों, चालू निर्माण-कार्यों, रेलपथ के नवीकरण, निर्धारित समय पर मिलने वाले सामान और चल-स्टाक तथा मशीन एवं संयंत्रों की नयी खरीद पर रेलवेवार खर्च के आंकड़े तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे के लिए भण्डार एवं निर्माण लेखों के अन्तर्गत वस्तु-सूची का विश्लेषण दिया जाता है ।

'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी'
और
'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा'

18. 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिकी' नामक प्रलेख में वर्ष 1990-91 के दौरान रेल विभाग के कार्यकलापों का वर्णनात्मक लेखा-जोखा दिया गया है । यह प्रलेख अलग से प्रकाशित किया गया है और इसे संसद सदस्यों में परिचालित किया गया है । 'भारतीय रेल—वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और लेखा' नामक एक अन्य प्रलेख भी परिचालित किया गया है जिसमें वर्ष 1990-91 के वित्तीय एवं महत्वपूर्ण कार्य-निष्पादन के आंकड़ों की संक्षिप्त समीक्षा की गयी है ।

निष्पादन यूनिट

19. बजट को प्रबंध-व्यवस्था का उपयोगी साधन बनाने एवं रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन का संसद में तथा अन्यत्र बेहतर मूल्यांकन सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से, प्रमुख गतिविधियों के अन्तर्गत वित्तीय निवेश और तदनुरूपी स्थूल प्रगति को सम्बन्धित मांग के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है । उत्पादन/कार्य-निष्पादन और यूनिट लागत के मानदण्ड कई वर्ष का अनुभव प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद ही निर्धारित किये जा सकते हैं । जब तक इस प्रकार के मानदण्डों का निर्धारण नहीं हो जाता, तब तक प्रमुख कार्य-कलापों के अन्तर्गत मांगों के महत्वपूर्ण उप-शीर्षों के संदर्भ में उत्पादन की विनिर्दिष्ट मात्रा के बारे में संसद को अवगत कराने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

नयी सेवा/सेवा के नये उपकरण

20. अनुदान की मांगों के साथ 'नयी सेवा' या 'सेवा के नये उपकरण' की उन मदों की एक सूची संलग्न की जाती है जिनके लिए बजट में व्यवस्था की जाती है । लोक लेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह पता लगाने के लिए कि कौन-सी मदें नयी सेवा अथवा सेवा के नये उपकरण के रूप में होंगी, समय-समय पर वित्तीय सीमाएं निर्धारित की जाती हैं ।

Budget year with brief notes of justification, programme of construction of new lines, electrification etc., summary of Rolling Stock, Machinery and Plant and inventory under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts. Part II contains Railwaywise data of expenditure on new works, works which are in progress, Track Renewals. Programmed Deliveries and New Acquisitions of Rolling Stock and Machinery and Plant and an analysis of inventory for each Railway under Stores and Manufacturing Accounts.

'Indian Railways—Year Book'
and
'Indian Railways—Annual Report and Accounts'

18. A descriptive account of the activities of the Department of Railways during the year 1990-91 given in the document 'Indian Railways—Year Book' which is brought out separately and has been circulated to Members of Parliament. Another document, entitled, "Indian Railways--Annual Report & Accounts" which has also been circulated, gives a summarised review of the financial and important performance data of the year 1990-91.

Performance Units

19. To make the Budget serve as a useful tool of management and also to enable better appreciation of the functioning of the Railways in Parliament and elsewhere, the financial inputs and the corresponding physical outputs under major activities is furnished under the respective Demands. Pending the evolution of norms of output/performance and unit costs which can be developed only after experience is gained over a period of years, it has been attempted to make available to Parliament the specific volume of output under major activities with reference to the important sub-heads of Demands.

New Service/New Instrument of Service

20. A list of items of 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' for which provision is made in the Budget is appended to the Demands for Grants. Monetary limits to determine which items would be in the nature of New Service are laid down from time to time taking into account the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

विनियोग बिल

21. अनुदान की मांगों की लोक सभा से स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् संसद द्वारा यथा-स्वीकृत राशि समेकित निधि से निकालने के लिए विनियोग बिल के माध्यम से संसद का अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया जाता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 114(3) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद कोई ऐसा विनियोग अधिनियम पारित नहीं कर देती, तब तक समेकित निधि से कोई भी धन-राशि नहीं निकाली जा सकती।

Appropriation Bill

21. After the Demands for Grants are voted by the Lok Sabha, Parliament's approval to the withdrawal of the amounts from the Consolidated Fund so voted and of the amount required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund is sought through the Appropriation Bill. Under article 114(3) of the Constitution, no amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without such an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

MGIPRRND -Sec. II—S/2 RB/92—19-2-92—9,000.

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PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, RING ROAD, NEW DELHI-110064
1992